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The shoemaker and the tea party argument worksheet answers key

Hundreds of observers looked at the people disguised as Mohawk Indians. Young analyzes the reasons which turn the memory of the Revolution patriots into tradition that is so commonly neglected. Hewes was present at the Boston Massacre connected with the campaign known as the Tea Party. By retelling the shoemaker's story Young tries to commemorate the American patriots. Young continues discourse relating to public memory and about examples in which memory was controlled. What does it mean to be a veteran of the Revolution? He was awarded with the Distinguished Service Award by the Organization of American Historians in 2000. But the reader feels that the author does not lose his faith in the people's values that always win. He brings up the Whig party and their perceptual constructions of what they wanted society to remember, which Young refers to as "Taming the Revolution" (108). For example, page 59 shows a militia power horn carved by a man with symbols of the Liberty Tree. When Young describes the famous event, he recites the actions of the Bostonians as "quasi-military". Young's The Shoemaker and the Tea Party: Memory and the American Revolution is a work that operates on various levels. By showing the influence that Revolution had on one person that took part in the revolutionary events Young described the overall affect of the American Revolution on ordinary people. In another event, The Destruction of the Tea is described by the author as a quasi-military act and the largest mass action of the decade (116). In part two of Young's novel, he dives into the importance of recognizing the social constructions of memory and how it is formed. When he understands that the original name for this event was "the destruction of the tea" (104). Young inquires: at what time does the majority of society claim that event as the Boston Tea Party? Hundreds of the most cherished dreams were realized but neglected so soon. Due to this slight misfire in organization, the audience might be less engaged and confused with referencing an image that is 50 pages away from the related text. Though the Revolution was a creature both of the elite and the working class, the elite's view on its further development always prevailed. Prior to this text, the everyday reader might not be aware of the social implications that promotes positive ideologies relating to the American Revolution. Young begins discourse about Hewes's life by starting to talk about his apprenticeship. However, Young's use of non-textual imagery (e.g., pictures within the book) lacked in organization and can cause the audience confusion. Young's book places a huge emphasis on the mechanics by using Hewes as a lens for iconic events in American history. This is Young's point that one will not dare to argue. The reader is guided by the author-archeologist, who digs into the shoemaker's past and explains the significance of the main character's participation in the events of Boston Massacre in March, 1773, and dumping the tea into Boston harbor in December, 1773. This action of Indian disguised men played an immense part for the American Revolution. The questions raised by the author penetrate in the reader's mind and make him or her think them over and if not find concrete answers, but at least elaborate one's own view on the problems, as they need urgent solving and cannot be left untouched. All work long the author tries to understand what ventures people into political arena. This book has provided immense knowledge on both public and private memory as it relates to the American Revolution. Young asks, in conclusion, Alfred F. This made it easy for the reader to clearly understand the importance of both public and private memory. The reader would benefit from more elaboration in regard to this for a more comprehensive understanding. It claims that the event happened in 1775, when in fact the "Boston Tea Party" occurred in 1773. An ordinary tradesman (a shoemaker, fisherman, sailor and farmer intermittently), George Robert Twelves Hewes, is depicted as a part of the common mass of people in Boston whose role in the American Revolution cannot be underestimated. What are the consequences that the person's intrusion into historical process has? Young. In 1835, after the long neglect of the War veterans the shoemaker was recognized. Using Hewes as his back bone, the author perpetuates the importance of this character and uses his perception of events to try and diagnose constructions of memory. This ability is favorable in the reader's eye because of its authenticity towards historic memory and formations of that memory. The key concepts in the book are public and private memory. He was an everyday average shoemaker who evolved into something much more. Need a custom Report sample written from scratch by professional specifically for you? An explicit example exists on page 111 when the author refers to "The Cincinnati". According to Young, the Whigs were successful at taming memory (mainly because of their size and prestige) for their personal needs and propaganda, but the Sons of Liberty were unable to accomplish the same. Altogether, Alfred F. With Young's merit and contextual clues, the audience can form their own understanding of the book. The event served as a springboard for the American Revolution. Or, is the reason rooted somewhere inside of the state of current political affairs? This was a useful image, but Young did not explain the image until page 107. His two main sources for the information regarding Hewes are biographies written in 1834 and 1835. Moreover, a further display of definitions towards historic societal references would ensure a complete comprehensive assessment from the quotidian bibliophile. On page 159, the author recites a song that is written about the