INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN STUDIES

Identity and the Declaration of Independence

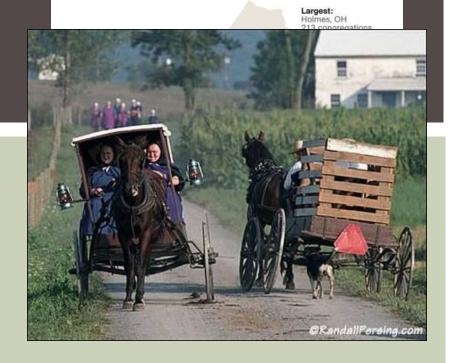
National identity

What is it based on?

■ Which of these hold for the United States?

LANGUAGE?

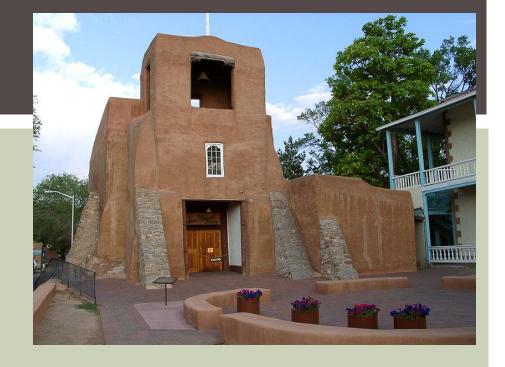
- What is the national language of the United States?
- Pennsylvania Dutch (Amish/Mennonites)
 - **1736, 225,00**
- Cajun French (Louisiana)
 - **1760s**, 400,000





Spanish

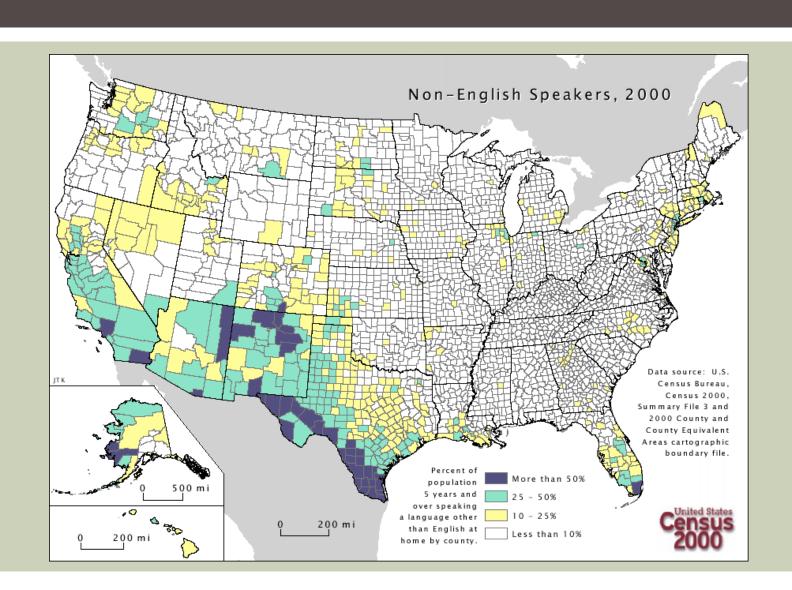
- **1598**, N. New Mexico
- San Miguel Chapel-1610
- Chinese
 - 1849, originally California
 - Chinatown, San Francisco



