

Question One

The major goals of the post-World War II Civil Rights Movement were access to public places and voting rights. During the time, the blacks were being alienated from all public places such as schools and restaurants. Some schools, for instance, were set aside for the black kids, and others - for the white children. Interracial marriages were also banned. With such leaders of the movements as Dr King, the movement advocated equality. Segregation was a blunt name that denied the blacks better services, transportation and medical care (Glisson, 2006).

Dr King and other movement leaders organized protests to this effect; he was also vocal in giving speeches calling for equality. In one of his most famous speech, "I have been to the mountain top", Dr King gives an emotional but powerful speech calling for equal rights. A notable protest was in Birmingham, Alabama in 1956 (Kallen, 2001). The protest was aimed at ending segregation on city buses. On another front, a vocal and radical Malcolm X was not patient with the diplomatic ways employed by Dr King. He called for mass action resulting to violent protests. He shared in the ideology of retaliating.

By 1968, when Dr King was assassinated these goals had been achieved. The congress unanimously passed the Fair Housing Act in 1968; it was supposed to be a tribute to King, and for the first time in the US, there was no law that discriminated on the blacks. Before this act back in 1964, the congress had passed the civil rights Act that prohibited discrimination on color or race (King & Carson, 1998). The movement succeeded in achieving its goals although the price was high. Today, there is no such discrimination, and voting is available for every American.

Question Two

Columbus Day was first recognized and celebrated in the US in Colorado back in 1906. It is celebrated to mark the day that navigator Christopher Columbus first landed in America what he called the New Found Land. In the US, the day was officially made a holiday in 1937 although it was being celebrated long before it was officiated back to the colonial period, in the 1700s. In 1892, the 400th anniversary president Benjamin Harrison asked the Americans to take part in the celebrations. The day was used to teach about patriotism, topics such as citizenship boundaries and support for the war were the main focus (Liestman & Hanson, 1991).

The Italian-Americans also celebrated the day as a sign of their heritage. In 1905, Colorado governor had publicly announced the day. In 1907, the day was made a statutory holiday. By 1930s, the group has been formed called the Knights of Columbus; the group was instrumental in calling for the day to be made public, and in 1934, president Roosevelt ratified the day as a federal holiday going by the name Columbus Day (Fradin, 1990). Since 1970, the holiday had been celebrated on the first Monday of October. It is observed by all the government offices and the stock market, too.

The historians overlooked the fact that soon after Columbus arrived, there was a massacre of the Indians. In addition, the explorer was greedy for gold most of which the Indians wore; it was also the reason most of them were massacred. Columbus was involved in human trafficking; he supervised selling young girls into sexual slavery. Columbus was not a hero as many thought him to be, or perhaps, these dark facts about him were made omitted from history on purpose. Whatever the reason was, it was to paint Columbus as a hero. The truth was hidden from history that would portray the people's hero as a villain (Aloian, 2010).

Question Three

The Hopewell culture refers to the tradition shared by Native Americans in the ages 200-500 BC. It was not a culture held by a single group of people or society. They were practices of

small groups of people who were connected by trade (Hopewell Culture, 1999). The process through which they related was called the Hopewell exchange system. Mound boulder, on the other hand, constructed earthlike structures. The Hopewell communities were known for their trading system. There were routes that connected societies throughout the Eastern region, so that communities would obtain and utilize goods that were not found in their settlement areas. The system was well arranged, so that every society received goods from other regions. They had access to the different kind of resources (Lepper, 2005). Hopewell culture gave birth and sustained an artisan class that specialized and created different arts and tools. In many cases, animals were a spiritual symbol representing shaman. The Hopewell culture is still alive today; it saw the introduction of shapes of bowls and jars. It also introduced the imprints on pottery.

Some of the mounds are still in existent to date found in areas of Iowa. These early civilizations were like the early pioneers of the art and molded clay and pottery. They were the earliest forms of civilization in the US by then. Most of them were the Indians the earliest inhabitants in the US; they were the natives of the newly found land. The culture came to a decline at around 400 AD because the collapse is not well known though it is speculated that the societies had started to settle down in formal concentrated but isolated communities (Woodward & McDonald, 2002). The previous culture slowly began to fade away.

