

HST 201: History of the United States (Escobar Meta 21035 21036)

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The Study of History

by Joe Escobar - Friday, October 10, 2014, 11:35 AM

This forum thread is for The Study of History posts and replies.

After studying the required materials, address the various questions. For purposes of encouraging discussion, you may decide to separate your responses into SEPARATE posts. To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post. Do NOT simply leave it RE: The Study of History

Sum of ratings: -

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Irrelevant now, relevant later

by Robert Edwards - Friday, October 10, 2014, 12:53 PM

Even if it is not immediately relevant, an event that takes place, whether over a long or short period of time, may become a critical development in the future. With this in mind, I find myself leaning more towards position one, that of everything being connected to everything else. As our textbook has taken effort to show global events during the time periods, some of which won't become important until later. An example of this being China deciding they had nothing to gain from the outside world and isolating itself as a result (Page 7). From this I

believe that the book authors are also of a position 1 mindset. As for their overall effectiveness, despite the occasional exaggeration or incorrect number, as the authors are working with the very broad subject of world history while writing the book, I believe they are doing adequately in following with the idea that everything is or will be connected to everything else. Although my opinion may change as we continue to read onward.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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A Continious Study of History



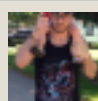
by Haley Anderson - Monday, October 13, 2014, 6:10 PM

In my opinion, I tend to lean toward the idea that everything is connected and continuous. I can relate to the statement Professor James Muller made when he said that history classes seem to go further and further in time to get a thoroughly informed idea of how the United States began. I think that this is a good way of teaching history, the idea that one thing can lead to another than can lead to another is very interesting to me, and spins a huge web of the earth's history. For example; in the textbook it goes way back in history to when the Americas were only inhabited by nomadic people that migrated across Beringia. I think that by starting Americas History and continuing on with the Native Americans, the Norsemen, the Portuguese, the Spanish, and everyone else who began exploring the Americas. It all leads to the idea that everything is connected especially in the United States. We are called the mixing pot of cultures and the idea that we start with all of the different countries and cultures that lead to the extensive different kinds of people helps us to understand such a diverse culture's history.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Centuries seem like seconds



by Andrew Mirman - Monday, October 13, 2014, 7:26 PM

I agree with Professor Mueller, in his idea of learning history. I think the book does a good job going over mostly relevant information, but because of how much information is covered you get lost in the details. As with American history starting with how people came to live in Americas compared to learning the history of the

United States is two different things. I appreciate the background, but I think the first few chapters could be condensed in order to keep the light on the true subject at hand. Taking out the complete migration of people and shortening it to direct information relating to the American Revolution and beyond.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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History has been, and will remain continuous

by Simone Reynolds - Monday, October 13, 2014, 8:53 PM

I believe history will always repeat itself. There were rules and standards set since the age of time of what shall be done, and what is forbidden. For example, we have enslaved people for thousands of years. There has always been a class lower than us who take care of what the higher classes refuse to do. When Columbus came to the "New World" he created slavery in a sense, by rounding up a group of natives to look for gold. Then brought them back to Europe as more permanent slaves.

If history had major breaks and turns, wouldn't there be a period where slavery didn't exist?

I think that there will always be patterns and repetitions of history in the US, because everything we have endured, has happened in the past. Therefore, we are able to reference and handle situations with ease.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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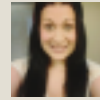
Re: History has been, and will remain continuous

by Jeremy Rutledge - Friday, October 17, 2014, 6:10 PM

I agree with Simone. History always repeats itself. However, in my eyes the discovery of the "New World" by Christopher Columbus should be consider a breaking point. Even though slavery was brought to the land, Christopher Columbus' discovery provided the perfect farming soil, riches and progress for his people. Finding and establishing what is now America was a huge changing point in the world's history.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: History has been, and will remain continuous

by Kaitlin Silva - Friday, October 17, 2014, 7:51 PM

Although the discovery of the "New World" by Christopher Columbus is a big historical event, I don't believe it should be considered a 'break' in history. Like many of us have stated in this forum, history is continuous, proven by a cause and effect theory. Even though the finding of the new world changed the direction of many peoples lives, it had a cause. The cause for exploration and expansion by Christopher Columbus deeply rooted from the trade market. Importing and exporting goods became a great way to earn income in the 16th century. Exploring new lands was known to be a key factor in finding new resources to earn a profit. Therefore, I do not think there is any breaks in history, for the concept that every single action has an effect, no matter how big or small. One thing always leads to another.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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History is continuous.

