

Summer Work

Chapter 1: Columbus, the Indians, and Human Progress

1. How did the Arawaks greet Columbus and his men? (Use the excerpts from 'Columbus' journal)
2. What were the Arawaks known for and why was this remarkable to the Europeans?
3. Why had the Spanish monarchs financed the Columbus expedition?
4. How did gold earrings lead to the Arawak's downfall?
5. Evaluate the ways that Columbus attempted to pay back his dividends.
6. What way(s) did the Arawaks fight Columbus' actions?
7. What were *encomiendas*?
8. Who was Bartolome de las Casas and his significance?
9. Describe the treatment of women in the Arawak culture?
10. Explain Zinn's statement of, "Total control led to total cruelty."
11. Why is Zinn critical of "Columbus Day"?
12. Why is Zinn critical of Harvard Historian Samuel Eliot Morison?
13. How does Zinn argue that past historians (and teachers!) have justified Columbus' genocide of the Arawaks?
14. What "lens of history" does Zinn examine history through? Which "lens" does he avoid? Why does he feel this is necessary?
15. Describe Cortes' conquest of the Aztecs.
16. Describe Pizarro's conquests.
17. How were the English colonial settlements similar to that of the Spanish?
18. How did the Pilgrims and Puritans respond to the "Indian problem"?
19. What was the Pequot War?
20. What, does Zinn argue, is the sacrifice of human progress?
21. Describe the Native American peoples of the North and South American continent that Columbus considered "inferior".

Chapter 2: Drawing the Color Line

22. What is significant about J. Saunders Redding's description of the arrival of a ship in 1619?
23. How did slavery develop? How did racism develop along with it?
24. What elements of helplessness led to the Africans continued enslavement?
25. Describe the African civilization during the time of colonization.
26. Describe the conditions on a slave ship.
27. Describe the treatment of slaves early in the colonies.

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28. Describe slave resistance.
29. What did slave owners consistently avoid? What methods did they use to avoid it?
30. When was the first large scale slave revolt? Why was it significant?
31. Why was it feared that whites would join slave revolts? How was this prevented?

Chapter 3: Persons of Mean and Vile Condition

32. Describe Bacon's Rebellion
33. How did Bacon's Rebellion come to symbolize the class struggle, even though Bacon himself was a part of the wealthy class?
34. How were people oppressed in colonial Virginia?
35. How was the indentured servants Atlantic crossing similar to that of the slave?
36. Describe the conditions indentured servants endured. How did the indentured servants rebel?
37. Describe how the "mother country's" class system was established and preserved in the colonies.
38. What happened on May 19, 1713?
39. What caused Britain to raise taxes that resulted in higher unemployment and poverty?
40. Why was there a desire to appease the poor whites?
41. What combination did the wealthy white planters fear? How did Bacon's Rebellion realize this fear?
42. How did the consequences for Bacon's Rebellion differ? What was the hope of these consequences?

Chapter 4: Tyranny is Tyranny

43. What was "discovered" around 1776?
44. Who were the colonists' two enemies? How did the colonists see the Proclamation of 1763 uniting these two forces?
45. Describe the various land riot movements. What does this indicate about colonial society?
46. How did North Carolina suffer from class war?
47. Who were the loyal nine? What was their intent?
48. What happened on March 5, 1770? Who was Crispus Attucks?
49. What societal group made up the Sons of Liberty? How does this support Zinn's argument that the Revolution was fought for the wealthy?
50. How was Patrick Henry able to unite the different classes towards war with England?

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51. How did Thomas Paine use *Common Sense* to unite the people?
52. What did North Carolina send to the Continental Congress in May of 1776?
53. Who was left out of the *Declaration of Independence, 1776*?
54. Explain the circumstances around the phrase, "Tyranny is tyranny let it come from whom it may."

