

Exploring American History:
A Collective Writings on Colonization, Trade, Values, Language, Reform, and Social Change

Jai Vang

HIS-131-800: American History I

Professor Brooks-Livingston

2/18/21 – 5/16/21

I ♥ History Challenge #1

Creating a Colony in the New World

Part 1: Supplies

You are starting your own colony in the New World. You need quite a lot of people and supplies to make your colony a successful venture. Unfortunately, you have a limited amount of money to spend and you need to purchase enough supplies to last 15 people one full year (two months at sea and 10 months in Virginia).

Your spending limit for supplies is 600 points. Good luck!

Supply Item	Point Value	# Needed	Total Points Spent
Firearm (1)	10	4	40
Axe (1)	3	4	12
Cooking Pot(1)	2	3	6
Cooking Pan (1)	2	3	6
Cloth for Making Clothing	5	5	25
Shovel (1)	3	4	12
Fishing Gear	6	3	18
Plow	10	4	40
Wheat Seeds (1 bag)	8	4	32
Rope	2	5	10

Stove (1)	15	2	30
Saws / tools (1 set)	12	3	36
Bed (1)	8	2	16
Dried Food (for 15 people for 3 months)	12	4	48
Nails	5	3	15
Candles	2	10	20
Blankets	3	8	24
Horse (1)	25	3	75
Cow / Bull (1)	20	3	60
Chicken (1)	10	3	30
Fresh Water	5	5	25
Medicine (for 15 people)	20	1	20
		Total	600
		Points→	

Remember, your total points cannot exceed 600!

Part 2: Colonists

Now that you know what supplies you're bringing, who will you bring with you to help you establish a colony? Choose wisely from the list below, and keep in mind you can only bring 14 other people with you. Your spending limit is 150 points.

Description	Point Value		# Needed	Total Points Spent
Doctor	20		1	20
Soldier	10		1	10
Farmer	5		4	20
Blacksmith	10		1	10
Experienced Leader	15		1	15
Young child	5		3	15
Woman	10		5	50
Church Official	10		1	10
			Total Points→	150

Remember, your total points cannot exceed 150!

Part 3: Settlement Site

Now that you have supplies and people, the next step is deciding, once you're off the ship(s), where to establish your colony. It's late summer, and you're ready to settle down and prepare for the coming winter. Consider your crew and your supplies as you make your decision:



Site #1: Secluded Forest This first site is a short distance inland, so you are protected from enemies coming from the water, and it's secluded enough to be safe from other potential attackers. Unfortunately, it's full of trees and the soil is rocky.



Site #2:

This site is also well-protected from enemies. It is near an inland water source – a river, but it's swampy and could be prone to flooding. However, the area has abundant wildlife, including mosquitoes.



Site #3:

This site is well-placed with plenty of fresh water and wide open land for farming.

However, you're not the only ones here. There are Natives Americans nearby and it looks like you're not welcome.



Site #4:

This site is on an estuary on the coast. It is secluded, so it's well protected from enemies.

Wildlife is nearby, though the water is brackish (too high a percentage of salt from

the sea to call it fresh water).

Part 4: What to Do First?

You have supplies, you have people, you've picked a site – what's next? It's time to decide what kind of settlement this will be and what tasks everyone will need to start with. Place these tasks in order of importance by labeling them from 1 to 10 (with 1 the first / most important, and 10 being the last / least important).

Order of Importance	Task to Complete
8	Build a fort

10	Find a source of wealth (mine for gold, for example)
7	Prepare for Winter
1	Choose a Leader
4	Establish relationships with Natives Americans
9	Grow cash crops for export
3	Explore the land
2	Write laws to govern your colony
6	Grow food
5	Build shelter

Part 5: Justification

Answer the following questions to explain your decisions:

Why did you choose these supplies, and in these quantities?

