

# Modifications

(World History II: NHD)



# Modifications

(World History II)

<i>TASK</i>	<i>GENERAL</i>	<i>INCLUSION</i>	<i>HONORS</i>
Topic selection	Choose from any topic on the list (or propose a different topic)	Guidance toward topics on the list for which there are more sources and sources available at a lower lexile	
Required # of sources	20 (at least 1 book)	10	-At least 3 must be books -An interview with an expert is required
Sources	Find all independently	Starter article with questions provided	Support finding an expert
Note cards		(smaller number required as there is a smaller source list)	
Introduction section		Specific questions to guide paragraph writing	
Conclusion section		Specific questions to guide paragraph writing	
Subtopics		Specific questions to guide paragraphs as needed	
<All task templates>	Some = electronic; some = printed	Provided as printed worksheet if needed	



## NHD Conclusion (INC)

### Sentences for your conclusion:

Copy Paste your thesis for the first sentence

- 1) Why is it significant to people in that country
- 2) Why is it significant to people beyond that country and beyond that time period
- 3) Why is your topic especially interesting and worth learning?

Run this check on your paragraph. Does it include all four points?

### Grading Rubric

LT 1: I can determine the historical significance of a topic of study

*(You can earn up to one point for each of these criteria)*

- The NHD theme is connected to the topic
- The impact of the event or people in the topic in their own country is clear
- Impact of event or people in the topic beyond their own country is clear
- It is clear why this is an especially interesting topic worth studying

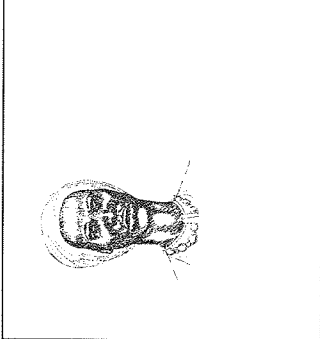


# **Starter Articles for Inclusion Students**

(World History II)







# Nanny of the Maroons

Place of Birth: Ghana  
Date of Birth: circa 1600  
Date of Death: circa 1740's  
Alias: Granny Nanny

<https://jis.gov.jm/information/heroes/nanny-of-the-maroons/>

Nanny was a leader of the Maroons at the beginning of the 18th century. She was known by both the Maroons and the British settlers as an outstanding military leader who became, in her lifetime and after, a symbol of unity and strength for her people during times of crisis.

She was particularly important to them in the fierce fight with the British, during the First Maroon War from 1720 to 1739. Although she has been immortalised in songs and legends, certain facts about Nanny (or “Granny Nanny”, as she was affectionately known) have also been documented.

Both legends and documents refer to her as having exceptional leadership qualities. She was a small, wiry woman with piercing eyes. Her influence over the Maroons was so strong, that it seemed to be supernatural and was said to be connected to her powers of obeah. She was particularly skilled in organising the guerilla warfare carried out by the Eastern Maroons to keep away the British troops who attempted to penetrate the mountains to overpower them.

1) What was Nanny’s reputation?

2) In what major event was she very involved? When was it and against who?

3) What were her skills?

4) Find out what “guerilla warfare” means:

Her cleverness in planning guerilla warfare confused the British and their accounts of the fights reflect the surprise and fear which the Maroon traps caused among them. Besides inspiring her people to ward off the troops, Nanny was also a type of chieftainess or wise woman of the village, who passed down legends and encouraged the continuation of customs, music and songs, that had come with the people from Africa, and which instilled in them confidence and pride.

Her spirit of freedom was so great that in 1739, when Quao signed the second Treaty (the first was signed by Cudjoe for the Leeward Maroons a few months earlier) with the British, it is reported that Nanny was very angry and in disagreement with the principle of peace with the British, which she knew meant another form of subjugation [being kept down, under other people's power and control].

There are many legends about Nanny among the Maroons. Some even claim that there were several women who were leaders of the Maroons during this period of history. But all the legends and documents refer to Nanny of the First Maroon War, as the most outstanding of them all, leading her people with courage and inspiring them to struggle to maintain that spirit of freedom, and life of independence, which was their rightful inheritance.

On March 31, 1982 the Right Excellent Nanny of the Maroons was conferred the Order of the National Hero as per Government Notice 23 Jamaica Gazette along with Sam Sharpe.

5) How else was Nanny known/remembered?

6) Find out who Quao and Cudjoe were:

7) Why did Quao and Cudjoe sign a treaty with the British?

8) How did Nanny feel about the treaties?

9) How did Jamaica honor her later and when did they do this?



Columbus's *discovery of Jamaica* in 1494 began two centuries of Spanish rule. The Spanish enslaved the native Arawaks, who quickly died out from the deprivations of slave life and the diseases brought by the European conquerers. The Spanish supplemented their dwindling workforce with African slaves--a practice replicated throughout the Spanish territories in the Caribbean and the Americas. By 1530, slave revolts had broken out in Mexico, Hispanola and Panama. The Spanish called these free slaves "Maroons," a word derived from "Cimarron," which means "fierce" or "unruly."

