

Manifest Destiny And Mission In American History

America views itself as a nation inhabiting a "promised land" and enjoying a favoured relation with God. This view of unique election has been coupled with racial exclusivism and the marginalization of non-white citizens. America, Amerikkka traces the historical and ideological patterns behind America's sense of itself. In its examination of America's "chosenness", the book ranges across the doctrine of the "rights of man" in the 18th and 19th centuries, the role of America in the twentieth century as "global policeman", and the enforcement of neo-colonial relations over the "third world". The volume argues for a vision of global relations between peoples based on justice and mutuality, rather than hegemonic dominance.

A powerful chronicle of the astounding persistence of Indo-European glorification of battle, morphed into today's militant Christian Right. The book is written as a lively chronicle making clear the astounding power of the ancient cultural tradition embedding our language, and the real battle we face to contain this 'Christian' jihad.

Watch the Author Interview on KNME In both the historic record and the popular imagination, the story of nineteenth-century westward expansion in America has been characterized by notions of annexation rather than colonialism, of opening rather than conquering, and of settling unpopulated lands rather than displacing existing populations. Using the territory that is now New Mexico as a case study, Manifest Destinies traces the origins of Mexican Americans as a racial group in the United States, paying particular attention to shifting meanings of race and law in the nineteenth century. Laura E. Gómez explores the central paradox of Mexican American racial status as entailing the law's designation of Mexican Americans as "white" and their simultaneous social position as non-white in American society. She tells a neglected story of conflict, conquest, cooperation, and competition among Mexicans, Indians, and Euro-Americans, the region's three main populations who were the key architects and victims of the laws that dictated what one's race was and how people would be treated by the law according to one's race. Gómez's path breaking work—spanning the disciplines of law, history, and sociology—reveals how the construction of Mexicans as an American racial group proved central to the larger process of restructuring the American racial order from the Mexican War (1846–48) to the early twentieth century. The emphasis on white-over-black relations during this period has obscured the significant role played by the doctrine of Manifest Destiny and the colonization of northern Mexico in the racial subordination of black Americans.

Operation: Clean Slate

A Reinterpretation

Manifest Destiny

White Supremacists and the Search for a New Frontier, 1970–2000

Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History

In Four Parts

As the arc comes to a close, extreme measures are taken to protect Lewis and Clark's mission.

Collects MANIFEST DESTINY #1-6 SKYBOUND Í S NEW SOLD-OUT HIT IS AVAILABLE IN TRADE FOR THE FIRST TIME! In 1804, Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark set out on an expedition to explore the uncharted American frontier. This is the story of what the monsters they discovered lurking in the wilds...

As her journey nears its end, Sacagawea is reunited with her people but as friend or foe?

Manifest Destiny #45

Manifest destiny's path

American Foreign Policy and the Western Hemisphere since 1776

A Study of Nationalist Expansionism in American History

Melville, Manifest Destiny, and American Mission

A Reinterpretation by Frederick Merk, with the Collaboration of Lois Bannister Merk

During the last third of the twentieth century, white supremacists moved, both literally and in the collective imagination, from midnight rides through Mississippi to broadband-wired cabins in Montana. But while rural Montana may be on the geographical fringe of the country, white supremacist groups were not pushed there, and they are far from "fringe elements" of society, as many Americans would like to believe. Evelyn Schlatter's startling analysis describes how many of the new white supremacist groups in the West have co-opted the region's mythology and environment based on longstanding beliefs about American character and Manifest Destiny to shape an organic, home-grown movement. Dissatisfied with the urbanized, culturally progressive coasts, disenfranchised by affirmative action and immigration, white supremacists have found new hope in the old ideal of the West as a land of opportunity waiting to be settled by self-reliant traditional families. Some even envision the region as a potential white homeland. Groups such as Aryan Nations, The Order, and Posse Comitatus use controversial issues such as affirmative action, anti-Semitism, immigration, and religion to create sympathy for their extremist views among mainstream whites—while offering a "solution" in the popular conception of the West as a place of freedom, opportunity, and escape from modern society. Aryan Cowboys exposes the exclusionist message of this "American" ideal, while documenting its dangerous appeal.

