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Pre-Columbian, Native American Settlement

America has been formed through a strong process utilizing more time and resources. While individuals in America did not settle as one group, they had different languages that defined them and resided in different societies. Notably, the period in the history of America before the arrival of the European impact on American land, straddling the stretch of the novel settlement is known as the pre-Columbia era. The residents are believed to have arrived in America between 15000 and 16000 years ago (Foner 42). Moreover, before the Europeans came, North and South America were developed comprising of roads, trade networks, cities and large constructions including pyramid-temples.

The period before Christopher Columbus's voyages of 1492 is also referred to as the pre-Columbian era. During this period majority of the original culture in America was dowsed and expansively changed by Europeans. North America experienced climatic changes that led to increased migration, and Paleo-Indians used the opportunity to spread in America. As they were moving, they spread with groups of about twenty to fifty members hence diversified the culture. The Mississippi culture was large, practiced across the Atlantic coast and differentiated with the characteristics of the building of intricate earthen mounds and grand plazas. The greatest urban site for these individuals was Cahokia situated adjacent to modern St. Louis" (Foner 43).

Upon the arrival of Columbus, the Columbian exchange was established and named after Christopher Columbus. Furthermore, the Columbian interchange is known for the transatlantic transportation of people and goods such as animals, technology, plants as well as ideas between West Africa and Americans. While people were moving to America and intermarriage started it led to the development of creoles today known as the African descendants' slaves and Native Americans born in Louisiana. Most Indians were treated differently because of their culture. "For example, the Europeans viewed North American Indians as barbaric centered due to their culture revolving around religion, gender associations and land utilization" (Foner 53). Initially, the Indian herb healers were known as witch doctors however, religion came in and the majority of the Indians became subjects to catholic royals where the catholic pope championed Indians rights. As a result, the Dominican priest Bartolome de Las Casas discussed the obliteration of Indian individuals (Foner, 87). Besides, the priest complained of Spain killing many innocent Indians by burning them and forcing them to labor.

British Colony

Chapter two of the Foner book focused on the Beginning of English America that started in 1607 when the first British colony was conventional in Jamestown, Virginia. In 1607, settlers from England came from Cape Henry to the Chesapeake Bay with three ships. After discovering the region for more than two weeks, the colonist selected a site 60 miles inside the James River because they believed it would act as a shield prowling Spanish war vessels naming it Jamestown after the King of England (Foner 118). Unfortunately, although the colonists gave bends to noble authority the expedition was not funded by the English administration because it was struggling with financial needs. This resulted in a Virginia company that was a for-profit organization to fund the voyage consisting of members of parliaments, traders and nobles. When

the voyage returned, 107 colonists were left because the Virginia Company was concerned with getting gold and exploiting natural resources rather than developing an operational society.

In 1609, more colonists were encouraging individuals to go to Virginia and explore the new world. Since people searching for freedom in England were promised to have it when they go to Virginia between the years 1607 and 1700 more than 500,000 people had migrated from England. "However, most of the individuals were not targeting to settle in North America, hence almost 180,000 settled in Ireland and others moved to West Indies where they started sugar cultivation" (Foner 134). In 1620 the mayflower that had carried around one hundred and fifty colonists from England arrived and landed in Cape Cod, settling in Plymouth. As a result, the pilgrim's leaders developed the mayflower compact involving 41 men consenting to observe fair and equivalent rules established by their representatives.

The increased competition of European countries into the New World resulted in England working towards getting control over the Atlantic slave trade as they could easily manage their empire. Therefore, the settlers realized that the trade was an essential foundation of wealth to the nation. Based on the predominant Mercantilism theory, the administration had to control the economic happenings to encourage state authority (Foner 204). Also, they needed to promote industries and trade through events such as special bounties and monopolies. Moreover, the increase in slavery and servants led to poor living conditions and increased infection from diseases that resulted in a high death rate. A sequence of laws provided slaves with some rights such as marriage, entree to liberty and owning property. Also, slave labor started to displace indentured slavery and one of the factors that led to this was Bacons Rebellion (Foner 228). More slaves were imported because Royal Africa Company that was a monopoly allowed other traders hence reducing the price at the same time enhancing the working conditions. After realizing the

significance of slavery, the house of Burgess implemented the slave code in 1705 that brought the dispersed regulations and further increased the provisions resulting in more white supremacy. Slave trade transportation in the New World consisted of carrying the slaves while chained and this made many of them not to survive the middle passage (Foner 291).

Young and Growing Country that is Expanding its Contact

England continued to expand their empire and needed to control it fully by imposing taxes on the products obtained. However, the revolutionary war started because of the increased tension among the Britain residents in all the thirteen colonies and the settler's administration that signified the British crown. Notably, the resistance began in 1770 when a British soldier, Crispus Attucks attacked the crowd of colonists and murdered five of the Bostonians in what was called the Boston Massacre (Foner 389). By 1776, the revolutionary war was high and thus resulted in many colonists coming to support independence. Five men were selected to create a committee and write the declaration of independence introduced by Jefferson. In the same year, the approval of the declaration of independence took place (Foner 403).

After the declaration of independence, the elites argued that individuals should be given rights and control over themselves through the development of ¹the constitution. The United States constitution ¹was developed ¹to make Americans patriots and thus the adoption of the ¹bill of rights. Moreover, the bill of rights was implemented in the United States constitution to assure people's rights against violation by the federal government (Foner 1207). "Furthermore, in 1776, John Adams argued that the constitution aimed to bring a balanced government that will view the detachment between the wealthy and ordinary individuals" (Foner 444). However, in 1785 Thomas Jefferson published a book namely the Notes of the State of Virginia that had a different view with the declaration of independence. The book stated that the black was incompetent of

being citizens staying in accord with the white because of the bequest of slavery and that is the true discrepancy that nature has raised between races.

Work Cited

Foner, E. (2013). *Give Me Liberty! An American History: Seagull sixth Edition* (Vol. 1). WW Norton & Company.

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