Chapter 5: A Kind of Revolution

55. How was the American Revolution won?
56. What motivated a wounded American lieutenant, as interviewed by Peter Oliver?
57. What battles did the Americans lose? Which did they win?
58. What was the turning point in the Revolution? Why?
59. When did the Revolution end?
60. Why was there rebellion within the Americans troops? How did General Washington respond?
61. How did religion play a role in the American Revolution?
62. What *did not* change as a result of the Revolution?
63. Why had the Indians joined the French in the French and Indian War?
64. Why had the Indians joined the British in the American Revolution?
65. What happened at Fallen Timbers? What was the Treaty of Grenville?
66. How could one argue that the abolitionist movement started during the Revolutionary War?
67. How did a strong central (federal) government help the already wealthy?
68. Describe Daniel Shay's rebellion.
69. What were the intentions of the Riot Act?
70. What problem was rooted in democracy post-Revolutionary War?
71. How does the intent and interpretation of the Constitution change when seen through the light of economic interests?
72. Why was the Bill of Rights so important?
73. How was the First Amendment violated under John Adams' administration?
74. According to Hamilton, who must the government align itself with? What tax was placed upon the poor?

Chapter 6: The Intimately Oppressed

75. How is it clear that women were oppressed?
76. Describe how different societies treated women?
77. How were the first women in the colonies treated?
78. Describe the restrictions women faced.

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79. How did Anne Hutchinson "rock the boat" so to speak?
80. What freedoms did the American Revolution bring for women?
81. Describe the "cult of womanhood."
82. How did Samuel Slater contribute to a woman's ability to work outside the home?
83. Who were Emma Willard, Harriot Hunt, Elizabeth Blackwell, Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sarah Grimke, Angelina Grimke and Lucy Stone?
84. Where was the first Women's Rights Convention held? What was passed?
85. How did Sojourner Truth represent two movements?

Chapter 7: As Long as Grass Grows or Water Runs

86. What was Indian Removal?
87. What was the significance of Tecumseh?
88. Who was Andrew Jackson? How did he become an influential player on the American stage of politics?
89. What was the significance of Jackson's 1814 treaty with the Creeks?
90. How did Cass's treatment of the Indians compare to Jackson's?
91. What happened when gold was discovered in Cherokee territory?
92. How had whites and Indian relations improved? Why was this potentially dangerous?
93. In what ways had the Cherokee's adapted to the white man?
94. Describe Indian Removal.
95. Who was Sam Worcester? Why is his case before the Supreme Court significant?

Chapter 8: We Take Nothing by Conquest, Thank God.

96. What was Polk's main objective as president? How did he accomplish this goal?
97. What phrase did John O'Sullivan coin? What does it mean?
98. How did the Mexican-American War start? How did it end?
99. Why were some against the war?
100. Who was Henry David Thoreau? What did he do (and eventually write about) in response to the war?
101. What were the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

Chapter 9: Slavery Without Submission, Emancipation Without Freedom

102. How does Zinn justify the statement that the US's support of slavery was born out of practicality?
103. When and where was the largest slave revolt?

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104. When and where was Nat Turner's rebellion?
105. Describe Harriet Tubman's contributions to the abolitionist movement.
106. Why were there harsh punishments for whites who fraternized with blacks?
107. How was religion used to suppress? How did blacks use religion to fight back?
108. Who was David Walk and what was his message?
109. What was the significance of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850?
110. How did the *Creole* incident irritate the issue of slavery?
111. What was the difference between black and white abolitionists?
112. Who was John Brown and his connection with Harper's Ferry?
113. For what reasons was Abraham Lincoln a good politician for the abolitionist's cause?
114. How does Zinn argue that the Civil War wasn't really fought over the moral issue of slavery but rather the economic issue of slavery?
115. To what extent did the Emancipation Proclamation change the war effort according to Zinn?
116. Why did Andrew Johnson pose a problem for Congressional Republicans?
117. What was the purpose of the great propaganda movements towards blacks in the North and South?
118. How did the Supreme Court contribute to the repression of blacks?
119. What were the differing opinions of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Dubois?

