

Summary Of American History

American History

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Summary

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Skinny Bones is a teenage Puerto Rican girl struggling to adapt to life in a multifamily apartment building in Paterson, New Jersey. She lives in a former Jewish neighborhood that is now inhabited mostly by Puerto Ricans and African Americans. As a loner, Skinny Bones is attracted to marginalized individuals like herself. She finds her soulmate in Eugene, a shy teenager who has recently come from south Georgia. Because of his marked southern accent he is soon dubbed "the Hick," and he becomes the school's newest object of ridicule, joining Skinny Bones as an outcast. Skinny Bones falls in love with Eugene, and they soon become inseparable, despite their cultural differences. Eugene, a bright student, tutors Skinny Bones in several subjects. Although Skinny Bones is a good student, she is not admitted to advanced courses because English is not her first language.

The story's climax occurs when Skinny Bones accepts Eugene's invitation to a tutorial session at his home, immediately across from her own apartment building. She accepts gladly because she has been wanting to meet Eugene's family. After having watched his kitchen from her own apartment, Skinny Bones is particularly interested in Eugene's mother, "a red-headed tall woman." Their study date, however, is almost interrupted by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Skinny Bones must convince her grieving mother to allow her to go to Eugene's house instead of going to church to pray for the slain president.

At Eugene's house, Skinny Bones encounters another unexpected problem. When Eugene's mother answers her knock at the door, she regards Skinny Bones as one of those "people" who live across the street and immediately dismisses her. The mother also forbids her from studying with Eugene because he is smart and does not need any help.

Summary of American History is a vast and complex narrative, encompassing a multitude of events, cultural shifts, and pivotal moments that have shaped the United States. From the pre-Columbian era to contemporary times, American history reflects the struggles, triumphs, and transformations of a diverse nation. This article provides a comprehensive overview of key periods and events that have defined the American experience.

Pre-Columbian Era and Native American Societies

Before the arrival of European settlers, the land that is now the United States was home to a diverse range of indigenous cultures. These Native American societies varied widely in their social structures, economies, and belief systems.

- **Northwest Coast Tribes:** Known for fishing and totem pole carving.
- **Great Plains Tribes:** Primarily nomadic, relying on buffalo hunting.
- **Southeastern Tribes:** Developed agriculture and built complex societies.

These communities thrived for thousands of years, developing rich traditions and deep connections to the land.

European Exploration and Colonization

The late 15th and early 16th centuries marked the beginning of European exploration in North America. Christopher Columbus' voyage in 1492 initiated widespread European interest in the New World.

Spanish Colonization

The Spanish were among the first to establish colonies in the Americas, claiming vast territories in the Southwest and Florida. They sought gold and silver, converting Native Americans to Christianity and establishing missions.

English Colonization

In the early 1600s, the English established their first permanent settlement in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Over the next century, additional colonies were founded along the Atlantic coast, including:

1. Massachusetts Bay Colony
2. Rhode Island
3. Maryland
4. South Carolina

These colonies were characterized by diverse economic activities, such as agriculture, trade, and fishing.

The Road to Independence

By the mid-18th century, tensions between the American colonies and Britain began to escalate. The British government imposed various taxes and laws without colonial representation, leading to widespread discontent.

Key Events Leading to Independence

Several pivotal events fueled the desire for independence:

- **The Boston Tea Party (1773):** A protest against British taxation, where colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor.
- **The Intolerable Acts (1774):** A series of punitive measures imposed by Britain in response to colonial unrest.
- **The First Continental Congress (1774):** A gathering of colonial leaders to discuss grievances against Britain.

These events culminated in the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War in 1775.

The American Revolutionary War

The Revolutionary War (1775–1783) was a conflict between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain. Key figures, such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin, emerged during this period.

Declaration of Independence

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, primarily authored by Thomas Jefferson. This document asserted the colonies' right to self-govern and outlined grievances against King George III.

The Outcome of the War

The war concluded with the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which recognized American independence and established boundaries for the new nation.

The Formation of a New Government

Following independence, the United States faced the challenge of creating a functional government. The Articles of Confederation were initially adopted but proved ineffective due to a lack of centralized authority.