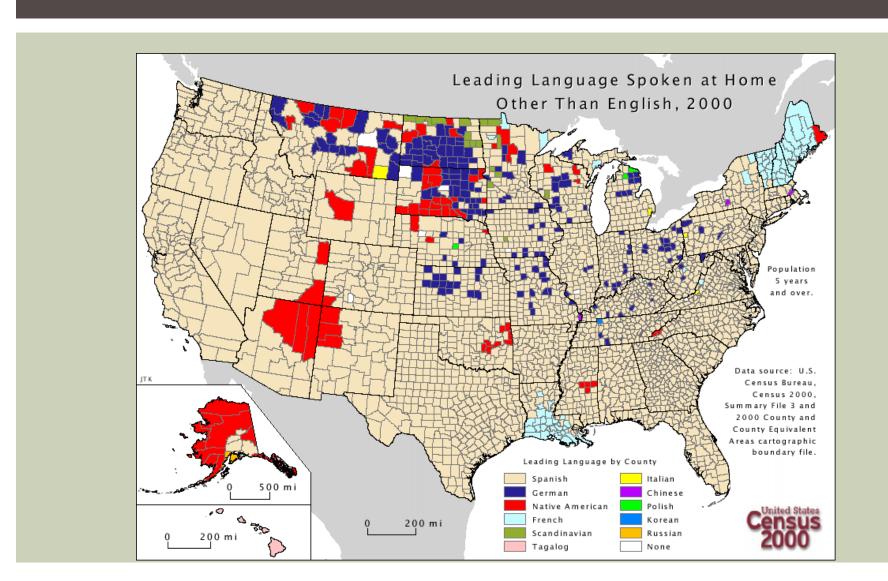




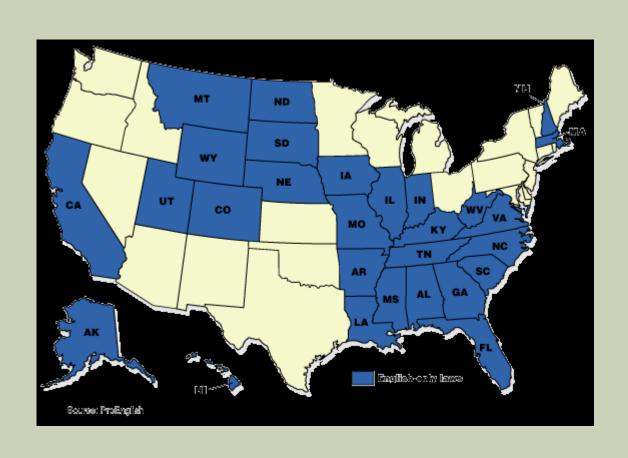
NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS, 2000



LEADING LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME



STATES WITH ENGLISH-ONLY LAWS



INFORMATION ON DRIVER'S LICENSE EXAMS IN CALIFORNIA (WWW.DMV.CA.GOV)

- What other languages is the written or audio test available in?
- Besides English, the basic Class C written driver license exam is also available in the following languages:

| Amharic | Arabic | Armenian | Cambodian |
|------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| Chinese | Croatian | French | German |
| Greek | Hebrew | Hindi | Hmong |
| Hungarian | Indonesian | Italian | Japanese |
| Korean | Laotian | Persian/Farsi | Polish |
| Portuguese | Punjabi | Romanian | Russian |
| Samoan | Spanish | Tagalog | Thai |
| Tongan | Turkish | Vietnamese | |

Besides English, the basic Class C audio driver license exam is also available in the following languages:

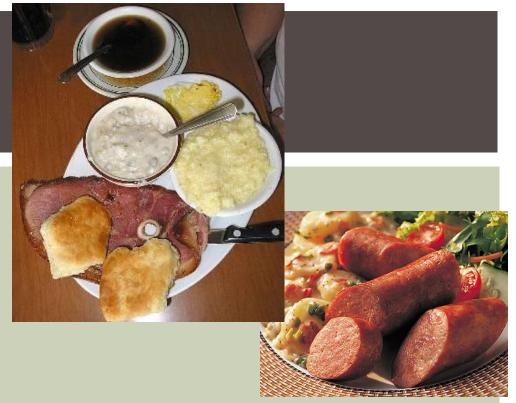
| Armenian | Chinese/Mandarin | Hindi | Hmong |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Japanese | Korean | Portuguese | Punjabi |
| - Dussian | Chanich | \/: a t is a isa a a | |

WEBSITE FOR THE CHICAGO BOARD OF ELECTIONS



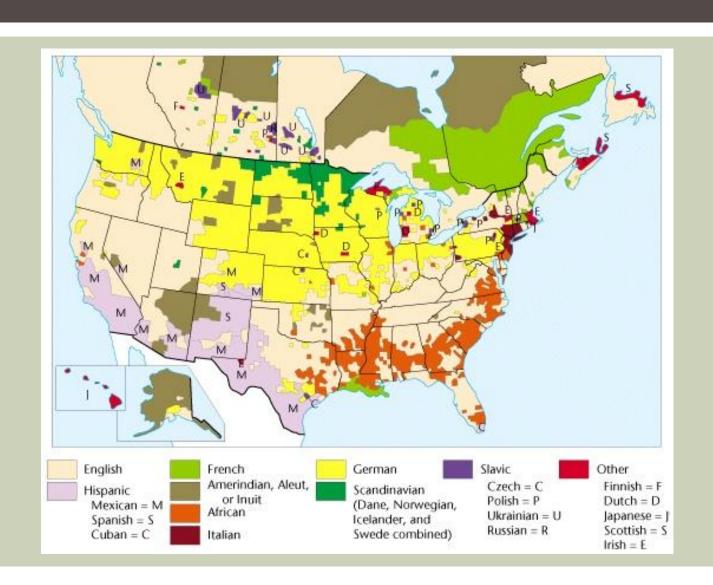
FOOD?