I chose these supplies and its quantities because I believe this will best fit my colony needs as we travel to this New World. My grandfather and father grew up as farmers and travelers in the count Laos, immigrating to the USA in the 80's. I have heard many of the stories and recounts of their struggles as they travel through the jungle of Laos to seek refuge from the United State of American refugee camp's located in Thailand. There were many things and skilled people they wished were available to aid their survival during those difficult days. Each

supply and its quantities are strategically chosen to serve its purpose to make this a successful venture.

Why did you choose these people to accompany you? What's your rationale?

Every one of these positions are crucial to the success of the voyage.

An experienced leader along with his wife (she counts also towards one of the women as well) will lead the group. It is important to have a couple to take on this role together. The husband will lead the other men while his wife will lead the other women. Three of their children will accompany them during this journey. Not only will they lead the group, but they will also set a good example in regard to family relationship.

A church official along with his wife (she counts towards one of the women) is very important because they will lead the colony spiritually and will always point everyone back to God's Word and Truth. Both are the spiritual leaders of the colony.

A doctor and his wife (she counts towards one of the women) will help with the sick and those that are emotionally and mentally burden and drain, due to this long journey and the farewelling of love ones and friends they left behind.

A soldier with his wife (she also counts towards one of the women) will keep the group safe from harm, advising us on how to avoid conflicts and how to handle conflicts should it arise within or outside the group. The role of the soldier and his wife is to protect and maintain security of the colony.

A blacksmith along with his wife (she counts as one of the women also) will take charge of maintain our equipment and also built and create farming tools, plows, pots and pans, and etc.

(which can be used to trade and build relationship with the Natives). Both will also be responsible regarding the establishments and building of houses, a fort, and shelters for the livestock.

And finally, four famers. It was not specific if this role must be only men so I am assuming that men or women can take on this role. The farmers here (two men and two women), will tackle the task of farming and growing livestock. And hopefully they end up falling in love with one other because of common interest and start a family of their own.

Which site did you choose, and why? Explain your reasoning.

I decided to go with site #3. The colony will have the best chance of survival here. The land is rich in soil, and farming produce and livestock is much earlier here instead of suggested site #1, #2, and #4. The soil is not rocky like site #1, is not prone to flooding and is not infested with mosquitoes and water dwelling critters as site #2, and its main water source is not brackish like site #4.

I know from the looks of things we are probably not welcome here by the Natives, but I feel that with God's protection and His sovereignty, and with the selected individuals who possess great characteristics of self-lessness, the colony will be able to befriend the Natives and maintain peace and grow.

What are the top three on this list, and why? What are other tasks less important?

Choosing a leader is the first foremost important task that must tackle. Without a leader who has a vision for the colony, the group will lose its direction and purpose in this New World.

Secondly, writing the laws to govern the colony is just as important as choosing a leader. Without guidance, everyone will do what is good and acceptable in their own eyes. Thankfully, we have a spiritually leader (a church official), who continually point us back to God's Word and His Law of Life. God's Word will guild us and help us to write other laws that will help maintain love and peace among the colony and Natives.

The third most important task is to explore the land. Knowing the surrounding and landscape will help the colony set its boundary and maintain peace with the Natives or other colonies. Also, knowing the location will help with constructing and farming.

The other tasks are just as important, but I decided to place them after the third task because if the first three are established well, everything else will fall into its own place.

I ❤️ History Challenge #2

Colonial Trades and Indentured Servants

Questions:

4. Name the job you chose from the list in #2, and answer these questions with your own (scholarly) research:
 - (a) What did the job involve?
 - (b) Why was it helpful in colonial life?
 - (c) Was the job difficult / dangerous / exciting / dull? Did it require training, skill, experience? Explain.
 - (d) Find out if this job is still around today, or if it has been replaced by modern technology, or if it's even a relevant job anymore. Explain why / not.
 - (e) Would you want to do this job? Why / not?
 - (f) Optional: free high five if you can find an example of a person in colonial times that did this job. Tell us about them.

