

Remember... **ALL SUMMATIVES ARE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO EARN CREDIT IN U.S. History!**

✦ This will be a running list of all summatives given this semester.

! You **MUST** have completed all of these summatives **AND EARNED** a minimum of a **ONE** out of **FOUR** for a Content based summative and at **MINIMUM** a score of **BEGINNING** on a skill based summative in order to count it as complete!

Content Based Summatives

- Revolutionary War Exam
- New Nation Quiz
- Manifest Destiny Test
- Expansion of Slavery Compromise Quiz
- Civil War Test
- Reconstruction Quiz

Skill Based Summatives

- Columbus DBQ
- King Andrew Summative
- Dakota War vs. Wounded Knee -- A Comparison
- Thesis Activity -- Civil War Battles Summative
- Gettysburg DBQ

One way to write a solid thesis statement is by following the formula TP3W:

T- Topic

P- Point

3W- Three reasons why

Using our first DBQ of the year as an example, here is how it would break down and what it would look like...

Example 1:

T - Christopher Columbus

P - He was a Villain

3W - (1) brought disease (2) exploited the people (3) stole the land

Thesis statement 1:

Christopher Columbus was a villain because he brought disease, exploited the people he encountered and stole their land.

Example 2:

T - Christopher Columbus

P- He was a Hero

3W - (1) was courageous (2) discovered the New World (3) led to colonization of the west

Thesis statement 2:

Christopher Columbus was a hero because he was courageous, discovered the New World and led to further colonization of the west.

Christopher Columbus: Hero or Villain

Directions: Using evidence from the following sources: In a Google doc discuss whether or not you think Christopher Columbus should be viewed as a hero or villain in American History. Upon completion attach your assignment in Canvas and turn in.

Source 1

The voyage of Christopher Columbus and his diminutive fleet toward the unknown west was not only a prelude to a new historical era. For the brave navigator it was the culmination of years of bold speculation, careful preparation, and struggle against opponents who had belittled his great plan and thwarted its execution.

Expounding the strange doctrine that beyond the ocean stood solid, habitable earth, Columbus had first to make his views plausible to his doubting patrons and then to overcome the seemingly endless array of obstacles with which men of little minds barred the way to the fitting out of a fleet.

The courage and the faith and the vision of the Genoese navigator glorify and enrich the drama of the early movement of European people to America. Columbus and his fellow voyagers were the harbingers of later mighty movements of people from Spain, from Columbus's native Italy and from every country in Europe. And out of the fusion of all these national strains was created the America to which the Old World contributed so magnificently

Source Information: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Columbus Day Speech, 1940

Source 2

But too many of the slaves died in captivity. And so Columbus, desperate to pay back dividends to those who had invested, had to make good his promise to fill the ships with gold. In the province of Cicao on Haiti, where he and his men imagined huge gold fields to exist, they ordered all persons fourteen years or older to collect a certain quantity of gold every three months. When they brought it, they were given copper tokens to hang around their necks. Indians found without a copper token had their hands cut off and bled to death.

The Indians had been given an impossible task. The only gold around was bits of dust garnered from the streams. So they fled, were hunted down with dogs, and were killed.

Source Information: Howard Zinn: Modern Historian (1980)

Source 3

"His self-promoting dispatches circulated sooner than Columbus's own written accounts, and as a result the term "America" soon was attached by geographers to the continents in the Western Hemisphere that should by right have been named Columbia. But if Columbus did not receive the honor of having the New World named for him, and if he acquired only temporary wealth and fame in Spain (receiving from the Crown the title Admiral of the Ocean Sea), his place in history was never in doubt. Historian Samuel Eliot Morison, a worthy seaman in his own right who reenacted the Columbian voyages in 1939 and 1940, described Columbus as "the sign and symbol [of the] new age of hope, glory and accomplishment."