"For years there has been little or no critical reexamination of how and why the ultimately successful postwar American policy of 'patient but firm and vigilant containment of Soviet expansionist tendencies...and pressure against the free institutions of the western world' (as George Kennan formulated it at the time) has over six decades turned into a vast project for ending tyranny in the world. We defend this position by making the claim that the United States possesses an exceptional status among nations that confers upon it special international responsibilities, and exceptional privileges in meeting those responsibilities. This is where the problem lies. It has become somewhat of a national heresy to suggest the U.S. does not have a unique moral status and role to play in the history of nations and therefore in the affairs of the contemporary world. In fact it does not." Cogently, thoughtfully, powerfully, William Pfaff--whose columns and commentary over the past 40-odd years have given him the widest international influence of any American commentator--lays out the historical roots behind the American exceptionalism that has animated our politics and foreign relations for decades, and makes clear why it is flawed and bound to fail. Those roots lie in the secularization of western society brought about by the Enlightenment. "My proposition in this book is that the United States' separation from 1800 to 1941 from the common history of the west has disqualified it from the mandate it has assumed as the society that embodies the future"...and in many ways is responsible for the impasse in which it finds itself at the end of the disastrous events of the last 8 years. "It has failed to learn from experience because it lacks the indispensable experience Europeans have acquired of modern ideological folly and national tragedy." When an expedition leads the Corps of Discovery deep into a nest of monsters, Lewis and Clarke face an impossible decision. There'll be no turning back from this.

The Making of the Mexican American Race

Woman's Manifest Destiny and Divine Mission ...

Manifest Destiny #35

America, Amerikkka

A Biography of Jane McManus Storm Cazneau, 1807-1878

Elect Nation and Imperial Violence

When John O'Sullivan wrote in 1845, "...the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of Liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us", he coined a phrase that aptly describes how Americans from colonial days and into the twentieth century perceived their privileged role. Anders Stephanson examines the

consequences of this idea over more than three hundred years of history, as Manifest Destiny drove the westward settlement to the Pacific, defining the stubborn belief in the superiority of white people and denigrating Native Americans and other people of color. He considers it a component in Woodrow Wilson's campaign "to make the world safe for democracy" and a strong factor in Ronald Reagan's administration. Die Expedition in den unbekanntem Westen Nordamerikas wird immer seltsamer. Captain Meriwether Lewis und sein zweiter Offizier Lieutenant William Clark begeben sich auf eine Expedition, auf der sie unerforschtes, amerikanisches Land erkunden sollen. Doch als sie sich weiter in den Westen aufmachen, stellen sie fest, dass man auf einem Fluss nicht fliehen kann ...

In *The Threshold of Manifest Destiny*, Laurel Clark Shire illuminates the vital role women played in national expansion and shows how gender ideology was a key mechanism in U.S. settler colonialism. Among the many contentious frontier zones in nineteenth-century North America, Florida was an early and important borderland where the United States worked out how it would colonize new territories. From 1821, when it acquired Florida from Spain, through the Second Seminole War, and into the 1850s, the federal government relied on women's physical labor to create homes, farms, families, and communities. It also capitalized on the symbolism of white women's presence on the frontier; images of imperiled women presented settlement as the spread of domesticity and civilization and rationalized the violence of territorial expansion as the protection of women and families. Through careful parsing of previously unexplored military, court, and land records, as well as popular culture sources and native oral tradition, Shire tracks the diverse effects of settler colonialism on free and enslaved blacks and Seminole families. She demonstrates that land-grant policies and innovations in women's property law implemented in Florida had long-lasting effects on American expansion. Ideologically, the frontier in Florida laid the groundwork for Manifest Destiny, while, practically, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 presaged the Homestead Act.

The Origins of American Racial Anglo-Saxonism

A Study in American Continental Expansion

Manifest Destiny 2: Insecta & Amphibia

The Threshold of Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny Vol. 1

Manifest Destiny #46

As the population of the 13 colonies grew and the economy developed, the desire to expand into new land increased. Nineteenth-century Americans believed it was their divine right to expand their territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. "Manifest destiny," a phrase first used by journalist John O'Sullivan, embodied the belief that God had given the people of the United States a mission to spread a republican democracy across the continent. Advocates of manifest destiny were determined to carry out their mission and instigated several wars, including the war with Mexico over what is now the southwestern United States. In *Manifest Destiny: Westward Expansion*, learn how this philosophy to spread out across our nation.

As the mutineers plead with Lewis and Clark to save them, they must decide what is best for the mission. Is this the end of the Corps? Jane McManus Storm Cazneau (1807-1878) was a complex person who died at sea the way she lived at the center of a storm of controversy. She was Aaron Burr's mistress, land speculating in Texas, behind enemy lines during the Mexican War, filibustering for Cuba or Nicaragua, promoting

