

Student:

1. When did the term "race" obtain its modern meaning?
 - A. late 1500s
 - B. mid 1600s
 - C. late 1700s
 - D. mid 1800s
 - E. early 1900s
2. Which two European countries, according to the authors, had more influence than others in creating the system of racial classification we know today?
 - A. England and France
 - B. Germany and England
 - C. Spain and Portugal
 - D. England and Spain
 - E. Italy and Portugal
3. During the fourteenth century, which country's citizens were regarded as nothing short of "savages" to England?
 - A. American Indian
 - B. France
 - C. Ireland
 - D. Germany
 - E. Scotland
4. Spain's great interest in "religious purity" during the fifteenth century would lead others in the future to have a great interest in what type of "purity"?
 - A. political
 - B. spiritual
 - C. blood
 - D. economic
 - E. none of these
5. What form of identity could we see in its beginning stages within fifteenth century Spain?
 - A. tribalism
 - B. state
 - C. regionalism
 - D. nationalism
 - E. cosmopolitan
6. What term do sociologists use to describe the time period when people began to reject superstition and myth and instead used rational forms of thought to explain the world?
 - A. great divide
 - B. disenchantment of the world
 - C. anomie of the world
 - D. great awakening
 - E. first enlightenment period

7. Which of the following individuals was alive and contributed during the period of great intellectual revolution mentioned by your textbook's authors, which helped reshape our understanding of the world?
- A. Leonardo da Vinci
 - B. Niccolo Machiavelli
 - C. Copernicus
 - D. Christopher Columbus
 - E. all of these
8. Which of the following terms refers to a historical era marked by the rise of nationalism, development of capitalism, global expansion, and disenchantment of the world and rapid growth of scientific knowledge?
- A. neoclassical revolution
 - B. the great experience
 - C. modernity
 - D. age of discovery
 - E. spiritual awakening
9. What term refers to when a foreign power invades a territory and establishes enduring systems of exploitation and domination over that territory's indigenous populations?
- A. nationalism
 - B. tribalism
 - C. colonialism
 - D. all of these
 - E. none of these
10. Who were the first to colonize the Americas?
- A. England
 - B. Spain
 - C. Portugal
 - D. France
 - E. Italy
11. Which of the following was a reason for Spain's desire to colonize the Americas?
- A. to profit from gold and silver in the land
 - B. to claim the land for Spain's rulers
 - C. to convert indigenous people to Catholicism
 - D. none of these
 - E. all of these
12. Which of the following are the terms for the two steps used by the English to create the concept of "The Indian"?
- A. assimilation and re-education
 - B. homogenization and polarization
 - C. polarization and assimilation
 - D. homogenization and re-education
 - E. none of these
13. According to the textbook, colonialism is always, everywhere, and above all:
- A. profitable.
 - B. expensive.
 - C. illegal.
 - D. desirable.
 - E. violent.

14. How many years did the violence known as "The Indian Wars" last in the Americas?
 - A. 35 years
 - B. 75 years
 - C. 135 years
 - D. 175 years
 - E. 350 years
15. What is the term for a laborer who was bound to an employer for a fixed amount of time, after which they were freed?
 - A. slave
 - B. peasant
 - C. indentured servant
 - D. chattel
 - E. vassal
16. Which of the following was the reason given by the textbook's authors as to why Native Americans were not also permanently enslaved?
 - A. their numbers were too few to meet the needs of plantation capitalism
 - B. they were too familiar with the land and could easily escape potential owners
 - C. their work as guides and trappers in fur trade industry was too lucrative to disrupt
 - D. none of these
 - E. all of these
17. From the following, which was given as the reason Africans were viewed at the time as "the perfect slaves"?
 - A. Africans had no other refuge than those provided by their masters
 - B. Africans were immune to Old World diseases
 - C. Africans were used to the Southern U.S. climate
 - D. Many Africans were already farmers
 - E. all of these
18. The Atlantic slave trade, transporting African slaves to the Americas, had been in operation since when?
 - A. mid-fourteenth century
 - B. mid-fifteenth century
 - C. mid-sixteenth century
 - D. mid-seventeenth century
 - E. mid-eighteenth century
19. Which of the following was a consequence for the African societies who participated in the slave trade?
 - A. the trade ultimately underdeveloped Africa as a whole
 - B. depleted its population of young men
 - C. directed its attention away from more productive economic activities
 - D. constructed Africans as an inferior people in the minds of Europeans
 - E. all of these
20. For every one enslaved African working in the plantation fields for their entire life, how many perished en route during the voyage?
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four
 - E. five