Source Information: Larry Schweikart: Modern American Historian (2004)

Source 4

"They... brought us parrots and balls of cotton and spears and many other things, which they exchanged for the glass beads and hawks' bells. They willingly traded everything they owned... They were well-built, with good bodies and handsome features.... They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. They have no iron. Their spears are made of cane... They would make fine servants... With fifty men we could subjugate(conquer) them all and make them do whatever we want."

Source information: Christopher Columbus Admiral's log 1492

Source 5

"Native populations had epidemics long before Europeans arrived. A recent study of more than 12,500 skeletons from sixty-five sites found that native health was on a "downward trajectory long before Columbus arrived." Some suggest that Indians may have had a nonvenereal form of syphilis, and almost all agree that a variety of infections were widespread. Tuberculosis existed in Central and North America long before the Spanish appeared, as did herpes, polio, tick-borne fevers, giardiasis, and amoebic dysentery. One admittedly controversial study by Henry Dobyns in Current Anthropology in 1966 later fleshed out over the years into his book, argued that extensive epidemics swept North America before Europeans arrived. As one authority summed up the research, "Though the Old World was to contribute to its diseases, the New World certainly was not the Garden of Eden some have depicted."

Source Information: Henry Dobyns: Cultural Anthropologist (Current Anthropology, 1966)

