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History and Anthropology

There has been many views regarding white Americans relationship with Black Americans and Indians in the late eighteenth century. The white American claim that the policy they had adopted to deal with the Indians was actually to get them a new way of life. For the reason that Jefferson had the idealistic vision of the noble savage and believed equality. During his era, the ultimate policy was to amalgamate, integrate and incorporate them into while America as equals. But this policy had serious flows as it was opposed by both white frontier Americans and by most Indians. Frontiers regarded them as degraded savage that result in the fierce struggle between Western frontiersmen and the Eastern elite. But Indians wanted to be left alone with their own way of life.

Jefferson sending of Meriwether Levis and Clark to the West was to shape their mission on the means of Enlightenment by collection, observation, classification, and documentation. They were also representing a rising American empire based on commercial gains and territorial expansion. Their mission was to open diplomatic ties with the Indian Nations and the United States. It is generally perceived that Cherokees were treated differently as they had agreements.

From the Gabriel conspiracy, the white American believed that their human approach to slavery has resulted in rebellion. For example, providing more freedom to blacks and allowing literacy by their owners. This resulted in the restriction of blacks from hiring business and owning boats in Virginia. By looking at the Andrew Jackson advertisements and the increase of slaves was a sign to the white supremacy. Many whites became resentful when the number of free blacks was increasing in northern cities, and there was also an increase in hostility. The white elite class had a growing fear of crimes while poor whites were fearing competition over jobs.