21. Which North American crop single-handedly reinvigorated slavery due to its high demand and increased technological efficiency?
 - A. tobacco
 - B. wheat
 - C. corn
 - D. cotton
 - E. none of these
22. Which sociologist stated that white laborers in the service of plantation owners were compensated for their low wages with a public and psychological wage?
 - A. Emile Durkheim
 - B. Karl Marx
 - C. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - D. Michel Foucault
 - E. Max Weber
23. Before the eighteenth century, race, as we know it today, did not exist.
 - A. True
 - B. False
24. The primary social division during the Middle Ages was between "sophisticated Christians" and "barbarous heathens."
 - A. True
 - B. False
25. Nations are "imagined communities" bound together inside artificially created political borders.
 - A. True
 - B. False
26. The "Age of Discovery," "Age of Colonialism," and "Age of Terrorism" all refer to the same events based upon different points of view.
 - A. True
 - B. False
27. Exploration narratives such as *The Travels of Marco Polo* often preferred fantasy to fact and legend to observation when chronicling the indigenous peoples encountered.
 - A. True
 - B. False
28. Columbus was not the first European to have encountered the Americas.
 - A. True
 - B. False
29. The rulers of Spain discouraged intermarriage between *conquistadores* and indigenous women.
 - A. True
 - B. False
30. Bartolome de Las Casa was one of the most notorious of Spanish conquistadores.
 - A. True
 - B. False
31. The English were primarily interested in converting the lost souls of the natives.
 - A. True
 - B. False
32. The Indian was created by the English when settling the eastern coast of North America.
 - A. True
 - B. False

33. Historians have documented cases where British soldiers intentionally infected Native Americans with diseases.
A. True
B. False
34. Between 1600 and 1900, 50% of America's indigenous peoples died as a direct result of European colonization.
A. True
B. False
35. In America, indentured servitude steadily evolved into slavery.
A. True
B. False
36. While the Constitution secured whites' freedom, granting them access to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," it also legalized black slavery.
A. True
B. False
37. Virginia was the first colony to legalize chattel slavery when they introduced laws in the 1660s.
A. True
B. False
38. Africans who played a role in the slave trade did so for the same reasons as the Europeans - to get rich.
A. True
B. False
39. Slave traders could still turn a profit even if 45% of the slaves died during the voyage across the Atlantic.
A. True
B. False
40. By 1865, it is estimated there were about 1 million slaves in America.
A. True
B. False
41. During slavery, black men often raped white women, while the Masters or "Southern Gentlemen" rarely molested black women.
A. True
B. False
42. The Monroe doctrine outlawed the conquest of Latin America by both the Europeans and Americans.
A. True
B. False
43. Assimilation and removal were the primary strategies employed to deal with the "Indian problem."
A. True
B. False
44. Asians began migrating to the United States in large numbers in the late 1790s.
A. True
B. False

45. Discuss how the change from medieval workshop into capitalist factory played a role in the "Age of Discovery."
46. Provide specific examples from history to support Francis Jennings's quote, "The American land was more like a widow than a virgin. Europeans did not find a wilderness here; rather, however involuntarily, they made one."
47. Explain why the sentiment "American prosperity is due to the special ingenuity and hard work of Americans and is uniquely blessed" is a lie. Provide the statement which is more truthful concerning the United States' economic success.
48. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo, the United States acquired New Mexico, California, Utah, Nevada, parts of Arizona, and disputed areas of Texas from Mexico. Provide multiple examples for why the United States did not claim the entirety of Mexico after the war and though this treaty.
49. Define the Indian Allotment Act and explain why it was a failure for indigenous people.