- Regional diversity that reflects local history and immigration
 - South: cornbread, grits, biscuits and gravy, barbeque
 - Midwest: German, Polish (kielbasa), Greek
 - Northeast: Jewish (bagels), Italian
 - West: Mexican (tamales, tacos, burritos, enchiladas), Asian food





ETHNIC ENCLAVES IN THE U.S.



THANKSGIVING

- Tradition goes back to the seventeenth century
 - "Pilgrims"
- Fourth Thursday in November
- Dated fixed by Abraham Lincoln during Civil War



THANKSGIVING DINNER ORGANIZED BY ASIAN STUDENTS





AMERICAN NATIONAL IDENTITY

- So if these other things don't seem to work, what is American identity based on?
- Flag
 - "Patriotism"
- "Charters of Freedom"
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Constitution
 - Bill of Rights

NO PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT(S) IN US CLASSROOMS



THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

- Originally written by Francis Bellamy in 1892
 - Words "under God" added in 1954

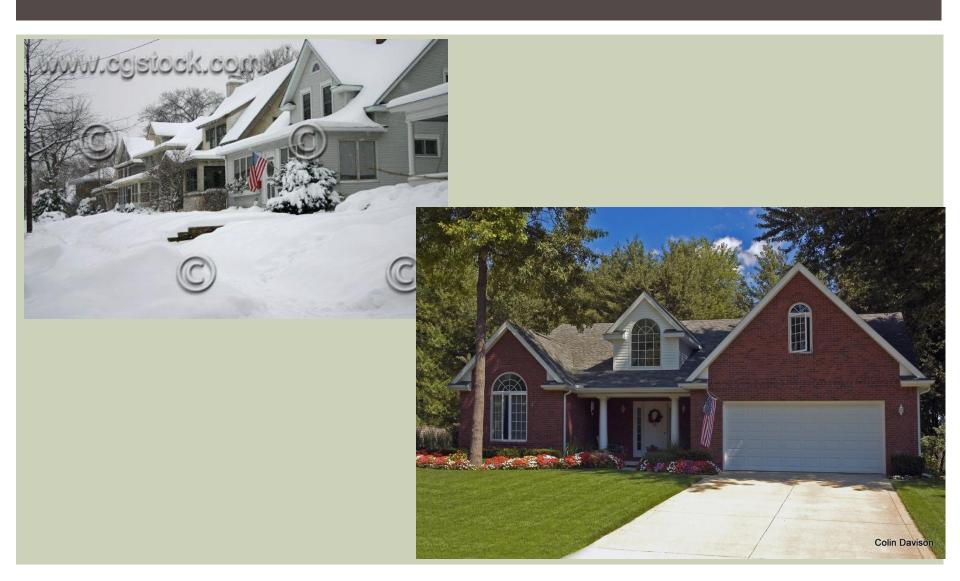
AN ILLINOIS PRIMARY SCHOOL



MICHIGAN AVENUE BRIDGE IN CHICAGO



ORDINARY HOUSES



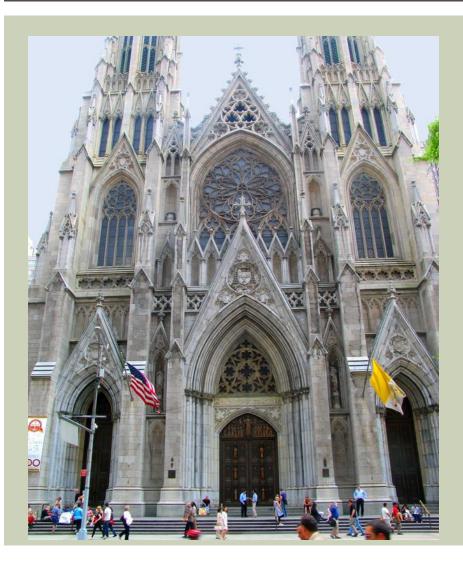
OUTSIDE A CONFUCIAN TEMPLE IN CHICAGO



A CHINESE GROCERY IN CHICAGO



NEW YORK: ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL & SAK'S FIFTH AVENUE DEPT. STORE





RELIGIOUS INTERIORS: CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND JEWISH