Question Four

During the colonial periods in America, the natives were the red Indians. Just like any other colonized nation, they were up in arms to defend their territories. The Europeans were well armed with warfare itinerary. The Native Indian Americans, on the other hand, were ill-equipped for war (West, 2009). They devised warfare techniques in order to stage a spirited fight against the Europeans. Some of those tactics used are still in use even today.

They included the use of guerilla warfare tactics. The Indians, especially the Iroquois were well conversant with the territory. They organized ambush parties, and because they knew

the terrain well, they had an advantage over the European colonizers and were perhaps the most favorite of all the war tactics (West, 2009). It involved using a small part of the force. The bigger body of the attack would be concealed as the small part of the fighting force lures the enemy in an attack zone. Hiding in bunkers or caves the bigger part of the force would then ambush the unsuspecting enemy soldiers (Kallen, 2000). As a result, a Massacre followed later.

The second tactic was camouflage. This tactic took many forms; the Indian soldiers would disguise themselves to resemble a wild animal, they used to cover their bodies with animal skin and hide. They also applied the face and head with crushed dark charcoal (Kallen, 2000). Moreover, they covered themselves with green substance to blend in with the environment such as shrubs and the green grass. They used grey blankets to blend in with the grey rocks.

The third technique was surprise attacks. The warriors would carefully organize a surprise attack mostly at night when the enemy soldiers were sleeping. When planning for a surprise attack, they used all a forms of concealment techniques (Grinde, 2002). All the three tactics discussed are still in use today by the modern soldiers. They still organize surprise attacks and use camouflage.

Question Five

Although President Jackson is often seen as the architect of the removal of the Five Civilized Tribes, the removal had started long before the act was put into place (Remini, 2001). By 1820, the Georgians had started to question the government to extinguish the titles held by the Indians. Initially, the process was to be slow and gradual, but after the government discovered gold, its plans to remove these inhabitants was fueled (Heidler &Heidler, 2007). There was a belief that the Indians were hunters and that they followed the game that they had no attachment to any piece of land. Some of them were farmers and indeed grew crops. They had no rights since they were a minority group, and they were migrants. Just like their black

counterparts, they were to be made slaves to the white people. They were not politically recognized, and although they were natives in the real sense, they were pilgrims in their own land.

After the removal act was enacted and the Indians were removed from their native lands, the suffering they went through is known to everyone. They were pushed down to the Mississippi river. They were forcibly evicted and were moved under duress. Previously, their tribes were one big tribe, but after the removal, they were recognized as separate groups. There was no sympathy on the Indians of the west, and that they strived to survive the harsh conditions in the east. Initially, the removal was supposed to be voluntary, but that was not the case as the implementation phase kicked in (Stewart, 2007).

The Chickasaw tribe, for example, lost over 500 people who died as a result of chicken pox. There was no proper medication, and the government had evicted them from their ancestral lands. The story is of an untold suffering. President Jackson had been elected to office in 1828, and among his major agendas, there was evicting the Indians.

Question Six

Abortion is no doubt one of the topics where the moral approach and the legal approach find themselves fighting for dominance. Although abortion is legalized in the US, it can be argued whether it infringes the human rights. The moral aspect is an emotional debate that brings to the table the need to protect and value human life. It terminates a human life that power was not bestowed on the human hands, and, therefore, he has no right to play God. In the law, everyone is entitled to the right to choose between terminating an abortion and delivering a child (Berlatsky, 2011).

Abortion should only be permitted if such a condition endangers the life of the mother; in such a case then, the mother should be spared and the unborn fetus can be terminated. In any other case, it should not be legalized. The two aspects are not fundamental rights; fundamental

rights look at protecting a citizen from a legal framework (Currie, 2000). They are the rights that affect directly the daily activities of an individual. Such include the right to clothing, the right to express oneself. The moral aspect is argued from a religious and ethical perspective. Everyone is entitled to live, but even religion and ethic agree that in an even where the victim in danger, the pregnancy should be terminated.

There are two conflicts where the legal aspect allows for abortion to take place, but the moral aspect has a different view. It has always stood its ground that abortion is illegal, and it should never take place. In countries that prohibit abortion, it has been criminalized, and it is punishable by life imprisonment or even by death (Lassieur, 2001).