50. Explain the Ghost Dance Movement and its significance to what historians refer to as "The Indian Wars."
51. Discuss in multiple detail how white ethnic hierarchies began to disappear during the 1920s and 1930s in the United States. Be sure to be specific and provide origins for definitions so as to provide context for your answer.
52. Discuss the various human taxonomies covered in the chapter and also explain how the terms "phrenology" and "physiognomy" fit into this discussion.
53. Explain the significance of Emile Durkheim's quote: "It is history, which is the true unconscious."
54. Choose one of the following questions asked at the end of the chapter and provide a personal and honest answer: How do you feel about what you have just read? When you learned that several of America's major cities are majority nonwhite, how were you moved? When you tell your friends what you have just learned, what tone of voice will you use? Also, compare what you know now to what you knew before you began this class. How have your perceptions or "knowledge" changed?

2 Key

1. When did the term "race" obtain its modern meaning?

- A. late 1500s
- B. mid 1600s
- C. late 1700s**
- D. mid 1800s
- E. early 1900s

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Correct - The racial categories began to solidify at the beginning of the nineteenth century, while the term "race" obtained its meaning in the late 1700s.

D. Incorrect

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #1

2. Which two European countries, according to the authors, had more influence than others in creating the system of racial classification we know today?

- A. England and France
- B. Germany and England
- C. Spain and Portugal
- D. England and Spain**
- E. Italy and Portugal

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Incorrect

D. Correct - Spain and England, through their exploration, empire building, and colonialism, gave birth to the system of racial classification we know today.

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #2

3. During the fourteenth century, which country's citizens were regarded as nothing short of "savages" to England?

- A. American Indian
- B. France
- C. Ireland**
- D. Germany
- E. Scotland

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Correct - This mindset toward the Irish would be carried on towards America's indigenous peoples later on.

D. Incorrect

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #3

4. Spain's great interest in "religious purity" during the fifteenth century would lead others in the future to have a great interest in what type of "purity"?
- A. political
 - B. spiritual
 - C. blood**
 - D. economic
 - E. none of these

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect
- C. Correct - The Spanish Inquisition, with its obsession on family ancestries and religious contamination, would eventually lead to an obsession with blood purity.
- D. Incorrect
- E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #4

5. What form of identity could we see in its beginning stages within fifteenth century Spain?
- A. tribalism
 - B. state
 - C. regionalism
 - D. nationalism**
 - E. cosmopolitan

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect
- C. Incorrect
- D. Correct - A brand new identity, nationalism, was being created - different from forms based on religion, family, or trade.
- E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #5

6. What term do sociologists use to describe the time period when people began to reject superstition and myth and instead used rational forms of thought to explain the world?
- A. great divide
 - B. disenchantment of the world**
 - C. anomie of the world
 - D. great awakening
 - E. first enlightenment period

- A. Incorrect
- B. Correct - This age saw great intellectual revolutions in art, religion, philosophy, political theory, economics, and science.
- C. Incorrect
- D. Incorrect
- E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #6

7. Which of the following individuals was alive and contributed during the period of great intellectual revolution mentioned by your textbook's authors, which helped reshape our understanding of the world?
- A. Leonardo da Vinci
 - B. Niccolo Machiavelli
 - C. Copernicus
 - D. Christopher Columbus
 - E. all of these

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect
- C. Incorrect
- D. Incorrect

E. Correct - All of these men contributed during this period; the sheer number of "famous names" and their contributions speak to the revolutionary nature of this particular time period.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #7

8. Which of the following terms refers to a historical era marked by the rise of nationalism, development of capitalism, global expansion, and disenchantment of the world and rapid growth of scientific knowledge?
- A. neoclassical revolution
 - B. the great experience
 - C. modernity
 - D. age of discovery
 - E. spiritual awakening

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect
- C. Correct - Since the old world and its ways were passing on, a newer "modern" world took its place.
- D. Incorrect
- E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #8

9. What term refers to when a foreign power invades a territory and establishes enduring systems of exploitation and domination over that territory's indigenous populations?
- A. nationalism
 - B. tribalism
 - C. colonialism
 - D. all of these
 - E. none of these

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect
- C. Correct - Colonizers justify their oppression through belief systems that humiliate indigenous peoples, robbing them of their honor and humanity.
- D. Incorrect
- E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #9

10. Who were the first to colonize the Americas?

- A. England
- B. Spain**
- C. Portugal
- D. France
- E. Italy

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - The Spanish were the first to colonize for a variety of reasons.