FLAG CONTROVERSY IN LAWRENCE, KANSAS

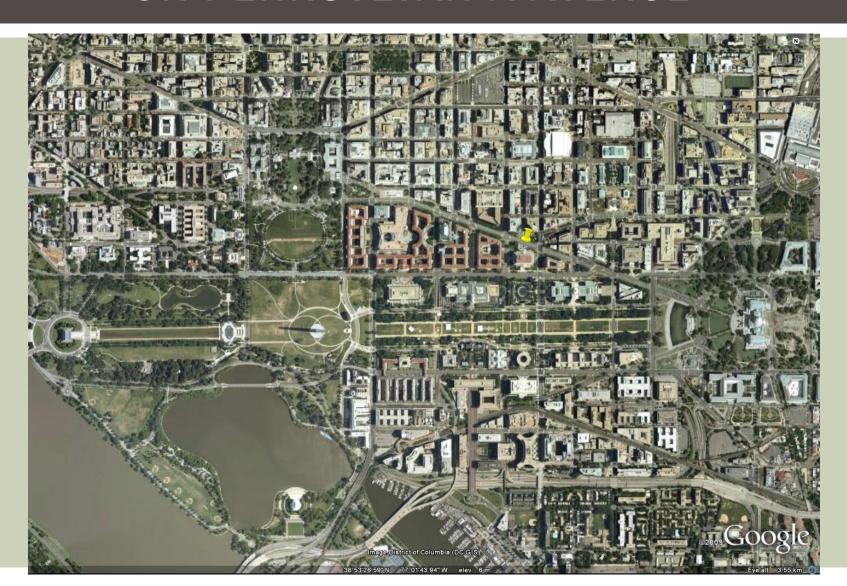
■ The 600-square-foot (55 sq. m) brightly illuminated U.S. flag flying outside Heritage Baptist Church is causing a stir among church neighbors, some of whom say the lights are a nuisance. The church has no intention of giving up the display. "As far as I'm concerned, the people complaining are un-American," said Rev. Scott Hanks, right, pastor at the church.



WHAT IS THIS BUILDING?



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES ARE LOCATED ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

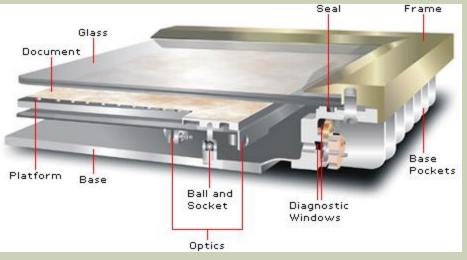
- Copy of the original kept at the National Archives
 - Visited by more 1 million annually
 - Building built in 1952 specifically to house these documents
- Together with the Constitution and Bill of Rights they form the "Charters of Freedom"
- The next slide contains more images of the National Archives' interior and the specially designed storage case holding the Charters of Freedom

PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH AT THE REOPENING OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

