Post #1, Discussion – Module 1(Historiography), July 5, 2017: For a while now, I have known that there is more to 'history' than just dates and facts that have taken place in the past. But after reading the first article I didn't realize how much we can learn and that we can put we learn into many categories like "History providing an identity" or gaining other skills out of learning about history. And the second article, as well as a little bit of the first article, really shows us how we can further advance technology and ideas that were to some extent created in the past. But what I want to know is why 'History class' during K-12th grade are so adamant and focused in teaching us about dates, military achievements, and events, which only show us a small part of history instead of the big picture which were mentioned in the articles?

Post #2, Discussion – Module 2, July 11, 2017: I find it interesting that even though Folsom "was a refinement of the Clovis culture that featured more delicate but deadlier spear points." (pg. 7) the advanced tool could now be thrown to gain more momentum then before. We were discussing last week that history is needed to further advanced technology and this is a good example of how weapons have started to advanced from each stage. It is only because someone thought of the Clovis culture was someone else able to expand upon it, and it lead to hunting groups being created and the complexity of the early Indian communities to further develop.

Post #3, Discussion – Module 2, July 15, 2017: William Penn wanted a friendly relationship with the Native Americans, so he bought land and intended it to be a "haven for religious toleration and pacifism."(pg 52). By having the Europeans and Native Americans interact with each other under Quaker rules, the Native Americans can be allowed to express their religious freedom.

Post #4, Discussion – Module 3, July 26, 2017: I agree with everything Mathieu said. I just wanted to add that the Stamp Act was created because the government needed to raise funds to pay off debts that were racked up due to the Seven Years' War. It also caused so much outrage because it was the fourth act created that caused them to be taxed. The others were the Sugar Act, Currency Act, and Quartering Act. The colonists also wanted to be independent and it looked like to them that Great Britain was preventing that by happening by depleting their economic source.

Post #5, Discussion – Module 4, August 2, 2017: Due to the opposition of British rule, people were able to come together to form a united force. Americans were hoping for major contributions to the arts and science. The liberty of the press is a big one as newspapers were being printed based on the population as more and more Americans started being able to read. The growth rate of the newspaper industry was going to slow down due to the Sedition Act, but due to Jefferson's election it was still growing.