by Kaitlin Silva - Monday, October 13, 2014, 9:32 PM

Personally, I believe that history is continuous. It seems that the past repeats itself not exactly the same, but in slightly altered forms. As the sound clip explained, "In order to understand American History you have to understand all the things that somehow contributed to it...and everything is related to everything else (Muller)." Therefore, if it is all related then it would be continuous. Again, he reinforced my way of thinking when he said, as history progresses there are no sharp breaks in history that make it end up differently (Muller).

People are always seeking the same things from life: liberty, equality, and power. Within striving to obtain these things, history repeats itself; as well as, the effects of struggle. One of those things that repeat themselves

is repression. Puritans escaped England due to religious oppression. In modern day society communities, such as the gays, migrate to other states for the same principle; for the freedom to marry. Just as I've stated, history is interrelated and continuous even to this day.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

3

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Re: History is continuous.

by Caitlyn Craviotto - Wednesday, October 15, 2014, 1:53 PM

Kaitlin's point that a majority of civilians seek still the three ideas of liberty, equality, and power in their lives is an important piece of how history has repeated itself since the 16th century. This is an idea and example that I had not thought of, but one that is so simple and clear to recognize the crisp similarities between the 16th century all the way until now! It was a smart connection to also recognize the puritans migration, similarly to how the migration of Americans happens today for a couple to hold their ground and equality for their rights that may change from state to state.

Thanks for bringing this point to me!

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

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I Agree With Professor James Muller

by Jeremy Rutledge - Monday, October 13, 2014, 10:37 PM

I agree with first question. I believe that every thing is somehow connected. In illustration, if it was not for Portugal navigating the seas it would probably have taken us longer to connect with other countries. Even so, Portugal could not navigate the seas with as much success if they had not taken some designs from Arabs to perfect their ships. Then, Christopher Columbus' sailing plans to India were denied by the Portuguese because his estimation of the world's circumference was inaccurate. Due to this, he took his idea to Spain. When Spain did decide to finance Christopher Columbus' voyage, he set sail with three ships. However, as we know, he does not end up in India. The new land he arrived in soon becomes America. Nine months after Christopher Columbus arrives he promises Spain's King

and Queen gold and spices. The word of Columbus' discovery spreads and Pope Alexandar VI soon announces the New World (America) will be Catholic. However, Captain John Smith, the founder of the first American colony, was Protestant. He went up river to Virginia in search of protection from the Catholic church and founded Jamestown. Then, a year after Captain John Smith arrived more Protestants came to America and settled north in the second colony, Masschusettes Bay. Even though, these two colonies are fairly close they lived a different life style. All of these interactions between nations created the world we live in today. In some way everything is connected.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: I Agree With Professor James Muller

by Haley Anderson - Saturday, October 18, 2014, 12:05 AM

I really enjoyed reading Jeremy's opinion on how everything is interconnected and uses the example of Portugal making a headway into the discovery of the new world and even further in the future leading to the settlement of Jamestown and the second colony of Massachusetts Bay. I hadn't thought about such a specific example of Professor James Muller's opinion, and enjoyed thinking about it in such literal terms of history!

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Continuos History

by Caitlyn Craviotto - Monday, October 13, 2014, 10:41 PM

Although after listening to Muller's discussion and realizing that both ideas could be realistic thoughts on how history progresses, more of me was feeling that I lean towards the belief that history is intertwined and connected to the events and decisions that have taken place in our country or by the leaders of our country previously. I feel that for a student to be most intellectual, he or she should understand all of the pieces that lead up to a historical event occurring. I believe that one can know details about any event, but

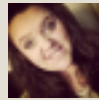
that it is crucial that he or she knows what lead up to that happening, for that can better lead a person to understand WHY it occurred and HOW it occurred. In my personal education, I have best grown from learning experiences when I am taught chronologically; as well as with an understanding that a majority of the time in history, events are not randomly sprung, instead it is because of something else happening.