If I could choose a job as an indentured servant, I would choose gunsmith. This trade involved building, making, repairing, modifies, design weapons for protection, hunting, and the military. Having someone with this trade is extremely helpful. First, it is for protection. People purchased these weapons as a mean for protection from wild animals out in the field while farming or traveling or they can purchase it to protect themselves and their families. With ongoing conflict with the Natives and other people, owning a reliable firearm would aid your protection should any trouble arise. This trade does require some training and skill, but not too much. It can become difficult if you are missing some of the following listed. For one, you must be someone who love working with their hands much like a mechanic today who uses their hands to fix and repair vehicles or a maintenance personnel who repairs and fix machines. Also, this trade required one to have ideals and creativity when fashioning and building the weapon,

much like today's engineers building the Brooklyn Bridge in New York. A person who loves working with their hands and gets creative regarding this trade would flourish in this occupation. There are still many gunsmiths in today's world who own their personal family business, but majority of firearms are now being manufacture through assembling lines in companies around the world. You can say it has been replaced by modern technology. Firearms and weapons today are mass produces through companies such as Remington, Strum Ruger & Co., Mossberg, Browning, Colt, Savage Arms, etc. I personally like working with my hands and love creating things but working at a manufacturing company that produce these firearms would be easier on my body and allow me to live longer.



I ❤️ History Challenge #3

America Values

Which four areas you scored as significant?

The four areas I scored as significant were commonwealth, diversity, ethics, and equality.

Which were large capitals, which were small?

Diversity and Ethics were the large capital letters. Commonwealth and equality were the smaller capital letters.

Use the key on the last page to explain to me what those four areas mean to you:

Diversity is one of my two areas that I placed high value in. I grew up attending public school with children from all different background such as: cultures, geographic locations, political beliefs, ethnicities, religion practices, and all ways of live. All these people had shaped me to become who I am today. I have many friends and family members that are immigrants. Though from another country, they made the tough decision to reside in the United State, leaving behind all that they once knew. Their hard work and determination to survive and raise up their children in an unknow country had contribute greatly to the country's economy and success. With that, the States should have the right to determine their own law that will govern these individuals.

My value in ethics comes shortly after diversity. Who we are and what we believe in, the good moral standards we live by that guild us through life should also be used to influence and direct the people of this country. It is the principles that guild us to make good decision during

good and tough times. If the nation is built upon bad ethics, the economy will never grow and eventually, it will crumble; but if it has good moral standards, with a firm and strong foundation the nation will grow to the next level.

Commonwealth comes third in my list. Everything regarding the roads, education system, public parks need to be shared with everyone. This is what makes this nation so different from some other nations. If we lose value in commonwealth, it will cripple the nation. The rich will remain rich and the poor will gradually become poorer as we can see in some other country. The same citizens who paid their taxes and do their part in making the country great will be treated differently and restricted.

Lastly, equality. Every man and woman are equal. The person's culture, religion, skin color, ethnicity does not make them any different. As an American, everyone has equal opportunity. With this said, it should also be mentioned that services to the nations are just as important. We all play a role in the economy, protecting of freedom, and defending the country. Everyone is equal and everyone has a role to play in our society.

Reflect: was this an eye-opening experience of what is important to you? Do you feel the quiz gave you an accurate result? Explain!

This was a very eye-opening experience for what are important to me. This quiz gave me an accurate result. I am a very diverse person, and many people I know are from a different background. I have learned to live with them and worked with many. I love to share what I have and share with others the good that are provided for us. There is a moral standard I live by and I have seen the fruitfulness of others who also live by those standards. Everyone is created equal

because we are all created in the imagines of God. Nothing sets us apart or different from one another.

