

y
by Z D

Submission date: 12-Dec-2020 07:56AM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 1473085768

File name: American_history_3pgs.docx (18.61K)

Word count: 1020

Character count: 5173

American History

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Date

Chapter 12

The women's reform age in the 19th century changed their place in society for the better. Before the reforms, the American women's place in the community was in the households. They played roles like cooking, cleaning, taking care of the children, and following their husbands' demands. Families had many members and it was the women's role to ensure their needs were met. They also provided free labor on farms to maintain the families' reputation. Comparing with husbands, women had limited political, legal, and social rights. For example, they were not allowed to participate in political decision making because it was believed that men had better reasoning than women. However, after the reforms occurred, women entered the workforce, which paved the way for gender equality. ⁴ Eric Foner says, "Lincoln spoke of slaveholders not as reprobates and sinners but as men and women enmeshed in a system from which they could not disentangle themselves." The mentioning of women in the statement means that when the slavery issue was addressed, the women were included indicating that the society minded their welfare and the men.

The women's place in society also changed for the better as they accessed growth and advancement chances. Before the era, women were mainly executing home roles. The most decent jobs for them were taking care of the noble families. When reforms happened, more women accessed education, empowering them to gain the needed knowledge and skills to work. Moreover, the demand for goods increased due to War, forcing society to allow women to participate in tasks outside their homes. However, some faced issues because maternity leaves were not given, in that they worked until the last minute. Nevertheless, many women acquired education and therefore worked contributing to the family's welfare other than relying on men to provide. With more education, they also started earning respect from community members.

Foner says, "right ² words will not get my people a home where they can live in peace and take care of themselves. I am tired of talk that comes to nothing. It makes my heart sick when I remember (Foner, 2013). Here, ^{the} scholar means that society's changes need to be implemented other than making empty promises.

Chapter 13

The Mexican War happened from 1846 to 1848 between United States together with Mexico. The leading cause of this War was where Texas ended, whereby the US insisted that it ended in the Rio Grande while Mexico claimed it was at the Nueces River. James Polk, the US president then, insisted that Texas needed to be part of the United States, an idea evident even with John Tyler, the previous leader. According to Polk's administration, acquiring Texas and Oregon, among other regions, was one way to ensure the nation's objective of expanding democracy was attained. The aim is motivated by the Manifest Destiny belief, stating that God had chosen the United States to lead in practicing democracy and capitalism in the North American region. Therefore, acquiring Texas was one of the ways to meet God's plans (Foner, 2013).

Several significant events happened during the Mexican War. In 1846, General Taylor led the army from the Nueces River to the Rio Grande to claim 'its' land. In the same year, the Palo Alto war occurred, marking the initial War. Here, the Mexican soldiers pulled back, and Taylor announced that the US had won the War. However, more battles took place until 1848, when Mexico and the United States signed the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty. It happened because the Mexican City had fallen and the army defeated, pushing for a treaty where Mexico surrender to the US. Negotiators such as Nicholas Trist, the State Department leading clerk, talked with President Polk's representative. In 1847, Polk ¹ wrote to the wife "knowing it to be the very last

chance and impressed with the dreadful consequences to our country which cannot fail to attend the loss of that chance; I decided today at noon to attempt to make a treaty, the decision is altogether my own" (Foner, 2013). The words marked the end of the War, where the US was the winner while Mexico lost.

Chapter 14

President Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation happened in September 1862. At that time, the United States was experiencing the Civil War, caused by several factors. One of them was the economic and social differences between the North and the South regions. The North was ahead as industries, especially in the manufacturing sector, were increasing. On the other hand, the South relied on agriculture, which was not earning huge profits like the North. Another reason for the War was the battle concerning slavery. Abraham Lincoln was the original Democratic Leader in the country, the party that opposed slavery. As a result, the North felt that democracy had to be practiced throughout the nation. The South, on the other hand, insisted that slavery need not be abolished as this would affect their economy because they relied on slaves. More so, abolition movements were growing, making the North and South fear what would happen.

The factors pushed the president to release the Emancipation Proclamation to resolve the differences. The leader said, "and by virtue of the power I order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of the States, are and henceforth shall be free" (Foner, 2013). The statement meant that slavery was a banned practice in the United States, and people violating the rule would be punished. Besides, the document also claimed that justice was part of the United States' values, and no one was to apply force when dealing with citizens unless necessary (Foner, 2013). The statement favored the African Americans and other minority

groups who worked as slaves on the farms. Notably, the report did not end the War but accomplished a huge role in outcomes. In 1865, Civil War ended, at the same time the blacks were in a better position in society because of Lincoln's statement.

Reference

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

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%	15%	4%	14%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Mississippi State Board for Community & Junior Colleges Student Paper	5%
2	www.juntosociety.com Internet Source	4%
3	schillerinstitute.org Internet Source	3%
4	Submitted to Bakersfield College Student Paper	3%
5	www.louisianabelieves.com Internet Source	2%
6	Gillman, Howard. "American Constitutionalism: Combined Volumes I and II", Oxford University Press Publication	1%
7	Submitted to San Jose Evergreen Community College District Student Paper	<1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On