😬 Caitlyn Craviotto

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The repetitive nature of historcal facts

by Brittany Newton - Tuesday, October 14, 2014, 8:22 AM

- I tend to agree with the first statement in that I believe history is repetitive. Whatever has gone on in some form or another I believe we can find a relative story in either our own history or the history of other nations. William Churchill was once quoted saying "Those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it." And the Biblical scholar Solomon wrote "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun." Churchill is saying that it is a surety that if we do not learn the history of the men and women before us there is no doubt their mistakes will be repeated. In this idea we see that history has the tendency to repeat. Solomon is clearly stating that there is no truly "new" idea. By this Solomon is stating the tendency of historical repetition. Repeated events are not going to be 100% i's dotted and t's crossed the same but the repetitive idea is there. One major example that came to my mind is war. For the majority of even our history alone there has been a war being fought at some point or another. Details are not all right down the line the same but the idea of why these wars were started or who was in them are extremely similar.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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cause and effect

by Karla Logan - Tuesday, October 14, 2014, 10:14 AM

I do agree with his personal experience that during elementary, Jr high, and high school the learning was very random. It would be easier to learn and keep track of our history if they began teaching us at the beginning at young age. Now I know that would be nearly impossible to get elementary school children to wrap their head around slavery, which is why they teach us the way that they do. For me personally I do think everything has a cause and effect therefore it is most helpful for me to learn things in chronological order. Muller makes it seem like he supports argument 2, the thought that there are sharp breaks in history that turn things in a new direction. In the audio file he states that things that could cause these breaks in history could be important changes or choices that cause things to go in a new direction. To me that still means that everything is connected. Someone made a decision to go to war, we fought the war, and now the area has gone in a new direction but that is all caused by the decision to go to war. So I suppose in the end I agree with both points there are breaks that cause a direction change but in the end its all cause and effect, everything is related to one another.

I think the book does do a good job going in order of events however they could do a little better of a job stating what caused what to happen. Every decision that is made causes something else to happen. The book lacks at time telling the cause to each effect. The book seems to support argument 2.

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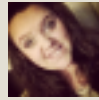
Re: cause and effect

by Andrew Mirman - Saturday, October 18, 2014, 9:25 PM

I enjoyed Karla's point of view on this subject. I like how you use the example of war to show that although it might seem like there is breaks. The person that started the war is connected to every outcome of that war. I think our books showed this when different Monarchies took power, how it forever shaped the world in front of them including everything from laws to languages.

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The repetitive nature of historical facts (continued)

by Brittany Newton - Saturday, October 18, 2014, 9:28 PM

I have really enjoyed reading through all of the posts on this page. I would also like to add to mine by saying it depends on your own personal definition of what you consider a "new" direction. Dealing with the new direction part that could mean to one person that the event being discussed is something that has never happened in all of time. As I have gathered from the majority of the posts on this topic the general consensus is that time is continuous and repetitive. In the aspect of this nature there is also a sense of "new". In an earlier post someone mentioned slavery so I will use that as an example. The idea of slavery has been around for years but it has not been straight down the line exactly the same. Some people in bondage were there because of a debt. The debt could have been monetary, criminal or whatever but it was still for a debt. Some were born into slavery. Some were captured and enslaved against their will. Others willingly entered an agreement to be servants to someone for an allotted time in exchange for something. Almost every race has been enslaved to another race at some time or another. Some forms of slavery were wicked and evil where men worked for nothing and were beat and treated like cattle. Other forms were just as if it was a job. Even in our modern day the idea of working for someone who has authority over you is still here. It's called employment. Anyways my point here is the foundational idea has been repeated for thousands of years but new forms of the idea have been established and carried out

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