

Book - Americans - McDougall Littel. The American Dream in the 50s - pg. Popular Culture - pg. History Wiki Book.

Native Americans in the United States This map shows the approximate location of the ice-free corridor and specific Paleoindian sites Clovis theory. It is not definitively known how or when the Native Americans first settled the Americas and the present-day United States. The prevailing theory proposes that people migrated from Eurasia across Beringia , a land bridge that connected Siberia to present-day Alaska during the Ice Age , and then spread southward throughout the Americas. The pre-Columbian era incorporates all period subdivisions in the history and prehistory of the Americas before the appearance of significant European influences on the American continents, spanning the time of the original settlement in the Upper Paleolithic period to European colonization during the early modern period. Native American cultures are not normally included in characterizations of advanced stone age cultures as " Neolithic ," which is a category that more often includes only the cultures in Eurasia, Africa, and other regions. They divided the archaeological record in the Americas into five phases; [3] see Archaeology of the Americas. The Clovis culture , a megafauna hunting culture, is primarily identified by use of fluted spear points. Artifacts from this culture were first excavated in near Clovis, New Mexico. The culture is identified by the distinctive Clovis point , a flaked flint spear-point with a notched flute, by which it was inserted into a shaft. Dating of Clovis materials has been by association with animal bones and by the use of carbon dating methods. Recent reexaminations of Clovis materials using improved carbon-dating methods produced results of 11, and 10, radiocarbon years B. According to the oral histories of many of the indigenous peoples of the Americas, they have been living on this continent since their genesis, described by a wide range of traditional creation stories. Other tribes have stories that recount migrations across long tracts of land and a great river, believed to be the Mississippi River. Archeological and linguistic data has enabled scholars to discover some of the migrations within the Americas. A Folsom point for a spear. The Folsom Tradition was characterized by use of Folsom points as projectile tips, and activities known from kill sites, where slaughter and butchering of bison took place. Linguists, anthropologists and archeologists believe their ancestors comprised a separate migration into North America, later than the first Paleo-Indians. They were the earliest ancestors of the Athabaskan - speaking peoples, including the present-day and historical Navajo and Apache. They constructed large multi-family dwellings in their villages, which were used seasonally. People did not live there year-round, but for the summer to hunt and fish, and to gather food supplies for the winter. Since the s, archeologists have explored and dated eleven Middle Archaic sites in present-day Louisiana and Florida at which early cultures built complexes with multiple earthwork mounds ; they were societies of hunter-gatherers rather than the settled agriculturalists believed necessary according to the theory of Neolithic Revolution to sustain such large villages over long periods. Poverty Point is a 1 square mile 2. Artifacts show the people traded with other Native Americans located from Georgia to the Great Lakes region. This is one among numerous mound sites of complex indigenous cultures throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. They were one of several succeeding cultures often referred to as mound builders. The term "Woodland" was coined in the s and refers to prehistoric sites dated between the Archaic period and the Mississippian cultures. The Hopewell tradition is the term for the common aspects of the Native American culture that flourished along rivers in the northeastern and midwestern United States from BCE to CE. At its greatest extent, the Hopewell exchange system ran from the Southeastern United States into the southeastern Canadian shores of Lake Ontario. Within this area, societies participated in a high degree of exchange; most activity was conducted along the waterways that served as their major transportation routes. The Hopewell exchange system traded materials from all over the United States. The indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast were of many nations and tribal affiliations, each with distinctive cultural and political identities, but they shared certain beliefs, traditions and practices, such as the centrality of salmon as a resource and spiritual symbol. Their gift-giving feast, potlatch , is a highly complex event where people gather in order to commemorate special events such as the raising of a Totem pole or the appointment or election of a new chief. The most famous artistic feature of the culture is the

Totem pole, with carvings of animals and other characters to commemorate cultural beliefs, legends, and notable events. It was built by the Adena culture. The Adena culture refers to what were probably a number of related Native American societies sharing a burial complex and ceremonial system. A map showing the extent of the Coles Creek cultural period and some important sites. The Coles Creek culture is an indigenous development of the Lower Mississippi Valley that took place between the terminal Woodland period and the later Plaquemine culture period. The period is marked by the increased use of flat-topped platform mounds arranged around central plazas, more complex political institutions, and a subsistence strategy still grounded in the Eastern Agricultural Complex and hunting rather than on the maize plant as would happen in the succeeding Plaquemine Mississippian period. The culture was originally defined by the unique decoration on grog-tempered ceramic ware by James A. Ford after his investigations at the Mazique Archeological Site. He had studied both the Mazique and Coles Creek Sites, and almost went with the Mazique culture, but decided on the less historically involved sites name. It is ancestral to the Plaquemine culture. The Hohokam was a culture centered along American Southwest. They raised corn, squash and beans. The communities were located near good arable land, with dry farming common in the earlier years of this period. The Classical period of the culture saw the rise in architecture and ceramics. Buildings were grouped into walled compounds, as well as earthen platform mounds. Platform mounds were built along river as well as irrigation canal systems, suggesting these sites were administrative centers allocating water and coordinating canal labor. Polychrome pottery appeared, and inhumation burial replaced cremation. Trade included that of shells and other exotics. Social and climatic factors led to a decline and abandonment of the area after A. Ancestral Puebloan archeological sites.