Chapter 10: The Other Civil War

120. What was the Anti-Renter movement?
121. What was Dorr's Rebellion?
122. What inventions helped to propel the "average American" towards greater equality?
123. How did the wealthy ensure stability, meaning that they subdued the lower classes?
124. If Jacksonian Democracy tried to create a consensus of support, who was left outside of the system?
125. What was forming to help the average worker?
126. What was a result of the crisis of 1837?
127. What was the Flour Riot of 1837?
128. Describe the development of the nativist American Republican party.
129. What was the Lowell system?
130. How did women play a large role in the strikes during this time period?

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131. What effect did the Civil War have upon the women of the working class?
132. To whom did the Republican platform of 1860 appeal?
133. How did Greenbackism change the role of the National Labor Union?
134. Explain the conditions the common people faced in the various depressions spanning from 1837-1929.
135. Describe the Great Railroad Strikes of 1877.

Chapter 11: Robber Barons and Rebels

136. What were the new technological developments between 1860 and 1900?
137. How did Gustavus Swift develop the meat packing industry?
138. What contribution did Horatio Alger make to the suppressing of the lower classes?
139. How was the first transcontinental railroad built?
140. What controversy did Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Armour, Gould and others create during the Civil War?
141. How did Rockefeller become a big business tycoon? How did Carnegie become a big business tycoon? How did they keep this control?
142. How did the Supreme Court contribute to the suppression of the poor working class through its interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, *Munn v. Illinois*, and *Wabash v. Illinois*?
143. What was the purpose of public school education?
144. What were the new groups of immigrants? What discrimination did they face?
145. What role did the American Federation of Labor and Knights of Labor play in the organization of workers?
146. What was the Haymarket Square riot? What was its lasting effect?
147. Describe the 1892 Homestead Strike.
148. Describe the Pullman Strike. What was different about this strike? What were its effects?
149. Who was Eugene V. Debs? What was his contribution to the rise of the labor movement?
150. What was the rise of the Farmer's Alliance?
151. What was the Grange movement?
152. What was the "Cleburne Demands"?
153. How did the Populist movement ignore and fuel racism?
154. What was the major failing(s) of the Populist movement?

Chapter 12: The Empire and the People

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155. What was officially closed in 1890? What also happened that year?
156. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
157. What had Captain Mahan advocate?
158. What were reasons for imperialism? Reasons against?
159. Describe the "Splendid Little War"
160. How did Anti-Imperialists hope that the Teller Amendment would change US policy?
161. What was the Platt Amendment?
162. What territories did the US gain from the Spanish-American War/
163. What problem(s) did the Philippines present?

Chapter 13: The Socialist Challenge

164. Who were the major writers in the early twentieth century who supported socialism?
165. Who were "muckrakers"?
166. Who was/significance of Ida Tarbell and Lincoln Steffens?
167. What was Taylorism?
168. What did the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire inspire?
169. Describe the rise of the IWW's and their leaders.
170. How did the Socialist movement connect to the women's suffrage movement?
171. How were the "Progressive" reforms just fitting in to maintain the "status quo"?
172. How was Colorado a scene of class conflict?

Chapter 14: War Is the Health of the State

173. Explain "War is the health of the state."
174. Why did US sympathy turn towards helping the Allies and against the Central powers?
175. Explain how Bernard Baruch's War Industries board became so powerful.
176. What did W.E.B Dubois argue about World War I?
177. Why was the Espionage Act passed?
178. Who was Jeannette Rankin and her importance?
179. What did the explosion in front of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer spark?
180. What was the controversy around the Sacco and Vanzetti trial?