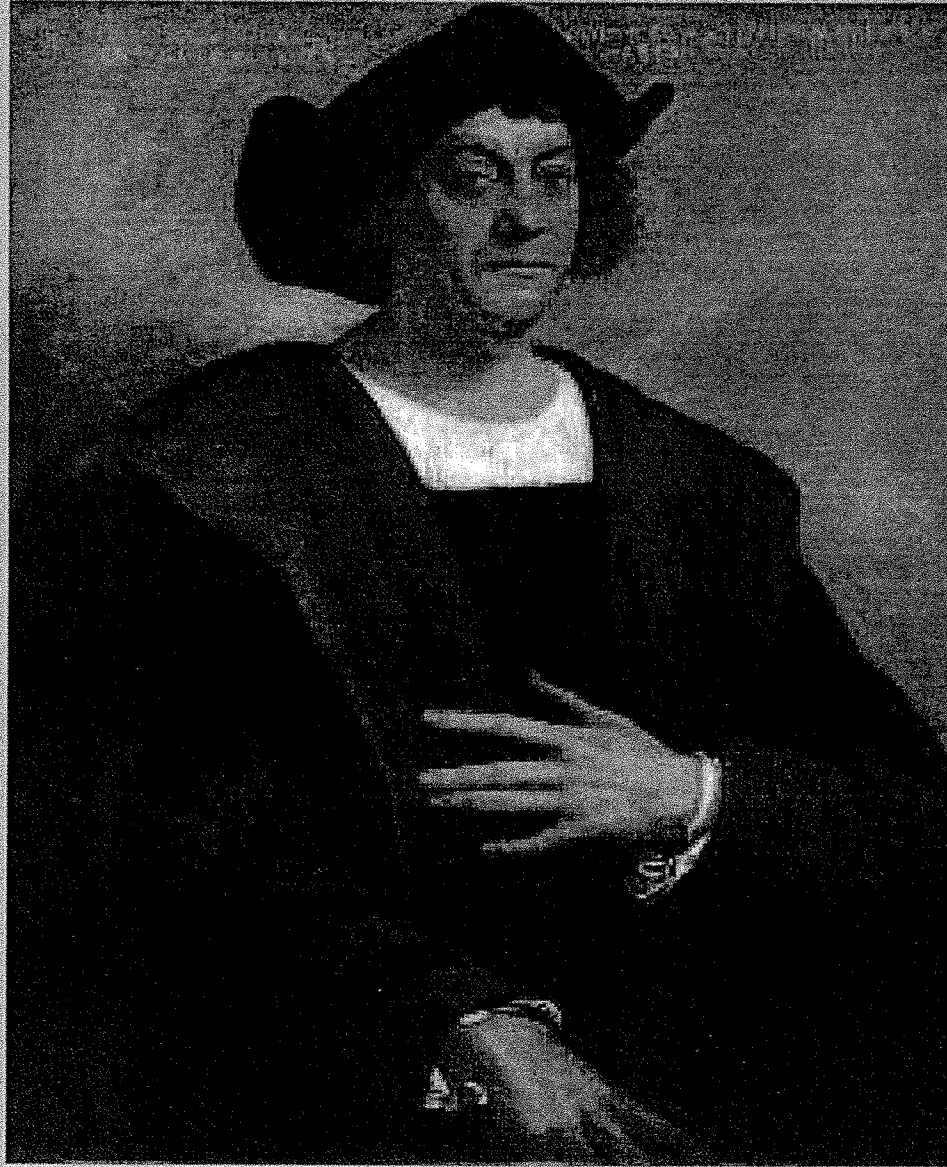
Source 6

"the Indians ... affirm, that before the arrival of the Christians, and before the smallpox broke out amongst them, they were ten times as numerous as they now are, and that their population had been melted down by this disease, whereof nine-tenths of them have died."

Source Information: Dutch Traveler in New Netherlands 1656

Christopher Columbus *"Columbus and his fellow voyagers were the harbingers of later mighty movements of people from Spain" (Roosevelt, 1940)*

Columbus Moves in and Takes Over



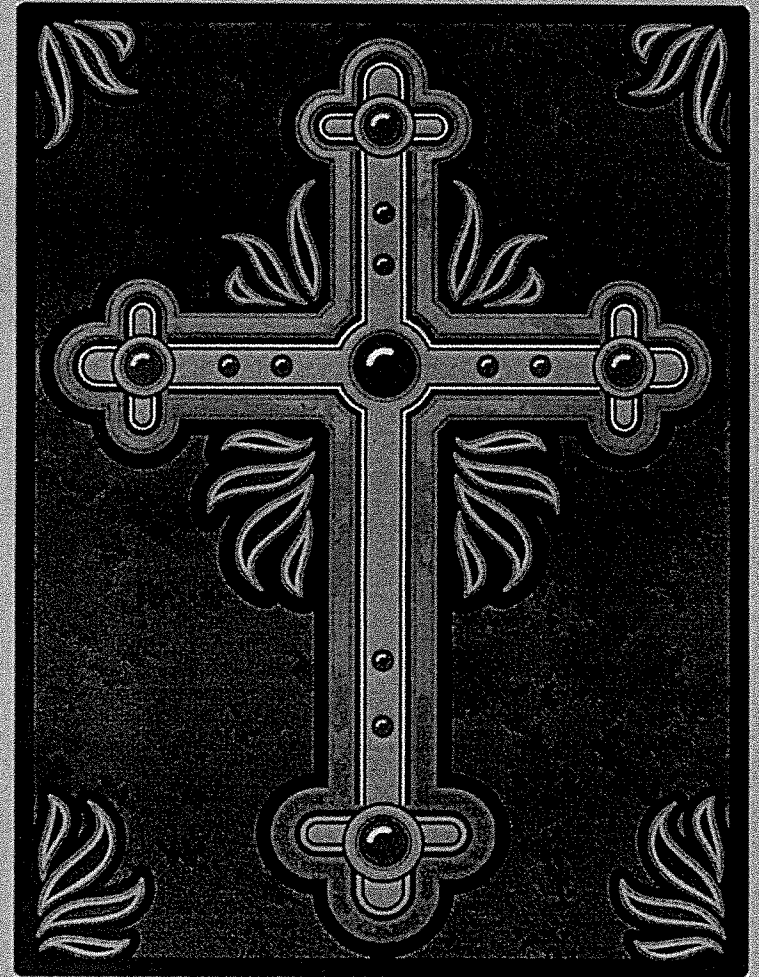
Reasons for Voyage and Exploration

- ◆ Seek a Passage through Americas to the Far East
- ◆ Gold, Silver and other Valuables
- ◆ Establish claims to new land



