**Human relations chapter 5**

**Race and Oppresion**

**-the categorizing of human beings into racial groups has resulted in a history of racial oppression in America**

**-indigenous people-are those who were established in the New World**

**-the real difference that defined people of color was the different culture of each group..so by rejecting them, the majority also rejected the cultural gifts each group could have shared**

**I.Native Americans**

**-500 nations existed when Columbus “discovered” America**

**-after a brief period of peace, Columbus exploited Arawaks and their natural resources…even kidnapping and sending to Spain as slaves**

**1.What did Europeans learn from Native Americans?**

**-English settlers built on existing Indian settlements and walked their paths**

**-Benjamin Franklin studied the Iroquois League an used it to build his Albany Plan as the basis of the Articles of Confederation**

**-Ethnocentrism-is the belief that one’s own race, nation, or culture is superior to all others so most colonist not interested in other cultures**

**2.What did European settlers fail to learn from Native Americans?**

**a.Foods and medicines-curing scurvy…sauerkraut worked great, 75% of prescription drugs came from Native Americans**

**b.hygiene-Native Americans practiced frequent bathing while Europeans did not**

**c.governance and gender equality-example…if Indian women owned property, it remained in their control regardless of marital status**

**d.childcare**

**-young children to expected to work and were scolded to feel shame, not many restrictions, parents’ goal was to promote a sense of personal pride**

**e.ecology-human beings share a spiritual kinship with the natural world and are obligated to live in harmony with it**

**2.What relationships did colonists have with native people?**

**-started out friendly….until services and goods were not needed by Europeans**

**3.What was the main source of conflict between Europeans and Indians?**

**-land ownership**

**-vacuum domicilium-only uninhabited land could be claimed…and land without people qualified….nomads were not granted legal claim to land**

**-always ended with treaty mandating loss of land and Indian resettlement**

**4.Why are Indian treaties still important today?**

**-treaty-legal document negotiated between two or more sovereign nations involving terms of peace, trade, or other matters**

**-Indian treaties document the cession of Indian lands to the U.S.**

**5.Why were Native American treaties consistently violated?**

**-land signed over was usually considered expendable…unless it became desirable than Indians were forced to surrender it by force…Black Hills is a good example of this**

**6.What are other contemporary issues affecting indigenous people?**

**-many Native Americans and tribal councils have spoken out against Indian logos and mascots for sports teams**

**-many Americans hold two images clear of Native Americans…noble savages…or people of have lost their culture and degraded by white people’s ways**

**-dumping toxic wastes on Indian grounds is a problem…expendable land!**

**-people on reservations still suffer from forced assimilation**

**B.African Americans**

**-the first people were soldiers and explorers..NOT slaves**

**-first arrived 1619 to American colonies and many came as indentured servants**

**1.How were the black indentured servants treated differently?**

**-because of the assumption of black inferiority, black servants were not treated as well as white servants**

**2.Where did the British acquire Africans?**

**-by the 17th century, British merchants has established strong trade relationships in West Africa…including slave trades**

**3.Why did so many Africans die during the Middle Passage?**

**-full-grown man had space 6 feet by 18 inches and chained to each other**

**-fed twice a day with often full bucket to relieve themselves and many soiled themselves….disease was rampant**

**4.What was it like to be a slave?**

**-could have 18 hour days**

**-crowed in small houses, sexual harassment and assault, abuse**

**5.How did Africans resist oppression of slavery.**

**-some mutilate themselves to be less useful as slaves**

**-used excuse to read bible to learn to read**

**6.Who opposed slavery and what did they do?**

**-Africans opposed slavery!**

**7.How did the US constitution oppose slavery?**

**-the word slave does not appear in the constitution**

**-counted each slave as 3/5 a person for representation to states**

**8.Were anti-slavery organizations widely supported and effective?**

**-1775 Quakers organized the first anti-slavery society in Philadelphia**

**-they were all successful to stop the importation of slaves to the US**

**9.What was the underground railroad?**

**-existed as early as the late 1700s as network to help slaves escape and included over 3,000 people of all races**

**-Harriet Tubman made 19 trips and freed over 300 slaves**

**10.Did slaves and free blacks fight for the Union during the Civil War?**

**-slaves disrupted southern productions**

**-1862 Emancipation Proclamation freed blacks in rebellious states but not all slave owners gave up their slaves**

**-black soldiers fought for equal compensation**

**11.Did blacks play a role in shaping the new South?**

**-blacks helped draft new state constitutions**

**-blacks were harassed, forced to leave communities, and lynched when trying to vote**

**12.How did black citizens in the South respond to the new south?**

**-wanted education to become more powerful, but limited resources were available for equal education**

**-W.E.B. DuBois-challenged status quo-denouncing all racial discrimination**

**13.What were blacks doing to cope with race problems?**

**-The Crisis published in 1914 listed names of blacks lynched at over 6,000**

**-Harlem Renaissance promoted whites to come to enjoy clubs, dancing..ect**

**-1920s saw a rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan**

**-Eleanor Roosevelt was a black activist and President Roosevelt had an advisory group called the Black Cabinet with thirty black professors to advise him**

**-1954 Brown vs Board of Education said separate but equal NOT ok!**

**-civil rights movement had a 1957 Supreme Court decision that said transportation had to be desegregated**

**-Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 forbid discrimination in public accommodations**

**III.Asian Americans**

**-first arrived in 1850**

**1.What actions did Nativists take against the Chinese in America?**

**-they wanted a tax on people in California who were mining for gold who were not US citizens**

**-California law forbid interracial marriage and the law forbidding importation of prostitutes also kept out wives**

**3.Who employed Chinese immigrants**

**-transcontinental railroad…other LOW wages**

**4.What kind of hostile actions did Chinese encounter?**

**-people saw them as people who didn’t want to give up their identity**

**-white men would cut off their queue**

**-Chinese Exclusion Act-prohibited Chinese immigration for the next 10 years in 1882**

**5.How did Americans view the Japanese before World War II?**

**-people saw them as people who would not give up their identity**

**-1908 restricted more immigration of Japanese to America**

**-worked in canneries and agricultural laborers and some negotiated for land**

**-1913 California passed Alien Land Law that prohibited any immigrant ineligible for citizenship from owning land or leasing land for more than 3 years and 1920 prohibited the use of children’s names to lease or purchase of land**

**6.How did the War affect Japanese families living in the US?**

**-World War II-Roosevelt issued Executive Order No 9066 which allowed US to take Japanese Americans form their communities and place them in federal camps**

**7.What is the model minority myth?**

**-starting in the 1960s, US called them Asian Americans as they had overcome all obstacles and achieved success…however Asian Americans were on both extremes of social status**

**IV.Hispanic Americans/Latinos**

**1.What was the experience like for Mexicans immigrating to the United States?**

**-they took jobs in agriculture, mining, and construction**

**-many anglos perceived Mexicans as inferior**

**-many were refused admission to public places**

**2.How do the experiences of Puerto Ricans in the United States compare to other Latino Groups?**

**-the numbers on welfare have been higher than other groups**

**-children living in poverty have attended facially segregated urban schools without many resources**

**3.How have Cuban Americans compared?**

**-they have recorded the highest median household incomes**