Chapter 15: Self-help in Hard Times

181. How did Congress restrict immigration?

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182. What reached the height of its membership?
183. What did Marcus Garvey preach?
184. Where was the majority of the wealth concentrated?
185. What had women finally gained?
186. What was the Mellon Plan?
187. How did the Great Depression happen?
188. What was the Bonus Army?
189. How did FDR win the election?
190. What were his first two pressing objectives?
191. How was FDR's plan fitting in to the established condition (control by the wealthy) rather than giving the power back to the people (according to Zinn)?
192. What happened to the Scottsboro boys?
193. What was the Committee for Industrial Organization? Who led them?
194. How did the New Deal contribute to the rise of the African American Civil Rights movement?

Chapter 16: A People's War?

195. Of what was World War II the first?
196. What brought the US into the war?
197. What did the Tokyo War Crimes Trial argue?
198. What were the goals of the Atlantic Charter?
199. What organizations did the US and the UK establish to ensure that they would be on top once the war was over?
200. What argument does Zinn make that US was very similar to the Fascist Germany during World War II?
201. What controversial argument does Zinn make about the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
202. How did the US use the Cold War to continue to contain the masses?
203. What was the purpose of the Truman Doctrine?
204. What was the purpose of Executive Order 9835?
205. Zinn makes the argument that it wasn't just Soviet expansion that worried the US. What does he say was worrying about China, Korea, Indochina, and the Philippines?
206. Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy and his role?
207. How did the United States get involved in Cuba (again)?

Chapter 17: Or Does it Explode?

208. Describe the mood of the poems Zinn includes.
209. Why did the US feel that small steps would be justified?

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210. What did Truman do to the army?
211. Why was 1954 a significant year for the Civil Rights Movement?
212. How did Rosa Parks spark a movement?
213. What methods did King use to fight for civil rights? How did this movement catch on?
214. What were CORE and SNCC's Freedom Rides?
215. What was Mississippi Summer?
216. How was Malcolm X a better representative of black sentiment than Martin Luther King Jr?
217. How did Huey Newton and the Black Panthers change the Civil Rights movement?
218. Describe the race riots in various cities. What were the consequences of these?

Chapter 18: The Impossible Victory: Vietnam

219. Explain how "the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the history of the world made a maximum military effort with everything short of atomic bombs, to defeat a nationalist revolutionary movement in a tiny, peasant country—and failed."
220. What were the *Pentagon Papers*?
221. How did the US get involved in the war under Eisenhower and JFK?
222. Why was Diem so unpopular with the South Vietnamese? In fact, why did many claim that South Vietnam was a creation of the US?
223. How did Johnson get public approval (at first) for his escalation of the war?
224. What were the My Lai killings?
225. How did the American people mobilize against the war?
226. What happened at Kent State?

Chapter 19: Surprises

227. How did Betty Friedan spark change with her book *The Feminine Mystique*?
228. In a capitalist society, what happens to the work that goes unpaid?
229. Describe the conditions that women in the workplace had to face
230. What was the WITCH organization? (Be careful J)
231. What has NOW been able to organize?
232. In what ways were women able to find liberation (freedom)?
233. Describe the prison(s) conditions. The changes?
234. What did John Collier try to initiate?
235. What did the Native Americans bring to light in the 1960s?
236. Describe modern Indian resistance.

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237. Describe the modern Wounded Knee conflict.

Chapter 20: The Seventies: Under Control?

238. What was the result of the University of Michigan's survey?

239. What were the various factors that led Americans to this?

240. How do these events (and the public's reaction) contribute to the wealthy attempting to subdue the masses?

Chapter 21: The coming Revolt of the Guards

241. Who do Americans look towards to solve problem? What happens to these leaders from time to time?

242. Explain Zinn's statement, "the enormous capacity of apparently helpless people to resist, of apparently contented people to demand change."