I ❤️ History Challenge #4

The Language of Liberty - The Power of Words

In the Declaration of Rights speech, Susan B. Anthony advocated for all women with their right to vote. According to chapter five, PowerPoint slide forty-three, I believe the power to do as one pleases, the power of choice, and having privileges are the three examples of the language of liberty. The Declaration of Independence uses these languages as well. After receiving harsh treatments and unfairness from the King of Great Britain, the document was produced. The people wanted equality as human beings and therefore sought for independence. Susan used these three examples of the language of liberty to advocate for women's right to vote. Voting is a privilege what allows one to have the ability to do what he or she pleases when it comes to making a choice or decision. This was a very powerful document. We can see how strong Susan's words were. This speech was given in 1873 and by 1919, women could vote. The voices of these women were heard, and they achieved their goal which was the right to vote.

I ❤️ History Challenge # 5

Supreme Court Case

Salinas v. Texas

1. In 1992, Houston police officers discovered two homicide victims. After much investigating, they were led to Genovevo Salinas. Upon his agreement, Salinas went with the officers to the police station where he was questioned. Salinas was not under arrest at this time and had not been read his Miranda rights either. During the questioning, Salinas was asked numerous questions and he answered many. However, on one question Salinas remained silent, which made him look deceptive. After some more investigation, Salinas was charged with the murder, however, police were not able to find him. About 15 years later, Salinas was finally seized. During the trial, prosecutor attempted to use Salinas' silence during the questioning 15 years prior as an evidence of his crime. Salinas voiced that his Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination was invoked whether in custody or not. The court took the evidence, and Salinas was found to be guilty.

2. It was called to question whether the Fifth Amendment's Self-Incrimination Clause protects a defendant's refusal to answer questions by law enforcement before arrested or before the reading of the Miranda rights.

3. After a 5-4 vote, which showed a judgment from a divided Court, it was concluded that the Fifth Amendment's would not protect those who simply decided to remain silent during questioning after voluntarily oneself to an interview. What precedent from this was that anyone who desires protection against self-incrimination must claim that protection from the beginning. In other words, since Salinas agreed and consented to an interview, he invoked his right. However, if from the beginning Salinas refused to be interviewed and claimed it, his right would not be invoked.

I was drawn to this research because someone I know well recently questioned his right after being arrested for a crime he did not commit. It turns out the Police officer made a mistake, and the case was eventually dropped.

I ❤️ History Challenge # 6

The Early Republic

Provide the name of the person whose portrait you are writing about. When you click on that portrait, it should take you to a new page with more information, which includes a link – embed that link under the person's name so we can all see this portrait for ourselves. (Here's a video to show you how)?

Sandra Day O'Connor

https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/_/bgHamc169uvBxA

Who painted this portrait, and when?

Michael Arthur Worden Evan painted this portrait in 1982

In one sentence, explain why this person deserves a portrait in the National Portrait Gallery.

O'Connor served 25 years in the U.S Supreme Court and left a remarkable reputation as one who judge rightly, avoiding past mistakes.

How did the person in this portrait visualize democracy? In other words, what did democracy mean to them, according to their accomplishments on behalf of the United States?

Serving in the U.S Supreme Court requires one who understand the freedom and right of the nation. As a judge, O'Connor had been entrusted to see that all individual's freedom and right are not invoked and violated. Without the believe and understanding in democracy, O'Connor would not had stand up for the freedom and right the Constitutions laid out and therefore would had never been entrusted with her role. According to O'Connor accomplishment on behalf of the United States, democracy means freedom and a form of government in which allow people to choose their own governing legislation. As a result of the freedom to choose, the people of the nation's chose the President, and the President had been given the responsibility to appoint the U.S Supreme Court Justice. O'Connor saw this took placed because of democracy, and her 25 years of services shows her upmost committed as a U.S Supreme Court Justice.

Now for the hard one: provide one practical example of what democracy means to you.

Democracy for me means the freedom to vote, which allows me to have voice in our government.

I ❤️ History Challenge # 7

The Market Revolution

Who was the inventor?

What issue was the inventor trying to address (why was the invention needed?)

What was the invention?

What was the inventor's process of creating this technology? Was he / she successful the first time? Explain.

How important was this technology? How and what did it "revolutionize"?

