American History

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The history of America highlights the events that happened in the political, social, and economic trends in the country from the 16th century to date. The country's culture, politics, and the economy slowly grow over time. The USA is the land of opportunities from all the immigrants, and the country is multicultural with different races. The country had grown through agricultural development and then through the industrial revolution. There are many bright aspects of American history. However, there are many dark sides such as the industrial revolution and the exploitation of the labours. Furthermore, slavery and inhumane behavior with African American slaves. The history of America consists of many revolutions and wars.

The social history of America is started from the 16th century, throughout the history incremental improvements had seen in the social lives of the people. People migrated to the USA lived in colonies; agriculture has been evolved in the country. Music, Art, business, entertainment, and cultural events were revolutionized American's lifestyles[[1]](#footnote-1). The ending of slavery and the movement of civil war in the 19th century. The industrial revolution changed the provided economic support and improved the lifestyle of the citizen. The civil war movement against racial discrimination in the southern part of America. The movement had rooted centuries-long efforts of African slaves and their descendants to overcome the racial oppression. The social discrimination with African Americans was highly inhumane. It resulted in the major civil rights legislation as a successful movement for African Americans.

Pontiac Rebellion was an armed dispute among the British Empire and native Americans in 1763. When Pontiac arrived at the fort with his army, concealed their weapons under the trading blankets. They found that Gladwin has prepared his army to defend the fort of Detroit. They knew that without surprising their efforts would not be fruitful. The war was launched by North American Indians who were not happy with British rule in the Great Lakes region. It was a first multi-tribal resistance to the European colonization in North America. It was the first war between the Indian Americans and the Europeans. It was ended with the defeat for the Indians. The fight started when American Indians assaulted in May 1763 on various forts and settlements of British. This war produced unforeseen consequences and led to losses of over five hundred civilians. It emerged a culture of hating Indian Americans, Europeans of different religions, political affiliations and ethnicities combined regardless of their differences against the natives.

The economic history of America emerged with the violent revolution against the colonial rule in 1776. The American economy revolved by the British rulers settled in the colonies in the USA. In 1783 the new nation of America was formally recognized, which adopted the economic and political policies for their interests[[2]](#footnote-2). This war combined the colonies, and their merchants, farmers, and artisans joined to support for the revolution. The post-revolution government focused on raising its revenues from the sale of properties and other sources they got from the war. The early government was based on agriculture, which made the people self-employed farmers. From agriculture the economy evolved by using technology and invention of new products, the textile industry emerged and greatly succeeded. Capitalism took roots with the self-employment and manufacturing of certain products. The industrial goods were manufactured rapidly in the domestic market. The excessive products were exported to other markets which opened opportunities of export-led growth of the economy.

In the US the colonial period was continued to the American revolution or American war of independence. People migrated from Africa and Europe from 1500 onwards and lived in separate colonies. After the conflict between the Indian Americans and European colonize the political structure of the country emerged. The began in 1775 and ended in 1783 that allowed the original 13 colonies to stay separate from the Great Britain[[3]](#footnote-3). George Washington was the first president of the United States of America elected in 1789. In the 1790s the industrial revolution began which shifted the focus of politics towards the economy and industrial development. The war of 1812 resolved the tension between the USA and Great Britain. The era between 1781 to 1815 was known as the general period. The war continued for two years, which ended British military posts on the soil of the USA. In 1840 election Willam Harrison of Whig party defeated Martin Van with 234 and 60 votes, then Martin Van fought for re-election the reason was economic depression. After a strong campaigning Harrison won with the highest margin. He was the oldest ever president of USA that time with the age of 67. He was addressed for two hours in his inaugural address in the cold without wearing gloves and coat. He had a cold and later developed pneumonia, he was the first president died in office.

To conclude the history of the USA, it would be determined that the country's history is rich in many positive developments and improvements. The country was slowly but continuously grow and developed over history. The country's economy, politics, constitution, and social domains grew with time which improved the lifestyles of its citizens. American history began in 1607, during the time the music and arts developed as well. There are people from different cultures and countries migrated to the USA; they brought different cultures and music, and other arts.

# End Notes

1. Cárdenas, Enrique, Jose Ocampo, and Rosemary Thorp, eds. An economic history of twentieth-century Latin America: Volume 3: Industrialization and the state in Latin America: The postwar years. Springer, 2016.
2. Turner, Frederick Jackson. The significance of the frontier in American history. Charles River Editors via PublishDrive, 2018.
3. Wright, Benjamin Fletcher. American Interpretations of Natural Law: A Study in the History of Political Thought. Routledge, 2017.

1. Cárdenas, Enrique, Jose Ocampo, and Rosemary Thorp, eds. An economic history of twentieth-century Latin America: Volume 3: Industrialization and the state in Latin America: The postwar years. Springer, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Turner, Frederick Jackson. The significance of the frontier in American history. Charles River Editors via PublishDrive, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Wright, Benjamin Fletcher. *American Interpretations of Natural Law: A Study in the History of Political Thought*. Routledge, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)