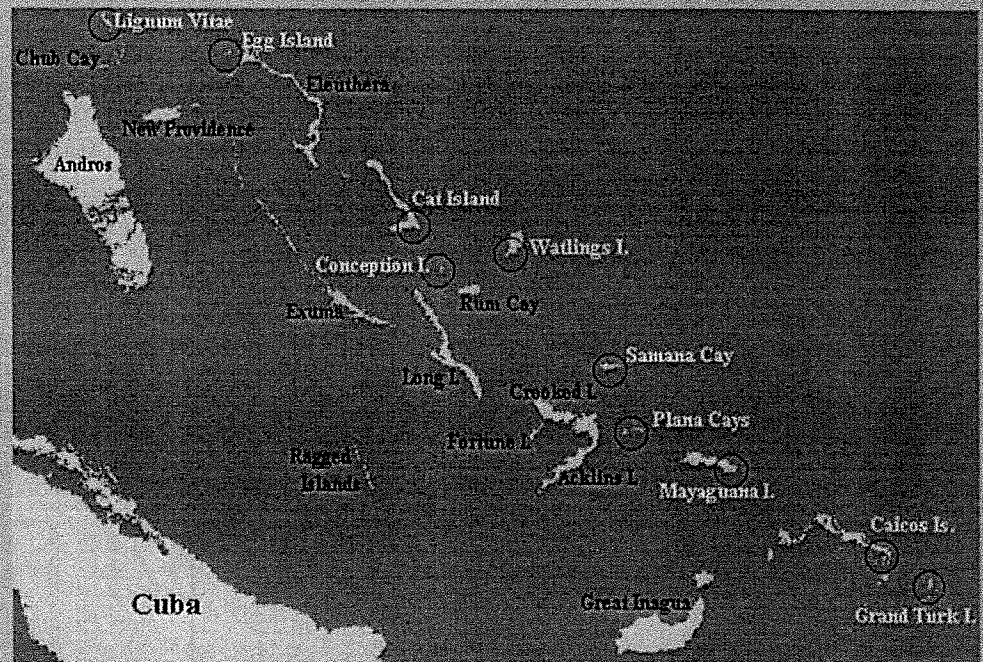
Reasons for Voyage and Exploration


- ◆ Convert Indians to Christianity
- ◆ Intellectual curiosity
- ◆ Pave the way for trade routes and new settlements



Where did Columbus land on his first voyage?

We know Columbus landed first in the Bahamas, but there is dispute about where exactly that was.





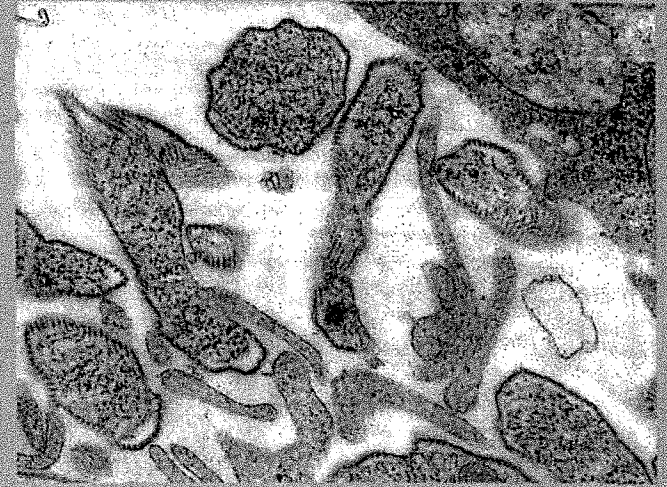
Resistance

- ◆ Natives in the Caribbean were not able to fight off the explorers, but they did fight.
- ◆ The Spanish response to resistance was harsh and cruel
 - The biggest threat was introduction to disease that the natives had no immunity to.

Resistance

◆ Diseases Include:

- Smallpox
- Mumps
- Measles
- Chicken Pox
- Typhus




Measles



Scarlet Fever

PLATE IX



Columbus Has Huge Effects

- ◆ Monarchs see their ability to increase wealth
- ◆ Citizens can live in a society with few constraints
- ◆ New plants and Animals are introduced
- ◆ Columbian Exchange

Columbian Exchange

- ◆ Used to describe the exchange of plants, animals, human populations and diseases between the Old and New world.