Is this invention still around today in some form? Has it been modernized, or replaced entirely by something else?

Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. Whitney saw that the removal of cotton seeds from fibers by hand was laborious and time-consuming. The cotton gin allowed workers to remove seeds at a very fast pace, which resulted to major profit for the farmers. Whitney saw that Southern growers needed to make cotton a profitable crop. Since profits from tobacco was decreasing, cotton growing was an important economic survival of the South. Though it never stated if he was successful the first time or not, in a matter of weeks, Whitney built a model of the cotton gin and from there revolutionize cotton's production. Of course, this would never had happened if Catharine Greene did not support his work. Before this invention, only a few pounds of cotton could be produced in a day. By contrast, with the cotton gin, fifty to sixty pounds of clean cotton are produced. For the South, this meant that cotton could be produced quickly and less expensive for domestic use and export. However, this increased slavery in the South due to

high demand of production. This invention still existed today but was been modernized to produce large quantity faster and more efficiently.

I ❤️ History Challenge # 8

Religion and Reform

After reading the article linked above and taking the 1965 Alabama Voting Literacy test, write and submit a reaction to:

- *How well / poorly you did on that test (how many questions did you miss?), and the kinds of questions you struggled with.*
- *Would you be able to vote (missed more than seven, no; less than seven, yes).*
- *Do you think most people could pass this test? Why / why not?*
- *What's your reaction to this test? Did you realize, for example, that a test like this was perfectly legal up until the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act? Share any other thoughts here as well.*

I did poorly on the test. I missed 33 questions out of 68. I struggled with questions regarding the Bill of Rights, census, the different Branches in the Government, the amount of states needed to ratify the Constitution and many more. YIKES!!! Unfortunately, I would not be able to vote.

I don't believe most people would be able to pass this test. People aren't educated in these areas enough. Even in public school, these topics aren't taught well. I believe people gain more knowledge through the news and social media, which is makes a scary. There's a lot fake news out there and social media is always over exaggerating on every subject. I'm surprise I did so badly. I thought I knew about these subjects. I did not realize a type of test like this was perfectly legal up until the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. I was always taught the requirement for

voting was that you have to be 18 years of age, not be in prison or on parole, be a U.S citizen, register to vote, and reside in a voting district.

I ❤️ History Challenge # 9

Jim Crow Museum

After watching the two films, click the image below (Jim Crow Museum Digital Collection) to explore primary sources from the museum. Spend some time (I would suggest 15 minutes minimum) looking at the objects in this collection. Choose five of them to write about, answering these questions:

- 1. First of all, what is the point of this museum?*
- 2. Briefly describe the five primary sources you chose to write about.*
- 3. What can each of these sources tell us about the time period in which it was created?*
- 4. How do you feel about these objects? Put some thought / effort into this question!*
- 5. Make a concrete connection between one or more of the objects you wrote about and some element of Chapter 11 - whether a person / event / or primary source.*
- 6. This is a multi-part question - all parts are important: how do you feel about the objects displayed museum - beyond those you just wrote about? Is it important to preserve / display these objects? Why / not? Would you visit this museum? Why / not? What perspective would you expect to enter / exit with?*

As stated in the video, Jim Crown Museum of Racist Memorabilia exist to teach tolerance and promote social justice using objects of intolerance.

My first primary source I chose is an advertising sign. This was an advertisement for Dixie Auto Repair. What display is a black male whose front private part was stuck to a fence while a bird of some sort is attacking him on the opposite side of the fence. The black male is yelling out, “Mammy!”. There is another black female figure in the advertising sign witnessing the accident from a distance. In bold caption, the advertising sign stated, “FOR ALL YOU EMERGENCIES – CALL ON - DIXIE AUTO REPAIR & FIX – IT SHOP”.

<https://sites.google.com/view/jcmdigital/2017/jc-2017-017-0003-000?authuser=0>

My second is a cookbook. The front of this cookbook displays two children with spears watching mom being book in a pot. The title of the cookbook is “WHAT’S COOKING MOM?”.