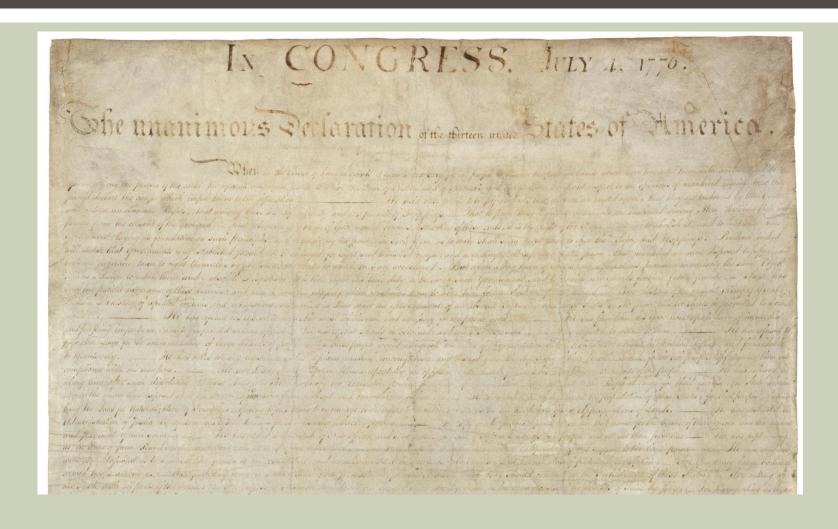




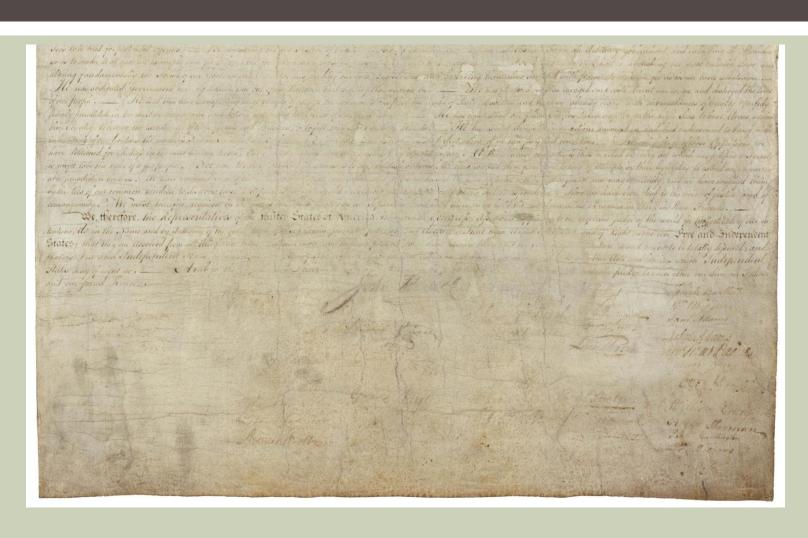




THE ORIGINAL PARCHMENT COPY FROM 1776: TOP HALF



THE ORIGINAL PARCHMENT COPY FROM 1776: BOTTOM HALF



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of Homerica.

| | Where in the Course of human co | vents, it becomes necessary for one | heople to dipolve the politica | l bands which have connecte | id them with another, and to |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| repune among the plowers of the earlie, the fig flowled declare the courter which imput ther with certain unalimable Rights, that am | parati and equal flation to which the or to the fopuration | re Lawr of Nature and of Natu ——— We held those truths t | re's God entitle thom , a di obe felf-evident, that all m | eant respect to the opinions in are created equal, that t | of mankina requires made may hoy are endowed by their breater |
| flowers from the consent of the governed , - | Just whenever any form of Gover | ament becomes districtive of the | we ends , it is the Right of h | he People to alter or to about | ish it, and to institute now |
| Government, laying its foundation on such will distate that Governments long establish | ed flevald not be changed for light | I and transient causes; and ac | eardingly all resperience ha | th fluon, that mankind | are more disposed to juffer, while |
| oods are fuffixable, than to right themselves romas a design to reduce them under absor- | by abolishing the forms to which | they are accustomed . But | when along train of abuse | s and refurpations, pursues | ig invariably the same Coject |
| been the patant fufferance of these belonies, | and fuch is now the necessity wh | uch constrains them to alter the | ris former Systems of Gover | umont. The history | of the present iting of great |
| Bilain is a history of a podted injuries and world He has refused | ujunpawens, all having in dried his Ofeent to Laws, The most who | soged the efficieshment of an i Seseme and necepsary for the pe | obić good P | le has forbidden his Gover | nors topas Laws of immediate |
| and proping importance; unlike fuspended | l'inthur operation till his Afroni ac districts of brothe unit to thou s | t should be obtained; and who | or of expended, he has atterly | ineglected to attend to them Socialative arright in other | nable tothern and formidable |
| and preferry impertance, unific peoperation paper three stows for the accommodation of lar to tyrints only. ———————————————————————————————————— | ther legislative bodies at places um | isual, incomfortable, and dista | nt from the depository of h | heir Stublie Records, for the | sele purpose of faliguing them ente |
| compliance with his measures. Je along time after such dispolutions, to cause | E has dissolved ReprEstative How others to be elected; whereby the Li | ous repeatedly, for opposing with ogislative flowers, in eapable of r | r manly firmnep his invaj Innihilation, have returne | lions on the rights of the flee d to the Rople at large fo | this exercise , the Mate remain |
| along time after such dispolition, to cause ing in the mean time exposed to all the dany ling the Saw for Naturalization of Georgina. | ous of masion from without, and | convalsions within | He has indexecuted to pro- | vent the flopulation of the | e Status; for that purpose obstruc |
| transminater of justice, by refusing his tip | sine iosawi joi estavusning juaici | ary prowers Me has | made judges dependent e | n na ma awa, jorme un | and of these offices, and the amount |
| and payment of their valuries He us, in times of peace, Standing Armies with | thas exected a multitude of New Of out the bonsont of our legislatures | yices, and sont hither pearms —— He has affeoled to rinders | of Oficers to harrafs our flee the Military independent of | ople, and eat cut their fuest. I and superior to the Civil j | nue — He has kept oming Tower? — He has combined |
| with others topulgied us to a jurisdiction form armed troops among us - For protecting | ign to our constitution, and unact | enowledged by our laws; givin | g his Upont to their Ucts of | f pretinded Legislation : _ | For Guarking large bodies of |
| our Frade with all parts of the world : | For imposing James on us with or | ut our bonsent : _ For deprie | ing win many cases of | the benefits of Frial by Ju- | y For transporting us beyond |
| our Trade with all parts of the world: — . Seas to be tried for pretended offeness. — . I so as to render it at one an example and jit | or abousting the free System of Es influment for inhoducing thesa | nglish staws in a nughbouring me absolute tule into thise Vi | Jonies For taking | eun an Urbitrary governi away our Charters, abolish | ling our most valuable Saws, and |
| altering fundamentally the elerns of our Go Ile him abdicated Government here by de | evernments: - For suspending | our own Legislatures, and dec | taring themselves involu | and flower to agestale | for its in all cases whatsoever - |
| Sour Roople He wat this lime hans | sporting large Armies of foreign Meri | conques to compleat the works of | death , desolation and hyran | ny aheady begun with or | icumstances of bruthy & perfedy |
| fearshy paralisted in the most backnow agos, a thur bounky, to become the acceptioners of their | punds and Dichuen, et le fall the | mulives by their Hands C | Ac has excited Comustic in | i june dions amongst us, an | d has indiavoured to oring on me |
| inhabitants of our frenties, the mercilip Indian have Petitioned for Redisp in the most humble | Savages, whose known rule of was | fare, is an undistinguished des | huction of all agos, fexes and | d conditions. In ever | y Stage of these Oppressions Wel |
| w unfit tobe the rules of a fue fleeple. Not | have We been wanting in attention | ns to our Buttish buthum, We. | rave warned them from time | e to time of allements by their | legistatine to extend an univariant |
| able jurisdiction over us. We have runinded by the ties of our common kindred to dware | them of the circumstances of our one w these refea pations, which, wouls | igration and fettament has . A I inovitably interrupt our conn | Ve have appealed to their na- ections and correspondence | They too have been de | ity, and we have conjused them |
| consumptioning . The must, merepete, acquies | see in me necessary, winen aenour | ves our opparation, and nota t | um as we note include of | rankenas enemus in trai | on vene oranas. |
| #\$, therefore, the Representai tentions, do in the Name, and by authority of | the good Rople of these bolonies, for | lounly publish and declare | . That these United below | vies are, and of Right ough | tobe Free and Independent |
| States; that they we Absolved from all Alle that as Tree and Independent States; | giance to the British brown, and they have full Power to love Wax, a | Nhat all political connection be melude Chau, contract Alliances | tween them and the state , , establish bommerce , and | of Great Britain, is and ou to do all other Acts and 3 | ght to be totally dipoled; and I hungs which Independent |
| States may of right do Ana | for the fupport of this Declaration | , with a firm rehance on the flie | dedion of Avvine Troviden | ce, we mutually pledge to | each other our sives, our Horizons |
| and our faceed Honor L | Gow Hoopers | John Hancock | | h Stayes | Josiah Bartett |
| Button Gwinnetts | Toughtewes, | | Bonjirminkter Bon Trunklin | Saan! Linux | Jani Adams |
| Button Guinnits Lyman Stall Geo Wallow. | John Pinn | Nom Para | Boy Trunklin | Lewis Morris | John Sdams Rot Transaine |
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| | Allun Mideleton | TheHenon | basar owney, | John Hono | My Hilliams |
| | | Mary Harrison | Tho In France | Abra Clark | Cliver Woloff Womlen |
| | | Garder Branton - | | | |