C. Incorrect

D. Incorrect

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #10

11. Which of the following was a reason for Spain's desire to colonize the Americas?

- A. to profit from gold and silver in the land
- B. to claim the land for Spain's rulers
- C. to convert indigenous people to Catholicism
- D. none of these
- E. all of these**

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Incorrect

D. Incorrect

E. Correct - Spain wanted to colonize modern-day Cuba, Hispaniola, and the east coast of Mexico for all of these reasons.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #11

12. Which of the following are the terms for the two steps used by the English to create the concept of "The Indian"?

- A. assimilation and re-education
- B. homogenization and polarization**
- C. polarization and assimilation
- D. homogenization and re-education
- E. none of these

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - The Indian was split into two: a good and a bad Indian.

C. Incorrect

D. Incorrect

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #12

13. According to the textbook, colonialism is always, everywhere, and above all:
- A. profitable.
 - B. expensive.
 - C. illegal.
 - D. desirable.
 - E. violent.**

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect
- C. Incorrect
- D. Incorrect

E. Correct - The great toll on an individual's life and the taking of others' lives is always a constant when one speaks of colonialism.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #13

14. How many years did the violence known as "The Indian Wars" last in the Americas?
- A. 35 years
 - B. 75 years
 - C. 135 years
 - D. 175 years
 - E. 350 years**

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect
- C. Incorrect
- D. Incorrect

E. Correct - Historians point to the 1540 Spanish subjugation of the Zuni and Pueblo as the starting point, and the massacre at Wounded Knee as the end.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #14

15. What is the term for a laborer who was bound to an employer for a fixed amount of time, after which they were freed?
- A. slave
 - B. peasant
 - C. indentured servant**
 - D. chattel
 - E. vassal

- A. Incorrect
- B. Incorrect

C. Correct - The English settlers needed an exploitable people to help them turn a profit so indentured servants began arriving in the Americas by the shipload.

- D. Incorrect
- E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #15

16. Which of the following was the reason given by the textbook's authors as to why Native Americans were not also permanently enslaved?
- A. their numbers were too few to meet the needs of plantation capitalism
 - B. they were too familiar with the land and could easily escape potential owners
 - C. their work as guides and trappers in fur trade industry was too lucrative to disrupt
 - D. none of these
 - E. all of these**

A. Incorrect
B. Incorrect
C. Incorrect
D. Incorrect
E. Correct - All three of these reasons are given by the textbook's authors.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #16

17. From the following, which was given as the reason Africans were viewed at the time as "the perfect slaves"?
- A. Africans had no other refuge than those provided by their masters
 - B. Africans were immune to Old World diseases
 - C. Africans were used to the Southern U.S. climate
 - D. Many Africans were already farmers
 - E. all of these**

A. Incorrect
B. Incorrect
C. Incorrect
D. Incorrect
E. Correct - It was not strictly for their blackness that Africans were viewed as perfect slaves during this time.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #17

18. The Atlantic slave trade, transporting African slaves to the Americas, had been in operation since when?
- A. mid-fourteenth century
 - B. mid-fifteenth century**
 - C. mid-sixteenth century
 - D. mid-seventeenth century
 - E. mid-eighteenth century

A. Incorrect
B. Correct - Several countries, including Portugal, Spain, England, France, the Netherlands, and America, participated in it.
C. Incorrect
D. Incorrect
E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #18

19. Which of the following was a consequence for the African societies who participated in the slave trade?
- A. the trade ultimately underdeveloped Africa as a whole
 - B. depleted its population of young men
 - C. directed its attention away from more productive economic activities
 - D. constructed Africans as an inferior people in the minds of Europeans
 - E. all of these**

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Incorrect

D. Incorrect

E. Correct - In the long run, these costs outweighed any short-term financial gains Africans enjoyed through their participation in the slave trade.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #19

20. For every one enslaved African working in the plantation fields for their entire life, how many perished en route during the voyage?
- A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three**
 - D. four
 - E. five

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Correct - Only 28 of every 100 captured would survive the first few years of slave labor in the Americas.