<https://sites.google.com/view/jcmdigital/2017/jc-2017-021-0001-000?authuser=0>

Thirdly, a jigsaw puzzle. In this jigsaw puzzle, we see a white male figure by the name of Professor Oscar Quackenbush riding a giant mouse and chasing after a small pink elephant. At a distance, a black male figure with gold ear and noise rings, a gold crown, teeth like neckless, and a large red lip standing behind a palm tree observing Professor Oscar Quackenbush as he dashes by. The title of this puzzle is, “The Adventures Of Professor Oscar Quackenbush Chasing Pink Elephants”. <https://sites.google.com/view/jcmdigital/2017/jc-2017-116-0001-000?authuser=0>

Fourthly, a photographic print. This print display two black male hung by their necks on a tree while numerous white people surround them. The description of this print is “Black and white souvenir photograph of Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith lynching in Marion, Indiana, August 7, 1930”. <https://sites.google.com/view/jcmdigital/2017/jc-2017-009-0001-000?authuser=0>

My last primary source I chose is postcard. In is postcard, a black man is hung on a tree. There is a man sitting not too far from the lynch man. He is seen painting flowers while looking at the hung man. The description of this postcard reads “Blank postcard, Russian, image of man painting flowers while looking at lynching tree, French artist”.

<https://sites.google.com/view/jcmdigital/2017/jc-2017-002-0011-000?authuser=0>

The period was a time of inequality, inferiority, racism, and injustice. Blacks were treated like animals.

These objects were very difficult to view. I’m 34 years of age now and I never knew such objects excited. These objects were made to advocated for hate and evil towards another ethnicity. Young, middle age, and old people alike were consistently reminded and taught that inequality, inferiority, racism, and injustice were accepted. I believe that even today this is still ongoing through the internet, movies, net-work television, and social media. It’s just not something tangible anymore; it’s visual now.

Blacks in those days were treated very unfairly and never received a fair trial, even if this mean defending one’s life by taking the life of another. Yawb stated that “And if an enslaved woman acted out against a rapist, whether that be her enslaver or any other white attacker, her actions were seen as crimes rather than desperate acts of survival women” (Yawb). Celia was one of those poor individuals. After repeated sexual abuses by her enslaver, out of a desperate act of survival, she struck her enslaver with a club and killed him. After ten days of trial, she was hung

for her crimes. One of my primary sources I chose was a postcard that displayed a black person hanging from a tree while another person sat chose by painting a flower and acted as though nothing had took place. This is a concrete connection between the two. If this took place in today, anyone would rush in and try to save the lynch person and call the authority. No one, in their right mind, would be able to sit by and paint some flowers and ignore the situation.

However, in those days, a lost of one black life was not significant to some people. Though Celia was sexually abuse over a hundred times from her enslaver, gave birth two times because of rapes, and had multiply miscarriages, her life was view as insignificant. She received a unfair trial and was executed for defending herself.

I feel very sad as I view each object display in the museum. I believe that God created men and women in His image. To see these evil acts toward another minority group saddens me greatly because they are acting evil toward God himself. And I am sure this breaks God's heart. I believe it's important to preserve these objects. It's tangible.

It is important to preserve these objects. When someone reads about injustice and evil on the internet, they may not comprehend as much if they were to see injustice and evil in front of them. It's just like reading about the death camps during World War II, one may not truly get a grasp of it just by reading. But if they were to walk through the death camps in person, the experience will become more real. This is why it is important to preserve these objects.

I would love to visit this museum in the future. By visiting it, I believe it will help me to value my freedom more. Also, it will encourage me to help, love, and serve minority communities that

constantly experience inequality and injustice around the world. Furthermore, by visiting the museum, I would gain a new perspective of equality, justice, and our nations foundation.