THE CON-STITUTION

The 1823 facsimile of the parchment (engrossed) copy

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: INTRODUCTION

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: PREAMBLE (1)

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.-That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, -That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: PREAMBLE (2)

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. -

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: INDICTMENT OF GEORGE III (1)

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

...

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: INDICTMENT (2)

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

THE MISSING INDICTMENT

- In the original draft this last complaint is followed by one further charge leveled against George III.
- Here it can be seen in the original draft in Jefferson's own hand:

JEFFERSON'S ORIGINAL DRAFT:

he has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our protiers the merciles Indian variage, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destriction of allages, react, & conditions of excistonee. he has incited treasmable insurrections of our follow citizens, with the he has Day & could week again to human nature theely, violating it is most se - and rights of life bliberty in the prosons of a distant people who never of founded home, capitivating & carrying there into slavery in and - herein sphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thicker. The privatical warfare, the opposition of intidel growers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Privain, determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought bold he has prostiluted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this ditermining taken promo gradest where MEN should be large thread: executely commerce; and that this assemblage of horrors might went no feet of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to nice in arms among us, and to privature that liberty of which he has degrived them, toy will glow me upon whom he also bluded them the trying off former crimes committed against the liberties fore people, with crimes which he unges them to commit against the lives of another. in every stage of these oppositions we have petitioned for redrain in the most humble totalium terms; our repeated politions have been uneverted by repeated injuries. a privile

AMERICAN HANDWRITING (CURSIVE)

TEXT OF THE MISSING INDICTMENT

he has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incure miserable death in their transportation hither, this piratical warfare, the opprobrium* of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. [determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold,] he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce [determining to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold]: and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he had deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

