

Discussion_prompts_for_US_Hi story.edited_1.docx

by

Submission date: 25-Sep-2021 11:17AM (UTC-0600)

Submission ID: 1657239284

File name: Discussion_prompts_for_US_History.edited_1.docx (17.75K)

Word count: 707

Character count: 4050

Discussion prompts for US History.

Name:

Institution:

Course:

Instructor:

Date:

Discussion prompts for US History

Prompt 1 (violence in the US-Mexico border)

Shifts in local governance and the boundary caused the catastrophic terror evidenced at the Border with Mexico in the 1910s and 1920s. Soaring land prices and, as a result, higher property tax rates combined with title conflicts to deprive many ethnic Mexicans of their lands. Consequently, lands that primarily rightfully belong to Mexicans were transferred to Americans, and previous owners were compelled to work as plantation workers on territories that used to belong to them. The new farm owners demonstrated little regard for the ethnic Mexicans' long-standing financial, social, and political influence in South Texas. They progressively used exclusion and marginalization strategies on the Mexicans, relying on countywide norms like the tax increase and whites-only primaries aimed at African Americans in the South. Military units pursuing land reform in Mexico both confounded Anglo farmers in south Texas. They offered them a justification for suppressing remaining Mexican-American democratic freedom following the Mexican Revolution. Border tensions sparked a vicious era of violence and oppression. Widely dispersed attacks by tribal Mexicans on farms, waterways, and railways rapidly expanded into a local revolution in the Valley, fanning the violence witnessed during the era.

The latest spate of violence at the U.S-Mexican border is generally believed to have provoked a clampdown on the imprisoned cartels. Leaders of criminal organizations continue operating from within the correctional system using phones. The animosity is out of the jails and into the streets along the boundary, targeting ordinary citizens and asylum seekers. Also, the White House introduced reforms on refugees seeking to enter the United States in 2018. The Migrant Protection Protocols, or the "Remain in Mexico" guideline, was implemented in 2018 (Marguiles, 2019). Initially, people who applied for refugee status in the United States could

remain in their country while handling their cases. Presently, they must remain in Mexico as they try to escape violence in search of a remedy (Margulies, 2019). However, they remain trapped at the border, witnessing an increase in the same sort of violence that drove them away from Mexico.

Reference

Margulies, P. (2019). Asylum update: Trump's 'Remain in Mexico' policy can continue, the ninth circuit rules.

Prompt 2 (new consumer society)

The economic expansion and the Jazz Age had ended, and America had entered the Global Recession. The 1920s was an era of evolution, innovation and knowledge acquisition. America had grown into a global power, and it was no longer regarded as another former British territory. It was a time in American account when the economy advanced to 42%. Each family acquired new products and services due to extensive manufacturing. The current auto and carrier sectors were formed. The United States' triumph in WWI gave the nation its initial taste of being a global superpower, though there were winners and losers.

Among the primary beneficiaries of the consumer society were the American conglomerates that benefited worldwide. According to RamHormozi (2019), there was increased demand for new goods in America and worldwide, leading to the expansion of major corporations in different markets. In addition to that, these companies also benefited from government initiatives like decreased taxes, anti-unions, overturned regulations prohibiting child labor, and the repealing of the regulatory systems. Nonetheless, whereas these corporations witnessed a massive increase in revenue, workers suffered due to a minimal increase in wages (RamHormozi, 2019). Huge multinationals that had entered the market earlier enjoyed a

monopoly of the market, and in the process overtaking small startups unable to sustain the competition. Consequently, many small companies were forced to cease their operations because the market was highly competitive. Remote regions profited most from the 1920s' economic progress.

In the 1920s, conservatives presumed that if the government allowed private businesses, the rewards would spread to the majority of the population. As a result, republicans sought to create the ideal environment for US businesses. However, for most of the 1920s, the American farmer was trapped in a never-ending debt trap caused by dwindling farm prices and a need to acquire expensive equipment beyond their reach.

Reference

RamHormozi, H. (2019). *The Anatomy of Consumerism: the Story of Excess, Greed, Self-Indulgence, Wealth Accumulation, Insurmountable Waste, and Environmental Degradation*. FriesenPress.

Discussion_prompts_for_US_History.edited_1.docx

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off