destruction of the tea. And this author's implied faith attracts the reader. The problem of human memory is closely connected with interpretation of history performed by people. It also examines the changing significance of a particular pre-Revolutionary event, the Boston Tea Party, as Young surmises how it came by that nomenclature (it was known as "the destruction of the tea" in its own time), all of which is wrapped up in the 1830s biographies of Hewes that serve as Young's initial source material. From the introductory descriptions of Hewes and his personal life, to the broader examinations of private and public memory, Young provides an abundance of facts for the reader to interpret in relationship to the construction of memory through the eyes of the working class. Young's book, despite its shortcomings, assembled resourceful information for any person interested in the construction of historical memory. Remembrance of the events that are more than 160 years old performed by the author in the "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party" present a fresh insight into the processes where ordinary people become heroes. For example, his description of "the destruction of the tea" forms a visual picture in the audience's mind. With the coming years the role of the Tea Party was constantly neglected: the moral values have changed, the anniversary of the Boston events was rarely noticed, instead, the Fourth of July was privileged. Public rituals like Independence Day were said to help in the eradication of popular radical ideologies of the Boston Revolution. Hewes is kept alive in the public memory of succeeding generations and is often put to their own political ends. In addition, Young's writing style and neutral stances encourage the reader to create his/her own opinion regarding historic events. This act of protest by the American colonists against Great Britain is studied by the author in its close relation with the coming appreciation by the following generations. In a quest for the audience to view history through the lens of an everyday man, Young uses Hewes as a vessel to implicitly declare his notions towards historic memory. The author described Hewes as "a nobody who briefly became a somebody in the Revolution and, for a moment near the end of his life, a hero" (24). Overall, this research on the major events leading to the American Revolution should inspire readers to consider divergent perceptions of the authentic and recessive participations in history. Young provides both pros and cons in his research through his written vernacular, contextual evidence, and implicit/explicit notions towards historic society. He will state the facts without explicitly verbalizing his own biases. Young concludes with ideologies that relate to "master mechanics" and their place in history, and more specifically, public memory. It examines the American Revolution as it relates to the memory of one of its participants, George Robert Twelves Hewes, reminiscing at the twilight of his life many years after the revolution. According to Young, the recognition took place because of the political insurgency of the 1820's and 1830's. In the following review of Alfred Young's work, The Shoemaker and the Tea Party, it is important to provide a synopsis of the book's contents and survey his written vernacular, contextual evidence, and implicit/explicit notions towards historic society. And it does not matter whether the memory about these people will remain forever in the humans' minds' or will be quickly neglected. When he discusses Hewes's position, he claims that Hewes has recovered memories from iconic moments in American History (e.g., Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre, and the tarring and feathering of John Malcom) and has helped authenticate public memory through his own internalized private memory. Now it is regarded as an icon of the American Revolution. As studying private and collective memory plays significant role in historical studies of the present days, exploring "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party: Memory and the American Revolution" by Alfred Young seems important in terms of revealing the truth about the American Revolution. The same goes with the general evaluation of the historical past of this or that nation: people are not empowered to make conclusions about their countries' past and, moreover, to criticize it without proper understanding of the subject. The author implies that the memory is such a treacherous thing that should not be neglected by the society notwithstanding the power that reigns in it. That was a real spectacle. If this was Young's example of how memory is formed and its relationship to what we know now, then (for the audience's understanding) he should fill the audience in on these implications. Thus, "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party" may not only be treated as an argumentative meditation on the American history, but a manual on human values as well. If we look back we will restore the following events: 342 chests of tea were carried by the three ships of the East India Company, 30 people were expected to throw the tea into the harbor, but above 150 persons took part in the revolt, including Hewes. Even these facts from the author's biography make "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party" a reliable source of the knowledge on the American past, certified writers online By Alfred F. Young's notions towards the Bostonians' Indian disguises are explicit and comprehensive. This is one of the main questions the author tries to answer in his work. Young's display and specificity towards the mechanics of that time encourages the audience to view history through a different lens: the lens of an ordinary man. Boston: Beacon Press, 2000. The problem of the person's involvement into the historical process is one of the main ones