

The 15th and 16th century Europeans like Christopher Columbus viewed the indigenous people whom he interacted within the Americas to be at first hopeless and powerless people. He, later on, comes to describe the people of the Americas to be generous people who could even offer themselves to serve him. The indigenous Americans gave nothing in return at first after they received goods from Columbus. However, as time went by they became friendly to him and shed-off the fear that they earlier had and became generous with the things they possessed (Christopher, 2020).

The white Americans such as Andrew Jackson viewed the American Indians that they came across in the US.'s western territories as peaceful people. During this time the Indians were dealing with the guests in a friendly manner. It should be noted that people in the past responded to the visitors with resistance whenever they had been attacked in the past. The Indians appeared to be peaceful people who had no issues with the visitors.

The manifest destiny was believed to be a moral ideal which succeeded in other considerations, not excluding the international laws as well as the agreements. There was a need to save California from Mexico. It is the belief that America was chosen by God to lead the world in transitioning into democracy. Therefore, this acted as a catalyst to keep on pushing America towards fulfilling its expansion need. The manifest destiny has led to America realizing its vision and identity to the world as its leader through working towards expansion as well as the spread of democracy to different parts of the world (In Locke & In Wright, 2019).

In conclusion, the “Manifest Destiny” and Puritan's early plans of “A City upon a Hill” are linked in that, the Puritans were looking forward to becoming an example to the rest of the world in living

rightful. This is similar to the ultimate goal of the Americans in spreading the idea of democracy to the rest of the world.

Reference

Christopher, C. (2020). "Letter to Luis De Santangel" (1493). *Independence Hall Association*, 1-4.

In Locke, J. L., & In Wright, B. (2019). *The American yawp: A massively collaborative open U.S. history textbook*.