Old World



New World



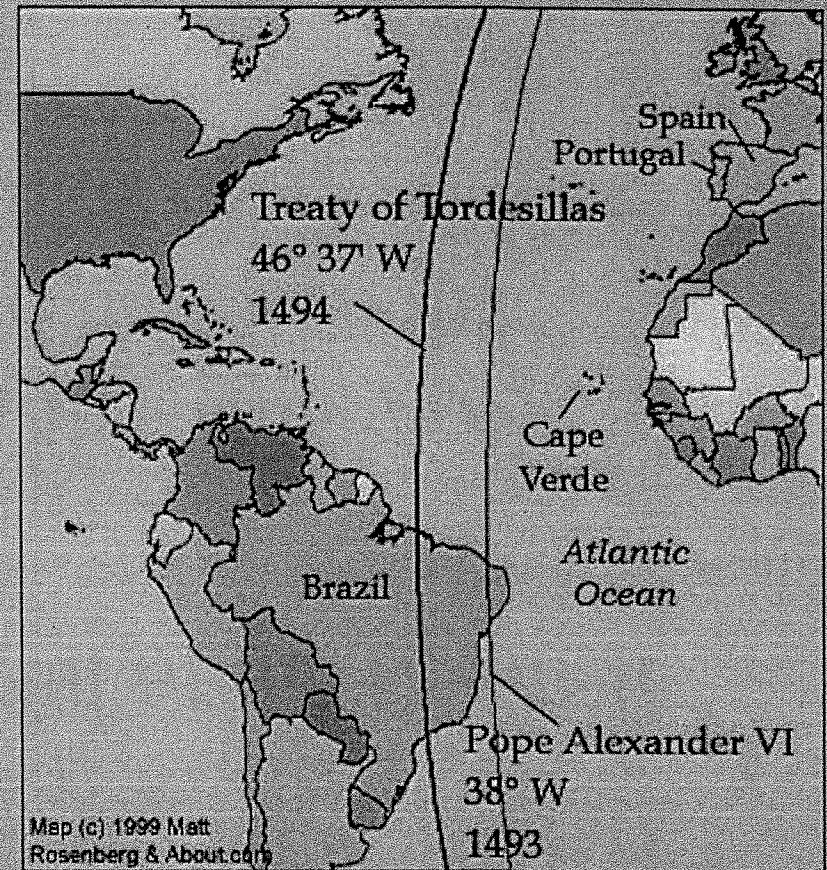


Rivals

- ◆ Portuguese are resentful of the Spanish
- ◆ In order to avoid war, the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed between the Spanish and the Portuguese

Treaty of Tordesillas

- ◆ June 7th 1494
- ◆ Divided the Western Hemisphere Vertically
- ◆ The Americas belonged to Spain
- ◆ East of the line including Brazil belonged to Portugal





Multiculturalism

- ◆ Elements of all three of these worlds can be seen in our society
- ◆ Multiculturalism is one of our greatest struggles and assets.

How to write a claim:

The article makes the claim that Christopher Columbus is a villain.

This is true because he brutalized the local people in his quest for gold.

Counterclaim:

Some may disagree because he discovered the new world.

~~The article makes the claim that Christopher Columbus is a villain.~~

+

~~This is true because he brutalized the local people in his quest for gold.~~

+

~~Some may disagree because he discovered the new world.~~

= the claim.

Please combine all three parts into a thesis statement!

Even though he is credited for discovering the new world, Christopher Columbus is a villain because he brutalized the local people in his quest for gold.

How to write a claim with a counter claim:

(insert battle name)

_____ was the most significant Civil War battle

This is true because _____.

Counterclaim:

(insert other battle name)

Though some may say it was _____.

(insert battle name)

_____ was the most significant Civil War battle

+

~~This is true because~~ _____.

+

(insert other battle name)

Though some may say it was _____.

= the claim.

Please combine all three parts into a thesis statement!