that the "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party" touches upon. Simultaneously, Young fails to address several cultural and societal references that the reader may not understand. These notions help the audience visualize the Sons of Liberty and to understand the relation between Americans and Natives. What are the borderlines between the quiet life and political revolt? "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party" is based on the story of a little-known at the beginning citizen of Boston who lived there in the 1760s. The numerous questions Young was seeking answers to demanded from him a particular book structure. The author of the book under consideration is Emeritus Professor of History at Northern Illinois University and Senior Research Fellow at the Newberry Library in Chicago. Chrishon Campbell Harold Washington College (Chicago, IL) About the author Chrishon Campbell is currently a Neuroscience major and a double minor in African American Studies and History. Hewes's private memory perpetuates further knowledge regarding the specific events he participated in. And the answer is either to be celebrated or to be absolutely forgotten that purely depends on the current power. Hewes is one of the remaining veterans of the Revolution whose story is highly evaluated by those seeking for truthful information about the event of historical significance. Young did an incredible job at sectioning this book. ISBN-13: 978-0807054055 Alfred F. Apart from their desires Boston inhabitants were involved in the Revolution as the political situation in the mid-eighteenth century town was so crucial for the whole country that everyone became a citizen and a political man at once. Young states that the Revolution is a conservative event and not the one which radically changed the social structure of the colonies. He questions the origin of the Boston Tea Party. Heroes will be heroes. One more aspect related to the human memory is treated by the author. In addition, Young engages his audience through use of descriptive vernacular. Being an eye-witness to the American Revolution, the shoemaker is a precious "discovery" for the descendants. Young's main purpose was to reconstruct the events in strict accordance with the shoemaker's memory as it itself became the subject for Young's work. Young touched each stage of Hewes's life and his participation in famous events like The Boston Tea Party and the Boston Massacre and ends with Hewes being a survivor and a hero. His historical interests derive from societal constructions of memory from the working class versus those of dominant authority. The entire book is a successful combination of narrative history, interpretation, and the author's commentary. Further research on historic events should adhere to Young's ideologies and psychohistorical fundamentals of public and private memory, particularly for the ordinary citizen. The crash of ideas that came after the Revolution gave the general tone of the book under consideration. Alfred Young's ideologies within the text provided both positive and negative interpretations. These dynamics concurrently assemble more clarity towards Young's question about the original name of the Boston Tea Party. The shoemaker witnessed the key events in the Pre-Revolutionary period. The book may be regarded as the guide on the American Revolution presented in the form of the main character's memoir on the issue. After taking part in key events in Boston and witnessing the republic's birth, Hewes disappeared from Boston, he migrated to the west and started an obscure life in Central New York. Is it a mere property of the human memory to neglect the previous achievements? He examines public memory and defines it with societies collective memory, especially after most private memories have faded and disappeared. The second studies the problem of memory, namely, its kinds: public versus private and popular versus official. History, memory and tradition - these are the constant human values the presence of which will help the modern world to survive. Six decades later, Hewes, an old man that has seen so much in his life, willingly shares his knowledge on the events with the generation of inquisitive writers. "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party" reveals two stories: that one of the life history of the main character and the history of the Tea Party. The author's critical view on the history, memory and tradition which served a starting point for writing the book resulted in the significant and engaging retelling he story of an ordinary person. And this arouses the author's pity. The assembly of the first section in Young's book delves into specific information correlating with George Robert Twelves Hewes and his personal experiences. On page 103, the author states that there were two main reasons for the Indian disguise: for un-recognition (to avoid arrest), and the use of imagery intended as a symbol of terror and savagery. Actually, the book comprises two linked essays: the first is concentrated on the shoemaker's life, his memories and the meaning that these memories have for him. While Young did bring about important ideologies about the public (and private) memory of the people, he did not correct a source of his own merit. Public acts and public memory do not always coincide. These descriptive phrases provide the reader with a comprehensive imagery of historic occurrence. The interpretation of the American history suggested in the "The Shoemaker and the Tea Party" is based on the main character's memoir, and, without the author's studying appropriate sources related to the issue, one would not regard "The Shoemaker" as a reliable source. Both of the lines are skillfully documented: the work is provided with illustrations, newspaper accounts and the contemporary prints.

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