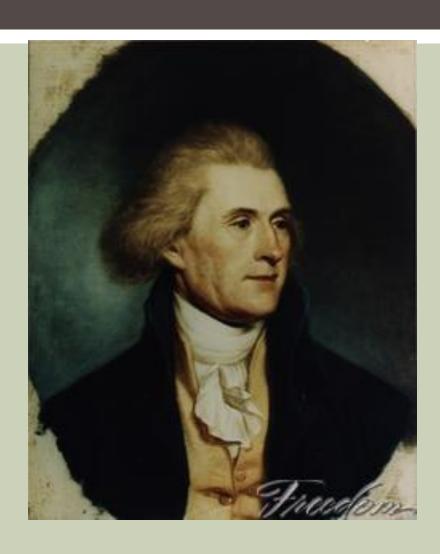
*Opprobium -- something that brings disgrace, public disgrace or ill fame that follows from conduct considered grossly wrong or vicious

WHO WAS THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)?

- Thomas Jefferson, quintessential Enlightenment figure
 - Author of Declaration of Independence
 - University of Virginia (1825)
 - Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom
 - Monticello
 - Notes on the State of Virginia
- The Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. (1943)



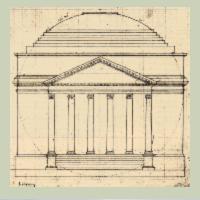
JEFFERSON PORTRAIT AND TOMBSTONE





UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Jefferson even designed some of the buildings, including this Rotunda





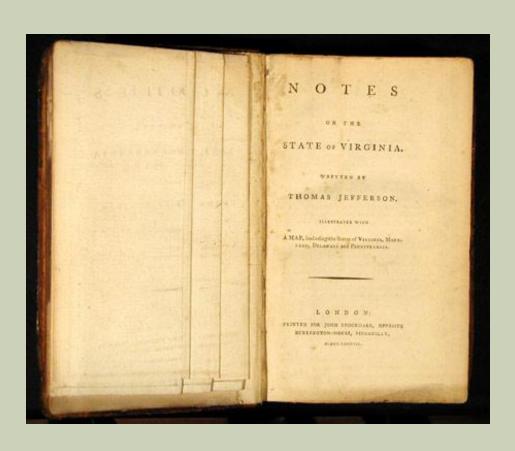
MONTICELLO

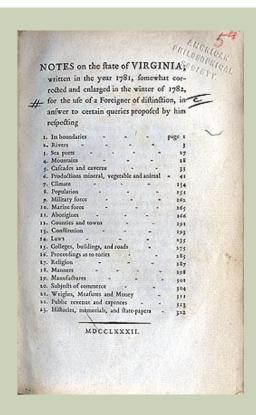
- Jefferson not only designed all the buildings but ran the estate as a model farm
- Estate covered more than 5000 acres (2000 hectares)





NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA (1781)

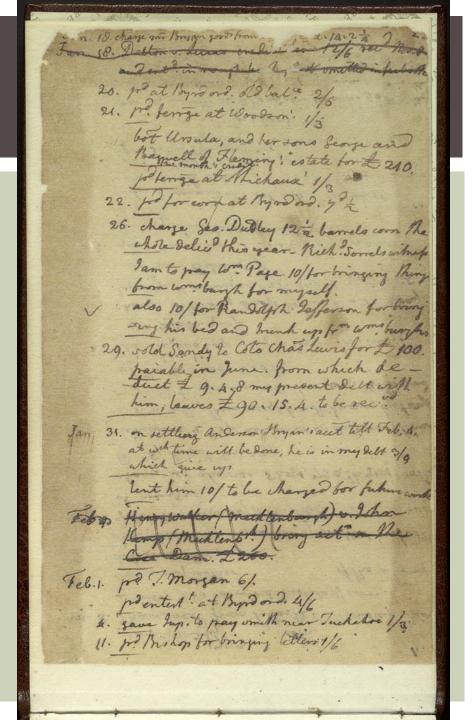




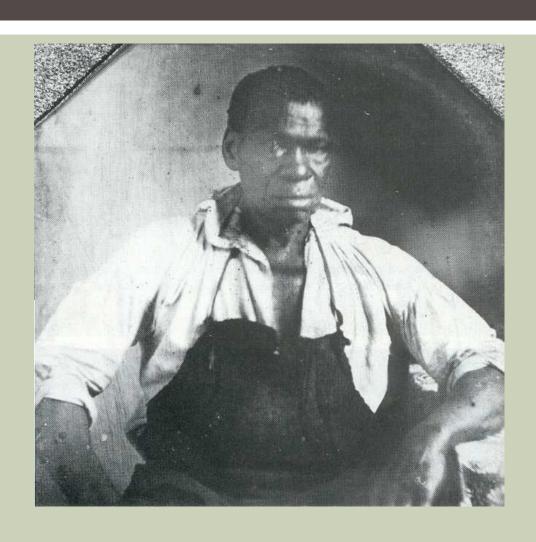
THOMAS JEFFERSON, SLAVE OWNER

- Inherited more than 2,000 hectares and between 20-40 slaves in 1757 from his father
 - This land included the Monticello estate
- Owned more than 600 individuals over the course of his life
- Inherited first at the age of 14
- Sold more than 110 slaves during his life and gave a further 85 as gifts

