

1. Describe the Doctrine of Discovery and its impact on Indigenous Populations in North and South America.

This doctrine was the ideology that Christian European Explorers had the right to claim taken land and property that they felt they “discovered”. Not only was this doctrine set to take land, but to also insert their dominance and self-claimed superiority. While this document supported many Europeans, in contrast many Indigenous populations in North and South America were negatively impacted. Since the Indigenous population did not practice the Christian faith, Europeans looked down on them and categorized them as “un-human”. The Doctrine of Discovery was used to exploit the Indigenous people group, take advantage of them, mistreat them and strip them of their most basic rights. This doctrine fueled racism, bigotry, and enabled slavery. It was a way to strip the true natives of their land and justify the explorers actions. This Doctrine still impacts the Indigenous Population today. This particular people group has been mistreated and for lack of better words, pushed to the side. Many were taken away from their ancestors, and from their livelihood. Many tribes have had to resettle, they have little to no assistance from the government, and many struggle with illness due to poverty and lack of resources.

2. What was the Chinese Exclusion Act, why was it enacted, and when was it repealed?

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was passed to ban immigration to the United States. It lasted for about 20 years and it enabled Chinese deportation and placed limitations on them. Many families were pulled apart, and many lost jobs. The reasoning behind the Chinese Exclusion Act started with the exponential growth of Chinese labor workers on the west coast due to the California Gold Rush. While the work was long and hard, many struck gold. White America did not like this very much and they were starting to push the Chinese out of the goldmines and into cities like San Francisco. These Chinese men were hard workers and many Americans feared they would lose their jobs to them. This all caused an anti-chinese movement. The reasoning for the act being repealed was mainly because China had become allies with the United States in the fight against Japan during WWII in the early 1900's.

3. What is the Model Minority Myth?

The Model Minority Myth is a term used to describe a minority group that can be termed as “successful” as opposed to other minority groups. To further expand, this ideology can cause a divide among people groups. The Model Minority Myth is controversial and fueled by stereotypes and ignorance. For example, many Asian Americans can be viewed as successful due to their academic accomplishments as opposed to other minority groups. Overall, this model and ideology is more problematic than useful.

4. Describe the relationship between the Civil War in El Salvador and The United States.

The United States feared that El Salvador would become a communist country just like Cuba. During the late 1900's under the Reagan and the Carter administrations, the United States provided military and economic aid to El Salvador in order to manipulate and take control of the country to prevent communist rule. To expand, there was a rebellion led by ingenious people groups and communist who wanted to take over the country. America interfered and decided to train the El Salvador official military.

5. What role did the Black Church play in the lives of African Americans through their history in America?

Since the beginning of colonization in America many people are bright African slaves. While they were owned and considered property many relied on the Black Church. Because of the heavy oppression many slaves found refuge in God. These churches would give christian teachings while also addressing the trials and tribulations that the members were going through. Many Black Churches would double as hiding stations in the underground railroad. The Black church would continue to evolve and become a place where African Americans could think freely, express themselves, and strip themselves of their burdens. They would go on to be a voice in their community and fight for autonomy. The Black Church played a pivotal role in the civil rights movement in the mid 1900's. African American Churches were centers for community action and helped organize civil rights protests.