I ❤️ History Challenge #10

Mary Smit Peake

1. Tell me who Mary Smith Peake was, according to the speaker in this video, and how the restrictions due to Nat Turner's rebellion affected her personally. What did Mary Smith Peake do that was illegal?

Mary Smith Peake was born in 1823 to a free African American woman. She was educated well in her early years. Mary received her education at a school for color children. She learned math, how to read and write. However, this would get taken away from her shortly. After the Nat Turner's rebellion in 1831, by 1832, many people took on the Anti-literacy law. It prohibited all African Americans from being taught how to read or write. By the age of sixteen years old, Mary was thrust out from the school, and the schools for all color children were closed. She was not allowed to learn any longer. But she learned a lot up to that age. She took what she learned and returns to Tidewater Area. Eventually, her mother and Mary moved down to Hampton. While living in Hampton Mary took all that she learned and started to share it, even though it was illegal. She took the time to teach others how to read and write.

2. Describe the video you watched as if I'd never seen it. Tell me who / what it was about and any important details. As you're watching the video, it may help to take notes. I'm looking for a couple of paragraphs, minimum.

On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation of Proclamation. The Proclamation allowed individuals who are suitable for the military to enroll. This meant that free slaves and African American people everywhere were able to register in the United States Military and fight alongside. Many African Americans in the south viewed this Military as the Armies of Freedom. This war was not about preserving the Union but to end slavery for good. People who had left the country and resided in Canada now have a reason to returned. Over two hundred thousand African American men served in the army. Though this was truly remarkable, there were many issues that took placed.

In the Emancipation of Proclamation statement, it stated that those received into arm service would be destinated to Forks, Stations, and other places. Many Commanders in the Army took this literally and delegated the United States Colored Troops to protect those areas only. The Colored Troops were not seen fit for battles and engaging the enemy. Overall, many doubts toward the African American men were at large, and the mind setting of many in the country were still rooted in racism.

Other issues occurred as well. As the Colored Troops started to grow in number, the pay rate became a problem. Many African American soldiers were not paid the same as the enlisted white soldiers. Proper trainings were not available to the Colored Troops as were to the White troops. Supplies, in general, were not always sufficient. Overall, there were much inequality. Issues rose from the Southern States as well and the Southern States tried to discouraged the Colored Troops of the North in their own way. In response to the Emancipation of Proclamation, the Confederacy stated that those captured during war, especially African American soldiers, would not be treated as solider, but as slave in insurrection. The States that captured these black

soldiers could reinstate them to slavery or enslave the soldiers to slavery, even if they were born free. They could have faced death if captured.

Though these treatments toward the African American soldiers were made, over two hundred thousand Blacks still enlisted in the United States Military. Some were discouraged and left as a result. However, there were many that stayed and fought in the Army. During all this unfairness and mistreatments, the African American soldiers continued and served while demanding for better treatments. Those that endured and fought eventually received the opportunity to contribute greatly to the United States army. In the latter half of the war, African American soldiers fought in the Battles of Fort Wagner, Nashville, Honey Hill, Petersburg, Richmond, and New Market Heights.

After the Battle of New Market Heights, fourteen African American soldiers received the Medal of Honor. Benjamin Butler oversaw many of the African American Units during the war. During the siege of Petersburg, Butler witnessed extraordinary performance from these African American soldiers. He determined to recognize them to the people of the United States by starting a campaign. Butler did his best to distribute as many Medals of Honor as possible so that the mind-set of all people may change towards the African American.

In 1865, the United States Colored Troops were the first to march into Richmond after four years of warfare. Some members of the troops are coming back to Richmond for the first time since they themselves were liberated. As they came into the city of Richmond, thousands of slaves rejoiced at their victory. This encouraged and inspired many people to take hold of their own freedom and help in whatever way as they could. People who cannot serve in the military would still serve as scout. People like Susie King Taylor would teach and become a nurse to help and

lift others out of slavery, though she never received paid for it. When the United States Colored Troops marched into Richmond, it inspired many in generation to come.