D. Incorrect

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #20

21. Which North American crop single-handedly reinvigorated slavery due to its high demand and increased technological efficiency?
- A. tobacco
 - B. wheat
 - C. corn
 - D. cotton**
 - E. none of these

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Incorrect

D. Correct - The cotton gin and the increase in demand made cotton king and demanded more and more African slaves to do its bidding.

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #21

22. Which sociologist stated that white laborers in the service of plantation owners were compensated for their low wages with a public and psychological wage?
- A. Emile Durkheim
 - B. Karl Marx
 - C. W.E.B. Du Bois**
 - D. Michel Foucault
 - E. Max Weber

A. Incorrect

B. Incorrect

C. Correct - Owners needed to convince poor white laborers to ignore their low pay and bad living conditions and instead to take pride in their inherent "whiteness."

D. Incorrect

E. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #22

23. Before the eighteenth century, race, as we know it today, did not exist.
- A. True
 - B. False**

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - Before the *sixteenth* century, race, as we know it today, did not exist.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #23

24. The primary social division during the Middle Ages was between "sophisticated Christians" and "barbarous heathens."
- A. True**
 - B. False

A. Correct - Instead of the color line, the primary social division was between the "civilized" and "uncivilized," and religion greatly influenced this division.

B. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #24

25. Nations are "imagined communities" bound together inside artificially created political borders.
- A. True**
 - B. False

A. Correct - New nations create a "people" or imagined community bounded by a political border.

B. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #25

26. The "Age of Discovery," "Age of Colonialism," and "Age of Terrorism" all refer to the same events based upon different points of view.
A. True
B. False

A. Correct - The first is the common title for this period of exploration but the second might be more accurate. The third would be used by those indigenous to Africa and the Americas.
B. Incorrect

27. Exploration narratives such as *The Travels of Marco Polo* often preferred fantasy to fact and legend to observation when chronicling the indigenous peoples encountered.
A. True
B. False

Desmond - Chapter 02 #26

A. Correct - These fantasies help construct a false dichotomy between "the West" and "the rest."
B. Incorrect

28. Columbus was not the first European to have encountered the Americas.
A. True
B. False

Desmond - Chapter 02 #27

A. Correct - Leif Ericson is usually recognized with this accomplishment. He is said to have set foot in modern-day Newfoundland as early as 1001 AD.
B. Incorrect

29. The rulers of Spain discouraged intermarriage between *conquistadores* and indigenous women.
A. True
B. False

Desmond - Chapter 02 #28

A. Incorrect
B. Correct - They actually encouraged intermarriage, believing it would help to stabilize the region.

30. Bartolome de Las Casa was one of the most notorious of Spanish conquistadores.
A. True
B. False

Desmond - Chapter 02 #29

A. Incorrect
B. Correct - Actually, Bartolome was a Spanish bishop who spoke out against the abuses of the kingdom during colonialism.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #30

31. The English were primarily interested in converting the lost souls of the natives.

A. True

B. False

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - Spain was more interested in conversion, while the English just wanted resources and land.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #31

32. The Indian was created by the English when settling the eastern coast of North America.

A. True

B. False

A. Correct - This concept did not exist prior to this event.

B. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #32

33. Historians have documented cases where British soldiers intentionally infected Native Americans with diseases.

A. True

B. False

A. Correct - Your textbook mentions one where an English officer devised a plan to infect the indigenous with smallpox via contaminated blankets.

B. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #33

34. Between 1600 and 1900, 50% of America's indigenous peoples died as a direct result of European colonization.

A. True

B. False

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - Between 90 to 99% of America's indigenous peoples died during this period.

Desmond - Chapter 02 #34

35. In America, indentured servitude steadily evolved into slavery.

A. True

B. False

A. Correct - Workers who were initially bound to their masters for a set period of time soon became bound to their masters for the entirety of their lives.