The Constitutional Convention

In 1787, delegates met in Philadelphia to draft the U.S. Constitution, establishing a framework for government that included:

- A system of checks and balances
- A bicameral legislature
- A Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms

The Constitution was ratified in 1788 and remains the supreme law of the land.

Expansion and Conflict

The 19th century was marked by rapid territorial expansion, driven by the belief in Manifest Destiny—the idea that Americans were destined to expand across the continent.

Key Events in Expansion

Several significant events characterized this period:

- **The Louisiana Purchase (1803):** The U.S. acquired vast territories from France, doubling the size of the nation.
- **The Trail of Tears (1830s):** The forced relocation of Native American tribes from their ancestral lands.
- **The Mexican-American War (1846–1848):** Resulted in the U.S. acquiring territories such as California and New Mexico.

The Civil War and Reconstruction

The issue of slavery became increasingly divisive in the United States, ultimately leading to the Civil War (1861–1865).

Causes of the Civil War

Key factors that contributed to the war included:

- Disputes over the expansion of slavery into new territories.
- The economic differences between the industrial North and the agrarian South.
- The election of Abraham Lincoln, viewed as a threat to the institution of slavery.

The Outcome of the War

The Civil War ended with the defeat of the Confederacy. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery, and the Reconstruction era attempted to integrate formerly enslaved people into society.

The Industrial Revolution and the Gilded Age

The late 19th century saw the rise of industrialization, transforming the U.S. economy and society. Innovations in technology and transportation fueled economic growth.

Key Developments

The Gilded Age (approximately 1870–1900) was characterized by:

- Rapid industrial growth and urbanization.
- The rise of big business and monopolies.
- Labor movements advocating for workers' rights.

This period also saw significant immigration, as millions sought opportunities in America.

The 20th Century: Wars and Social Change

The 20th century was marked by significant global conflicts and social movements.

World Wars

The U.S. played a crucial role in both World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). The aftermath of these wars helped establish the U.S. as a global superpower.

Social Movements

The latter half of the century saw transformative social movements, including:

- The Civil Rights Movement, advocating for racial equality.
- The Women's Liberation Movement, fighting for gender equality.
- The LGBTQ+ Rights Movement, seeking recognition and rights for sexual minorities.

Contemporary America

In the 21st century, the United States continues to face challenges and changes. Issues such as economic inequality, immigration, and climate change dominate discussions.

Globalization and Technology

The rise of the internet and globalization has transformed the economy and the way Americans interact with the world. Social media has reshaped political discourse, while technological advancements continue to influence daily life.

Conclusion

The **summary of American history** reveals a rich tapestry of events and ideas that have shaped the nation. From its diverse indigenous roots to contemporary challenges, understanding this history is essential for comprehending the complexities of American identity and its future. Each era has contributed to the ongoing narrative of the United States, illustrating resilience, innovation, and the pursuit of freedom and equality. As we move forward, reflecting on this history will guide us in addressing the pressing issues of our time.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main causes of the American Revolution?

The main causes of the American Revolution included taxation without representation, British military actions, the influence of Enlightenment ideas, and the restrictions imposed by the British government on colonial trade and expansion.

How did the Civil War impact American society?

The Civil War led to the abolition of slavery, significant social and economic changes, and the Reconstruction era, which aimed to integrate formerly enslaved people into society and address the political and economic disparities between the North and South.

What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

The Emancipation Proclamation, issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863, declared the freedom of all enslaved people in Confederate states, transforming the Civil War into a fight against slavery and paving the way for the eventual passage of the 13th Amendment.

What were the main effects of the Great Depression on American society?

The Great Depression led to widespread unemployment, poverty, and economic instability, prompting the New Deal policies by Franklin D. Roosevelt, which aimed to provide relief, recovery, and reform to help Americans rebuild their lives and the economy.

How did the Civil Rights Movement change American laws and society?

The Civil Rights Movement led to significant legal and societal changes, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which aimed to end racial segregation and discrimination, promoting greater equality and social justice for African Americans.

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