revolution from a dugout in Eagle Pass, or urging free blacks to emigrate to the Dominican Republic, Cazneau seldom took the easy path of national political figures, and publicist, she helped shape United States domestic and foreign policy from the mid-1840s into the 1870s. Her unique contribution was as a staff writer for John L. O'Sullivan, editor of the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, where she coined the phrase "mission of the United States as Manifest Destiny," thereby coining one of the most significant and influential phrases in American political history. A parent and working mother, Cazneau was not a women's rights woman who agitated for suffrage. She ridiculed the Seneca Falls household because real oppression existed for women in the factories, in the needle trades, on Indian reservations, and in the Caribbean. Cazneau urged women to educate themselves and take better-paying men's clerical jobs. Although it appeared that her schemes and speculations failed, the policies she advocated eventually succeeded. She promoted the need for a steam navy and merchant marine fifty years before Alfred T. Mahan, she wrote about the problems of the working class sixty years before it became a Progressive crusade, advocated agrarian reform fifty years before the cause, and assisted republican revolutionaries a hundred years before the United States awoke to the needs of the ordinary people of the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Cazneau's letters, books, journal, and newspaper articles leave little more than a hint of her intelligence, conversational wit, a mere suggestion of her sexuality and explosive temper, a glimpse of her courage and spirituality, and a trace of her beauty reflected in the sparkle of violet eyes beneath raven hair and a dark complexion that was her distinguishing trait. She was dedicated to republican government; she had a special place in her heart for the abandoned and neglected, whether persons or animals; and she had an abiding love for her country and faith in its people and in its future.

Manifest Destiny #38

The Manifest Destiny

Gender and National Expansion in Florida

New Manifest Destiny

Militant Christianity

Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History

Now that the secret of their expedition is out, the Corps of Discovery is at a crossroads. They may not be good men...but are they monsters?

A private intelligence organization creates a device known as the Chronosphere which allows them to cross the boundaries of time and space. Aided by a young woman capable of seeing into the past, they use the information she provides to send a retrieval team through the Chronosphere in hopes of locating new recruits. While the team is out on its first mission, the facility falls under attack. The retrieval team manages to get their latest acquisitions to safety, but is captured in the process. The new recruits become acclimated to modern day life on Earth and are provided with extensive military and intelligence training. When a key member of the organization is killed and valuable

information is stolen, the recruits stop asking questions and start seeking answers. Their quest takes them from the jungles of Peru to the streets of Chicago. The deeper they dig and the more they learn about those involved, the more disturbing the puzzle becomes. As Armageddon looms, villains will rise, cities will fall, and relationships will be tested.

American myths about national character tend to overshadow the historical realities. Mr. Horsman's book is the first study to examine the origins of racialism in America and to show that the belief in white American superiority was firmly ensconced in the nation's ideology by 1850. The author deftly chronicles the beginnings and growth of an ideology stressing race, basic stock, and attributes in the blood. He traces how this ideology shifted from the more benign views of the Founding Fathers, which embraced ideas of progress and the spread of republican institutions for all. He finds linkages between the new, racist ideology in America and the rising European ideas of Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, and scientific ideologies of the early nineteenth century. Most importantly, however, Horsman demonstrates that it was the merging of the Anglo-Saxon rhetoric with the experience of Americans conquering a continent that created a racist philosophy. Two generations before the new immigrants began arriving in the late nineteenth century, Americans, in contact with blacks, Indians, and Mexicans, became vociferous racists. In sum, even before the Civil War, Americans had decided that peoples of large parts of this continent were incapable of creating or sharing in efficient, prosperous, democratic governments, and that American Anglo-Saxons could achieve unprecedented prosperity and power by the outward thrust of their racism and commercial penetration of other lands. The comparatively benevolent view of the Founders of the Republic had turned into the quite malevolent ideology that other peoples could not be regenerated through the spread of free institutions.

Mistress of Manifest Destiny

Aryan Cowboys

Manifest Destiny #36

Manifest Destiny #44

Race and Manifest Destiny
Of Borders and Margins

Excerpt from Woman's Manifest Destiny and Divine Mission, Vol. 1 of 4 This is so wide a subject, that what I can say upon it will be hardly more than suggestive. Let us go back to those times of which faint traditions are preserved in so many nations. They are the traditions of the Eden Age, the Golden Age.. About the Publisher **Forgotten Books** publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. **Lewis and Clark's expedition can only end with a sacrifice to the demonic Navath. But must it be young Jean-Baptiste?**

The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) has an uneasy relationship with its Hispanic constituency. Machado probes the history of this tension by examining the Disciples' interaction with Hispanics in Texas around the turn of the 20th century. The Church's inability to develop significant ties with Hispanics resulted in the creation of a small church that exists on both the geographical and denominational margins of the Christian Church.