Question Seven

In the past, the black people were being segregated and even denied voting rights. In fact, they were not even allowed anywhere around the white people. Rodney King's incident was an unfortunate event where King a construction worker was brutally beaten by the police officers by the virtual of the fact he was a black man (Souza, 1995). After the police who beat him up were acquitted, a protest that left 53 people dead followed.

A little over decade and a half later, America celebrates having elected her first black president ever in history. President Obama's victory is viewed by many as a major stride towards reconciling the torn image that have been there between the African Americans and the whites. It was thought almost impossible ever to have a black president in the US. The fact that he is in office as well as his reelection in 2008 shows that both the whites and blacks were ready to close an old chapter from their dark history.

The country had made improvements in the justice and legal system; it has ensured that there are equal opportunities for every citizen in the country, that there is no one who is better or more superior to the other. The reconciliation process though gradually has also climbed a notch higher. Perhaps this is the time Martin Luther had talked about half a century ago as he had

dreamt of the day when his sons would not be judged by the color of their skin but by their character (Reddy, 1994). It was again to an embittered fight for equality and integration that have been fought for over centuries. The fight had not been easy, but it has eventually borne fruits. Great renowned black men died for course. The assassination of Martin Luther and Malcom X. was a sacrifice that has not been in vain. Were they alive today, they would leave to tell a tale of hard fight that bore the sweetest fruits. Now, equal opportunities are available for the white kids and the black kids alike (Hasday, 2007). They attend the same schools, travel in the same buses, dine in the same diners and work in the same offices.

Question Eight

Sharing a name with diverse communities leads to loss of culture along the way. It is important to understand or to identify the community or tribe that one comes from. Traditionally, all tribes in all communities have several things in common, but one thing they differ in is their naming process. It helps carry on their culture along and ensures that heritage is not lost. Different communities have different naming processes that are different and unique from the other communities (Ashman & Breeden, 2001).

From the African communities, for example, the naming is done according to seasons place or birth or even naming according to their living dead. The first born son is named after the father's father. It is made as a way of keeping their legacy alive even in death. Sharing such a name with different communities leads to loss of that culture. Another way that leads to loss of culture is the fact that different names have different meanings according to different cultures and communities. Every culture prides of its uniqueness; such uniqueness comes from the names then spreads to cultural practice, beliefs and practices (Breeden, 2001).

Cultural heritage is stored in names, and some names may have differently hidden meanings in names. The heritage is hereditary passes on from one generation to the next through names. Such names should not be shared because if shared the meaning, the cultural pride is

diffused. There is also an aspect of identity loss, and this comes about where it is widely known that a certain name is common with a certain group of people. Later, it can be understood that a person shares the name but not the culture (Canfield, 2004). There is cultural cohesion when people who did not know each other previously make contact the first time because somehow they share a name. That cohesion can be lost if two people share a name but cannot understand each other.

Question Nine

Social Darwinism in its literal meaning refers to applying biological concepts of natural selection and survival of the fittest to sociology and politics. The theory is based on a finding by Charles Darwin on the study of his book *The Origin of Species*. It was coined by Herbert Spencer, a British sociologist and a Darwinist (Hofstadter, 1955). The term Social Darwinism is more often used to refer to the use of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest as a means to justify policies that do not distinguish between those people with the means of supporting themselves and those who do not. Today, the nature of business is just like a social organism. A business entity survival is more like the survival for the fittest. The term is widely in use in economics, it posits that the government's role in economic realms should be as minimal as possible or as negligible as possible. The governments should honor free trade and competition; those that cannot survive the competition are edged out leaving only the ones that were bold enough to survive (Sebastian & Bohlin, 2009).

The concept is credited for the rise of capitalism in the US; it ignored the lower and the middle class and dismissed them as unfit to be rich. The theory is still in use to date by the American presidents and even white house hopefuls (Singer, 2000). Most of them see the middle class workers and the lower class as not fit to survive. They believe that the stronger men in society that is the politicians should not mingle with the weaker ones. The dominant should not mate the weak. During the Obama reelection campaign in 2012 congressman, Alan West was

reported saying that when he sees anyone with Obama burner he gets irritated. They are going to mix the gene pool, meaning Obama's victory would lead to the mixing of the haves and the have not's.