- Jefferson's "Memorandum Book" for 1773:
- January 29.:
 sold Sandy to Colo
 [Colonel] Chas [Charles]
 Lewis for £100 paiable
 [sic] in June. From
 which deduct £9.4.8.
 my present debt with
 him; leaves £90.15.4.
 to be sec'd [secured]



ISAAC JEFFERSON (1775-1850) IN 1845



THOMAS JEFFERSON, FATHER OF SLAVES

- Sally Hemmings
- As early as 1802 rumors existed that Jefferson had fathered children by one or more of his slaves
 - In 1802, the journalist James Thomson Callender wrote in the newspaper *The Richmond Recorder*, "The PRESIDENT AGAIN. It is well known that the man, whom it delighteth the people to honor, keeps, and for many years past has kept, as his concubine, one of his own slaves. Her name is SALLY. The name of her eldest son is TOM. His features are said to bear a striking although sable resemblance to those of the president himself. The boy is ten or twelve years of age...We hear that our young MULLATO PRESIDENT begins to give himself a great number of airs of importance in Charlottesville, and the neighbourhood...By this wench, Sally, our president has had several children. There is not an individual in the neighborhood of Charlottesville who does not believe the story, and not a few who know it...The AFRICAN VENUS is said to officiate, as housekeeper at Monticello."

A PHILOSOPHIC COCK

- 'A philosophic cock' attributed to James Akin, Newburyport, Massachusetts, ca. 1804.
- "Tis not a set of features or complexion or tincture of a Skin that I admire"
 - Joseph Addison (1672-1719), Cato, Act 1



WHO WERE HIS SLAVE CHILDREN?

- 1873 memoirs of Sally's son Madison claimed that Jefferson was the father of at least three of her children
- Sally Hemmings children were light-skinned, and three of them (daughter Harriet and sons Beverly and Eaton) lived as members of white society as adults.
- According to contemporary accounts, some of Sally Hemmings children strongly resembled Thomas Jefferson.
- Thomas Jefferson freed all of Sally Hemmings children: Beverly and Harriet were allowed to leave Monticello in 1822; Madison and Eaton were released in Jefferson's 1826 will. Jefferson gave freedom to no other nuclear slave family.
- DNA analysis has shown that Thomas Jefferson and one of Sally's children (Eaton) share their Y-chromosome
 - A male Jefferson other than Thomas (e.g. his brother Randolph) could also have been the father

THE DESCENDENTS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AND SALLY HEMMINGS



JEFFERSON'S OWN RECOGNITION OF THE PROBLEM

- Jefferson discussing the Missouri question and slavery to John Holmes April 22, 1820:
- But as it is, we have the wolf by the ear, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and selfpreservation in the other."

monticello apr. 22. 20. I Shank you, Dear Sir, for the copy you have been as to send me of the letter to your conshibients on the Missour question it is aperfect justification to them. I have for a long time escared to red neurpapers or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they was indigonal hands, and content to be a passenger in our bank to the shore from which I am not distant. but this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled one with terror, A considered it at once as the knell of the linion, it is hashed indeed for the moment. but this is a regrieve only, not a final continue, a seconophical line, coinciding with a marked minipply moral and political, once concieved and hald up to the angoy pressions of men, will never be obliterated; and every in to lim will market deeper and deeper. I can say with conscious truth that there is not a man on earth who would carriesmore than I would to relieve us " , wom this heavy reproach, in any practicable way. He refain of that kind of pro - perty for so it is misnamed, is a bazatelle which would not cost in a second thought, if in that way a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected: and, gradually, and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. but, a it is we have the wolf by the ear, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him so . justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other . of one thing I am certain that as the passage of claves from one state to and her would not make a slave of a single kuman being who would not be so support it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would muke the incindicidually happin and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, b dividing the burther on a greaterneumber of co-adjutors an abstract too from this act of power would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of longress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of more com - posing a state. This certainly is the exclusive right of every state, which nothing 38780 John Holmes erg.