B. Incorrect

Desmond - Chapter 02 #35

36. While the Constitution secured whites' freedom, granting them access to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," it also legalized black slavery.
A. True
B. False

A. Correct - Most radical Revolutionary thinkers understood black slavery to be a "necessary evil."
B. Incorrect

37. Virginia was the first colony to legalize chattel slavery when they introduced laws in the 1660s. *Desmond - Chapter 02 #36*
A. True
B. False

A. Correct - Black slavery did not happen overnight but instead became institutionalized over two hundred years with such laws as Virginia's in the early 1660s.
B. Incorrect

38. Africans who played a role in the slave trade did so for the same reasons as the Europeans - to get rich. *Desmond - Chapter 02 #37*
A. True
B. False

A. Correct - Though the wealth achieved from the trading of human lives was short-lived.
B. Incorrect

39. Slave traders could still turn a profit even if 45% of the slaves died during the voyage across the Atlantic. *Desmond - Chapter 02 #38*
A. True
B. False

A. Correct - This sad fact among many partially explains why traders did nothing to improve conditions during these hellish voyages.
B. Incorrect

40. By 1865, it is estimated there were about 1 million slaves in America. *Desmond - Chapter 02 #39*
A. True
B. False

A. Incorrect
B. Correct - The number was actually closer to 4 million slaves.

41. During slavery, black men often raped white women, while the Masters or "Southern Gentlemen" rarely molested black women.

A. True

B. False

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - The opposite of this statement is true.

42. The Monroe doctrine outlawed the conquest of Latin America by both the Europeans and Americans.

A. True

B. False

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - It outlawed European conquest but allowed for American conquest.

43. Assimilation and removal were the primary strategies employed to deal with the "Indian problem."

A. True

B. False

A. Correct - Removal was ultimately cheaper and easier to use, but both methods were used.

B. Incorrect

44. Asians began migrating to the United States in large numbers in the late 1790s.

A. True

B. False

A. Incorrect

B. Correct - They did not begin migrating in large numbers until the late nineteenth century.

45. Discuss how the change from medieval workshop into capitalist factory played a role in the "Age of Discovery."

Answers will vary

46. Provide specific examples from history to support Francis Jennings's quote, "The American land was more like a widow than a virgin. Europeans did not find a wilderness here; rather, however involuntarily, they made one."

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #41

Desmond - Chapter 02 #42

Desmond - Chapter 02 #43

Desmond - Chapter 02 #44

Desmond - Chapter 02 #45

Desmond - Chapter 02 #46

47. Explain why the sentiment "American prosperity is due to the special ingenuity and hard work of Americans and is uniquely blessed" is a lie. Provide the statement which is more truthful concerning the United States' economic success.

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #47

48. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States acquired New Mexico, California, Utah, Nevada, parts of Arizona, and disputed areas of Texas from Mexico. Provide multiple examples for why the United States did not claim the entirety of Mexico after the war and through this treaty.

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #48

49. Define the Indian Allotment Act and explain why it was a failure for indigenous people.

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #49

50. Explain the Ghost Dance Movement and its significance to what historians refer to as "The Indian Wars."

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #50

51. Discuss in multiple detail how white ethnic hierarchies began to disappear during the 1920s and 1930s in the United States. Be sure to be specific and provide origins for definitions so as to provide context for your answer.

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #51

52. Discuss the various human taxonomies covered in the chapter and also explain how the terms "phrenology" and "physiognomy" fit into this discussion.

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #52

53. Explain the significance of Emile Durkheim's quote: "It is history, which is the true unconscious."

Answers will vary

Desmond - Chapter 02 #53

54. Choose one of the following questions asked at the end of the chapter and provide a personal and honest answer: How do you feel about what you have just read? When you learned that several of America's major cities are majority nonwhite, how were you moved? When you tell your friends what you have just learned, what tone of voice will you use? Also, compare what you know now to what you knew before you began this class. How have your perceptions or "knowledge" changed?

Answers will vary

2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Desmond - Chapter 02	54