Chapter 3 refers frequently to Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*, talking about slavery in which Caliban was one for Prospero and uses this relationship as an example. Takaki goes on to explain that Africans were also taken to England during the 16th century, along with Indians. They were exploited as translators instead of exhibits, however. Virginia didn’t have as many slaves as expected for some time Over time, white and black workers became united by the oppression of their masters - not all servants were black. Black workers began to have fewer and fewer rights, and soon there was a huge increase of Africans being brought to America. In 1676, a rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon happened. He and his army, composed of many white and black workers, burned Jamestown down. The workers were eventually tricked by government enforcers into believing that they were free. They weren’t - they were just returned to their masters.

Chapter 4 focuses on Andrew Jackson’s presidency in terms of his racist views. Jackson took Native lands by force, leaving inhabitants no choice but to relocate. He characterized them as “children”, but didn’t regret the many deaths that had happened as a result of relocation. Soon enough land was cleared for the Cotton Kingdom. The tribes that lived on those lands, of course, didn’t want to leave. Some, like the Cherokee, were given the option to go west but refused to leave. Chief John Ross tried to plead with Jackson, but to no avail - the land was sold without the knowledge and against the will of most Cherokees.

I think two themes of these two chapters could include the theme of White vs “other” (or racism, I’m not sure how to phrase it) and the building/creation of America.

I think my discussion question would be: If Europeans (and White people, in general) at the time didn’t have such racist views, how would things have been different for America?