Chapter 2 : The Negro in American history (Book,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

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Jane Kamensky on Boston Books I know this will inevitably be your own, personal, take, but what is important in American history? These themes cut across every period of American history and the events that shaped it. Do you think that looking at it thematically rather than chronologically makes it less overwhelming? My book makes American history accessible by integrating theme, chronology, and geography. Readers may start with the first chapter, on the National Mall in Washington, DC, a central place where these themes come together. The next forty-nine essays are in chronological order. As a public historian, how easy is it to get people interested in history? How do you set about doing it? I wrote the book to encourage historical literacy and by that I also mean historical curiosity. The way we are taught in school often discourages an interest in history because there is such an emphasis on memorisation of dates and names. I wrote my book with the expectation that people will use it as a springboard to stimulate their curiosity about American history. I want to encourage people to go out and experience American history, to have a first-hand look at these unique places that reflect our history and our heritage. And I want to encourage people to preserve historic sites. We often take for granted that many of these places have always been here and will always be here. In fact, many people—“including many notable women leaders” have had the vision to recognise the importance of preserving history. I especially appreciate the National Park Service , a federal agency that is celebrating its centennial this year and plays a major role in preserving great historic places in the country. Probably half of the sites in the book are managed by the National Park Service. Here in England, whenever we learn history, it seems whether as an undergraduate, at school, or even at primary school, you always learn about the Tudors. You start to get a bit fed up of the Tudors after a while. Is American teaching like that as well? Do people get a bit fed up of learning about certain events and wish that they had a broader perspective? It is an upbeat musical with period costumes, multicultural cast and stars, and hip-hop and rap music. Another period of American history that you think would have become worn out in terms of how much we can say is the Civil War in this country. It is the most talked about and the most written about. There are more films about the Civil War than any other war. But there seems to be no end of interest in that period. And also, I sense from your books, that the history being written now is more unvarnished? Going back to the early s, Ken Burns, the documentary filmmaker, had a very major impact with his documentary, *The Civil War* , which was on public television. He showed images of Confederate and Union soldiers killed on the battlefield and some of the photographs of the wounded.

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The presentation of the Declaration of Independence. After the French and Indian War, the colonists began to think that they were not getting their "rights as freeborn Englishman". This was mainly caused by new taxes the British made the colonies pay to pay for the war. In , colonists in Boston known as the Sons of Liberty got in a fight with British soldiers. This became known as the Boston Massacre. This was known as the Boston Tea Party It argued that the colonies should be free of English rule. This said that they were free and independent states , and were not part of England any more. The Revolutionary War started in at Lexington and Concord. In , an American victory at Yorktown helped by the French led Britain to decide to stop fighting and give up the colonies. It gave almost all the power to the states and very little to the central government. Many of the people who helped write the Constitution, such as Washington, James Madison , Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris , were among the major thinkers in America at the time. The constitution created a stronger national government that had three branches: In other states, many people did not like the Constitution because it gave more power to the central government and had no bill of rights. However, this was not true at first, when only white males who owned property could vote. He defined how a person should act as President and retired after two terms. This was the first American election that was between two political parties. One of the most important things he did as President was to make the Louisiana Purchase from France , which made the United States twice as big. This was called the War of By , over three million African-Americans were slaves in the South. Most worked picking cotton on large plantations. Most white people in the South owned no slaves at all. All of these rebellions failed. The South wanted stronger state governments, but the North wanted a stronger central government. Due to the American System, bigger cities and more factories were built. By , thousands of miles of railroads and telegraph lines had been built in the United States, mostly in the Northeast and Midwest. Many factories were built in Northern cities such as Lowell, Massachusetts. Many factory workers were women, and some were children or people from Ireland or Germany. Thousands of people gathered at large religious meetings called revivals. The other was abolitionism , which tried to end slavery. People such as Harriet Beecher Stowe and William Lloyd Garrison wrote books and newspapers saying that slavery should stop. By , slavery was very rare in the North, but continued in the South. This meant that most married women were expected to stay in the home and raise children. Women who were not married had only a few jobs open to them, such as working in clothing factories and serving as maids. In , many of these women met and agreed to fight for more rights for women, including voting. He was the first president elected from the Democratic Party. He changed the government in many ways. Since many of his supporters were poor people who had not voted before, he rewarded them with government jobs, which is called "spoils" or "patronage". He saw it as a symbol of Whigs and of powerful American businessmen. They called it the "Tariff of Abominations". Calhoun , was from the South. He wrote that the South should stop the tariff and perhaps leave the Union secession. These words would be used again during the Civil War. The first people who moved west were people who caught and sold animal skins such as John Colter and Jim Bridger. During this period, Native Americans lost much of their land. They had lost military battles to the Americans at Tippecanoe and in the Seminole War. In , Texas , which was a nation after it left Mexico , joined the United States. During the war, the U. Many people in the North did not like this war, because they thought it was just good for Southern slave states.

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