

Questions on *American Perspectives: Readings in American History*. Volume 1

Peter Kolchin—"American Slavery: Origins and Consolidation" (pp. 69-83)

1. In South Carolina, what group first rejected slavery?
2. How long did indentured servants serve as slaves for transportation costs? From what did they try to escape in North America? What type labor did they mainly serve? What skilled labor did some learn?
3. Between 1680 and 1750, what became the main slave labor?
4. What was restored in England to bring better economic conditions there?
5. How were Blacks viewed by the English? Who was the historian who documented this English view?
6. What reasons led to the enslavement of Blacks in Africa? Who originally enslaved Blacks in Africa?
7. What was Middle Passage?
8. What percentage of Black slaves came to today's United States?
9. In 1775, what future Southern state had a fifty percent population of Black slaves?
10. In the eighteenth century what Southern state became the site of the largest slave market?

James Kirby Martin—"A 'Most Undisciplined, Profligate Crew': Protest and Defiance in the Continental Ranks, 1776-1783" (pp. 99-106)

1. What were the main sources of protest and resentment amongst the colonial militia and the subsequent discontent?
2. What was the relationship between the social composition in the military and the subsequent discontent?
3. What was the sense of unity between the military officers and the wider colonial community?
4. Who initially ordered the shooting of New Jersey mutineers in 1781? Who enforced the order?

5. What factors prevented officers and enlisted men from joining together in protest rather than protesting independently?

John Garraty—"Marbury v. Madison: The Case of the Missing Commissions" (pp. 161-68)

1. Who believed in a strong central government and feared that the Republicans would undercut this view?
2. Who appointed the "midnight judges?"
3. Who demanded a writ of mandamus to appoint him as a justice of peace in Washington, D. C.? Who was the Secretary of State who refused to give him his commission? Who acted as the attorney for the man who demanded the appointment?
4. Who wrote the majority opinion in the court case? What did the decision state? What principle did it originate? How?

Alvin Josephy—"Tecumseh, the Greatest Indian" (pp. 171-92)

1. What was Tecumseh's real name? What did it mean? What did Tecumseh mean?
2. Who were Tecumseh's parents, and when and where was he born? What did his mother's name mean? What children did she have?
3. Where and how was Tecumseh's father killed? Who adopted Tecumseh?
4. What were Tecumseh's character traits?
5. Who defeated the Shawnees in 1795? What treaty was signed, and what did it provide?
6. Who was Rebecca Galloway? What did Tecumseh learn from her? What did she want from him?
7. Who was Laulewasika? What weakness did he develop? How did he overcome it? As a result, what name did he take, and what did it mean? What did the Indians call him when he changed his attitude? What did General William Henry Harrison challenge him to do? How did Laulewasika answer Harrison's challenge? What was Tecumseh's and Laulewasika's goal and success?
8. What agreement did Little Turtle make with General William Henry Harrison?
9. Why did Tecumseh fail in the South?

10. What happened at Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811? What occurred at the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813?

Robert V. Remini---“Andrew Jackson Versus the Cherokee Nation (pp. 244-54)

1. Who was Sequoyah? What impact did he have on the Cherokees?
2. How did William Wirt aid the Cherokees?
3. What impact did John Marshall have on the Cherokees in *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1830)?
4. Who were Samuel A. Worcester and Dr. Elizur Butler? What did they do, and what happened to them?
5. Who was Wilson Lumpkin? What did Andrew Jackson convince him to do?
6. Who was John Ross? What association did he have with the National Party?
7. Who was John Ridge? What was his association with the Treaty Party?
8. What was Andrew Jackson’s association with the Treaty of New Echota 1835? What did it provide?

Henry F. Graff—“The Charles River Bridge Case" (pp. 255-63)

1. Who was authorized to operate a ferry between Boston and Charlestown in 1640?
2. Who was authorized to replace the ferry with a bridge? Who was to be paid an annuity for lost funds for the ferry replacement? Who designed the Charles River Bridge? Who constructed it? Was there a charge for crossing the bridge?
3. What bridge was authorized to be built in 1828? For whom was it named? How was its cost to be reaped? How was it different from the Charles River Bridge?
4. What constitutional complaint did the owners of the Charles River Bridge make against the owners of the new bridge? Which attorney represented the new bridge?
5. Who was the chief justice that replaced John Marshall in 1836? What constitutional view did he write for the majority? How was this case related to *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)? Who lost the case representing Charles River Bridge?