

The American History

[Author's Name]

[Institution's Name]

The American History

Thesis Statement: As appeared to be in these three well-articulated articles, the American history stands for an unparalleled glory and matchless grandeur gifted by the Divine forces. Widely narrated in these articles as an over-glorified and overstated piece of territory due to purported regional magnificence and open-heartedness of its inhabitants, the American history must be termed as a historical blunder deliberately committed by the different historians out of a sense of profound local superiority over the rest of the world.

The Analysis: At the same time, John L. O'Sullivan perceives America as the 'country, which is destined to be the great nation of futurity.'² Nevertheless, the futurity has finally appeared in the twenty-first century in the form of a New World Order intentionally imposed on the weak nations by the futurist and humanist American descendants presently.

Similarly, Frederick Jackson Turner finds the American intellect having 'striking characteristics'³ throughout, but the existing state of affairs depicts the cherished American intellect as of a serial killer roaming all over the world in the quest of more victims by running a self-designed war on terror. Here Turner puts some light on the largely ignored frontier belt lying on the American land, but indubitably, he had no ideas about coming next in the same areas, e.g. the 'trail of tears.'

Name it as an ethnic cleansing or something else, the 'Trail of Tears' appeared as a forced relocation of those of the Native Americans who were living on the American land for centuries, but now made to move from southeastern parts of the United States of the two Indian Territory in eastern sections following the Indian Removal Act of 1830. The word "removal" seems to be a satirical term for many readers, but in real fact, the same phenomenon appeared to be the bitter reality in United States' history. Following the trail of tears, the forced remove

affected many people belonging to different nations, e.g. Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Muscogee, Choctaw, and Cherokee. At least, Howard Zinn rightly describes the unacknowledged fact that available American history speaks of those of the things that are rather described by the 'conquerors and leaders of Western civilization.'¹

Citing that of an opinion made by John Collier, Howard Zinn hopes to find in the American soil and 'eternally inexhaustible earth and forever lasting peace.'¹ No doubt, the eternal peace has been achieved in our land at last, but the ghastly details of such noble achievement are itself a daunting task to be explained by historians. Going back the historical chronicles, already in the late seventeenth century, many Americans were convinced of the superiority of the white race (often called "Caucasian") and Anglo-Saxon on the rest of humanity.

This period can precisely be characterized as that of America, Anglo-centric, that is to say, an English-speaking America and from Europe. The United States presented themselves primarily as an Anglo-Saxon America, white, Protestant and Republican. Much of the U.S. population was overcome by xenophobia. In 1849, a wave of Irish immigration provoked a backlash from the Native Americans (the "native born"); who were suspicious of these Catholics newcomers (the "Papists") unfamiliar with democracy was suspected of being in league with the Vatican. However, the authorities did not adopt any legislation to this effect before 1888, when a law ultimately limits Chinese immigration.

Of course, one wonders what place, in such a context, there were minorities, that are to say, blacks, Indians, Mexicans (and other Hispanic) and Asians.



Order with confidence on 100% secure SSL servers