Hispanic Disciples in Texas, 1888-1945
WOMANS MANIFEST DESTINY & DIVI

Westward Expansion

U.S. Foreign Policy, 1901-1913

A Reinterpretation. With the Collaboration of Lois Bannister Merk

In the dead of winter, Sgt. Pryor set out on a quest to take over the Corps of Discovery and lead them through the spiritual wilderness to salvation. This is the story of what they found lurking in the snow

*In the second novel involving the Virginia Militia featured in James E. Eubanks's A Southern Wind, Virginia billionaire and militia leader Claiborne Randolph is a highly powerful personal advisor to the U.S. president, and former government intelligence agent James Benton Stark is now a U.S. senator. This time, they're fighting a hideous virus infecting the people of the United States: illegal drugs. The presidential administration sends Lieutenant General John Hanberry and his forces to destroy the drug infrastructure of Colombia and confront China's growing influence in the old Canal Zone and Latin America. Hanberry's army is determined to end the perpetual cycle of human destruction caused by that insidious commerce-and they succeed.***Emboldened by**

success in Colombia and Panama, the government, now led by President Randolph and Senator Stark, begins a new era of an American Democratic Empire based on the U.S. Constitution and the principles of freedom written by the Founding Fathers. But a bigger problem hides in the desert sands of Iran, one that won't be nearly as easy as their victories in Latin America and may just signal the end of the Virginia Militia

Manifest Destiny is the evolution of humanity's continued drive to claim and colonize other worlds. The new world is Adelphi, a viable planet fifteen light-years away from our current solar system. In this story, we follow the advanced colonizing party as they make their epic journey. On board, their ship, the Poseidon, the crew, and passengers face many difficulties, challenges, and triumphs on their way to their new home. Manifest Destiny is the unique tale of perseverance, love, and sacrifice of this diverse group of people with a common goal.

Manifest Destiny #18

Woman's Manifest Destiny and Divine Mission, Vol. 1 of 4 (Classic Reprint)

The Tragedy of America's Foreign Policy

American Expansion and the Empire of Right

The Irony of Manifest Destiny

Mission, Money, and Manifest Destiny

In this stimulating volume, which was originally published in 1955, Professor Norman A. Graebner argues that historians have exaggerated the role played by the spirit of manifest destiny in the expansionism of the 1840s. In his view, neither the overland migrations nor eastern public opinion had any direct bearing on the diplomacy that won Oregon and California for the United States. Instead, the principal objective of every statesman from Jackson on was maritime: the acquisition of the harbors at San Diego, San Francisco, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca as gateways to the trade of the Orient. " Land was necessary to them merely as a right of way to ocean ports—a barrier to be spanned by improved avenues of commerce. " This diplomacy reached a climax under Polk and triumphed with the Trist mission and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, giving America " its empire on the Pacific. " It is upon this premise that Professor Graebner has built a reinterpretation of the diplomacy of the 1840s. An invaluable addition to any American History library.

Woman's manifest destiny and divine mission - In four parts is an unchanged, high-quality reprint of the original edition of 1884. Hansebooks is editor of the literature on different topic areas such as research and science, travel and expeditions, cooking and nutrition, medicine, and other genres. As a publisher we focus on the preservation of historical literature. Many works of historical writers and scientists are available today as antiques only. Hansebooks newly publishes these books and contributes to the preservation of literature which has become rare and historical knowledge for the future.

Dismantling the myths of United States isolationism and exceptionalism, No Higher Law is a sweeping history and analysis of American policy toward the Western Hemisphere and Latin America from independence to the present. From the nation's earliest days, argues Brian Loveman, U.S. leaders viewed and treated Latin America as a crucible in which to test foreign policy and from which to expand American global influence. Loveman

demonstrates how the main doctrines and policies adopted for the Western Hemisphere were exported, with modifications, to other world regions as the United States pursued its self-defined global mission. *No Higher Law* reveals the interplay of domestic politics and international circumstances that shaped key American foreign policies from U.S. independence to the first decade of the twenty-first century. This revisionist view considers the impact of slavery, racism, ethnic cleansing against Native Americans, debates on immigration, trade and tariffs, the historical growth of the military-industrial complex, and political corruption as critical dimensions of American politics and foreign policy. Concluding with an epilogue on the Obama administration, Loveman weaves together the complex history of U.S. domestic politics and foreign policy to achieve a broader historical understanding of American expansionism, militarism, imperialism, and global ambitions as well as novel insights into the challenges facing American policymakers at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

Empire on the Pacific

Woman's Manifest Destiny and Divine Mission

Manifest Destinies

The Black Manifest Destiny as Motivation for Mission During the Golden Age of Black Nationalism

A Different Manifest Destiny

An Anthropological History

Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History A Reinterpretation Harvard University Press

Before this book first appeared in 1963, most historians wrote as if the continental expansion of the United States were inevitable. "What is most impressive," Henry Steele Commager and Richard Morris declared in 1956, "is the ease, the simplicity, and seeming inevitability of the whole process." The notion of inevitability, however, is perhaps only a secular variation on the theme of the expansionist editor John L. O'Sullivan, who in 1845 coined one of the most famous phrases in American history when he wrote of "our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." Frederick Merk rejected inevitability in favor of a more contingent interpretation of American expansionism in the 1840s. As his student Henry May later recalled, Merk "loved to get the facts straight." --From the Foreword by John Mack Faragher

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No Higher Law