243. What have the middle classes begun to experience in the 1970s?

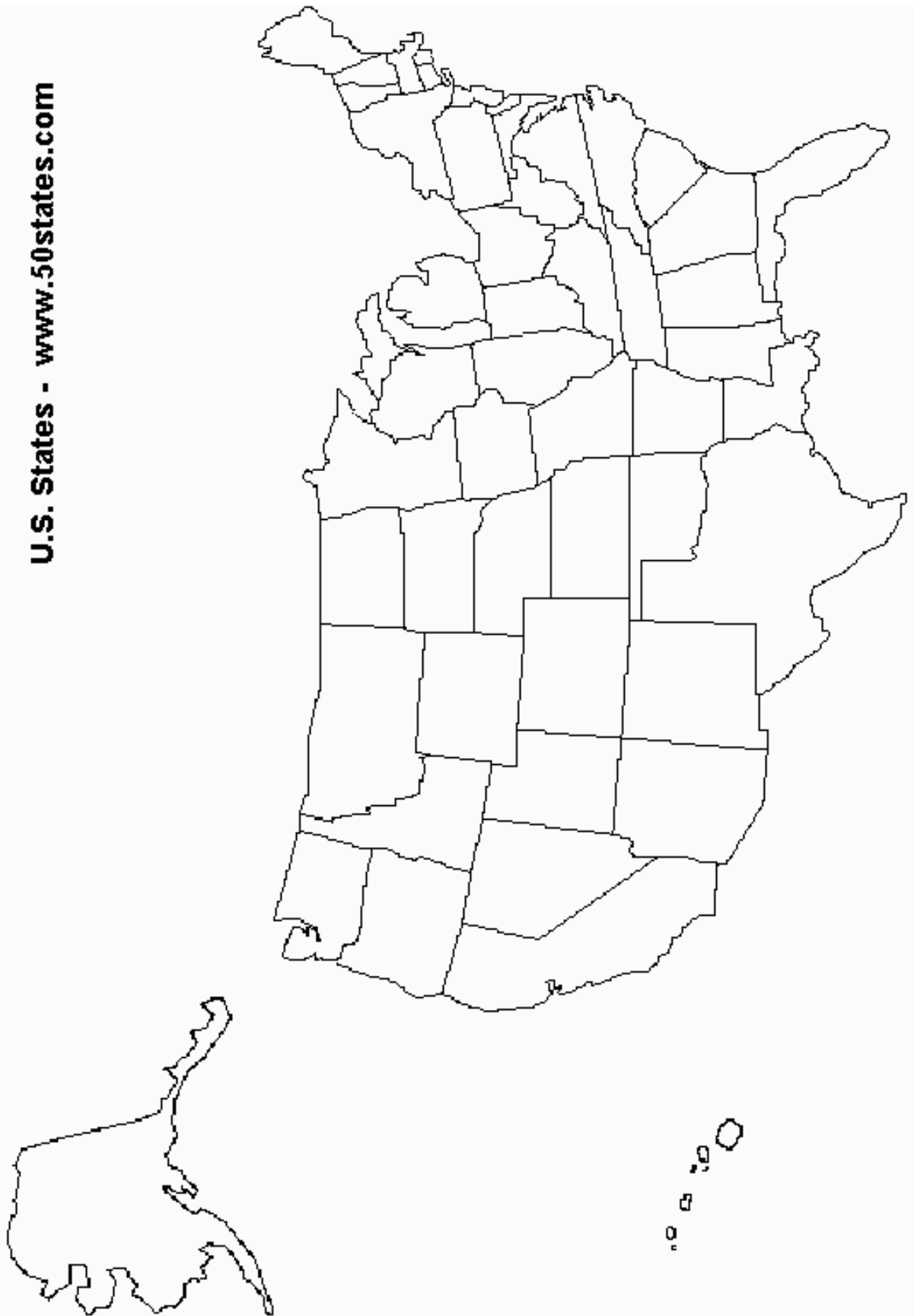
244. Explain how technology has contributed to a scary atmosphere.

245. Has Zinn left you with hope or disillusion? Explain your answer.

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