In Jamaica, the Maroons occupied a mountainous region known as the "Cockpit," creating crude fortresses and a culture derived from African and European traditions. Their numbers grew with each runaway slave, and the Spanish began to fear their power. In 1553, Maroon revolts in Panama had forced the Spanish to the negotiating table, and by 1580 Panamanian Maroons had allied themselves with British buccaneers, including Sir Francis Drake. This Maroon-buccaneer alliance posed a serious challenge to Spanish hegemony in the region.

In 1655, the British conquered much of Jamaica, forcing the Spanish to flee to the northern coast. Rather than become slaves to new masters, vast numbers of Spanish slaves took this opportunity to join the Maroons in the hill country. At first, Maroon resistance impeded British efforts to drive the Spaniards from Jamaica, prompting one Spanish commander to conclude that the Maroons were loyal to the Spanish crown. The Maroons quickly dispelled this assumption. Within five years, the British governor, Edward D'Oyley, built an alliance with the Maroon leaders, who quickly routed the Spaniards from their remaining

What is a maroon?

What are two facts about the maroons?

settlements. By 1660, the last Spanish rulers had fled for Cuba. For three years, the Maroon leader Lubolo served the British governor as a colonel, and brought other Maroon factions into alliance with the British. In 1663, another Maroon faction, led by Juan de Serras, ambushed and killed Lubolo, initiating eight decades of escalating tension with the British, who could not dislodge the Maroons from their mountain fortresses. By 1720, the Maroons took the offensive, mounting raids against British plantations along the base of the mountains. From 1729 to 1739, a state of open warfare existed between the British and the Maroons. The first British governor, Robert Hunter, was frustrated by Jamaica's mountainous terrain, which the Maroon leaders used to their advantage. The Windward Maroons were led by Captain Quao, while the Leeward Maroons followed Cudjoe, a skilled and ruthless guerilla warrior. Hunter died in 1734, and within five years the British decided that the conflict would have to be resolved through negotiation. The Leeward and Windward Treaties of 1739 ended the Maroon-British wars. British slavery in the Carribean, however, lasted for another century and the Maroons were obligated to return runaway slaves to the British, thus making them reluctant participants in the very system they had fought so long to escape. The massive slave uprisings of 1831 led to the final abolition of slavery in Jamaica and throughout the British Caribbean.

This puts the treaty in a clear context. The Maroons were free well before the British entered the island. Why would they consent to give up their freedom to a slave-holding state?

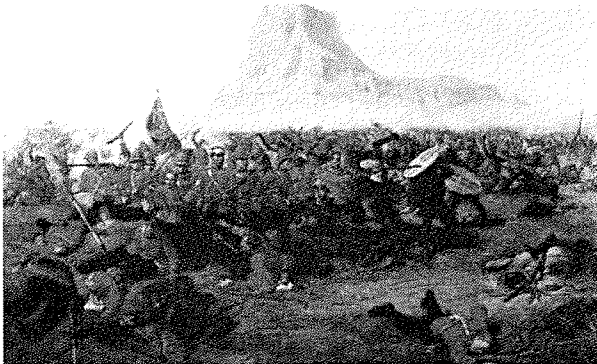
Who was Cudjoe + what did he do?

How did the maroon wars end?

What did the treaties require of the maroons?

## Battle of Isandlwana (1879)

[Blackpast.org](http://Blackpast.org)



The Battle of Isandlwana (1879)  
Image Ownership: Public Domain

The Battle of Isandlwana, January 22, 1879, was the first engagement of the Anglo-Zulu War and would prove to be a significant and unexpected victory for the Zulu in a war which they ultimately lost to the British.

Since the British arrival in South Africa at the beginning of the 19th Century, Zululand had proved a troublesome nation in their efforts to control the region.

During the first three decades of the century the British made no attempt to challenge Shaka, the founder of the Zulu Empire, and his immediate successors. From the 1840s through the 1860s however, British (and Boer) power gradually increased as Zulu military control grew weaker.

By the 1870s the Zulu Empire threatened British expansion into the diamond and gold-rich interior.

1) What was the significance of the Battle of Isandlwana in the Anglo-Zulu War?

2) How easy or difficult was it for the British to take over Zululand?

3) How was Zulu military strength and British military strength developing in the 1800s?

4) Why might the British have wanted to fight the Zulu?

In 1878 the British High Commissioner of Southern Africa, Sir Bartle Frere, provoked a war with the Zulu, hoping for a sharp, short attack leading to the destruction of Zulu military power. On December 11, 1878 Frere sent an ultimatum to Zulu King Cetshwayo, ordering him either to dismantle the military system of his nation or else face war with the British Empire.

Cetshwayo had long made efforts to avoid outright war with the British; however he found it impossible to comply with this request and, just as Frere had anticipated, he refused to disband his army and instead prepared for war against the British.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1879 the British invaded Zululand. Their army was composed of nearly 1,800 troops, made up of both British and African men from the neighbouring British colony of Natal.

Although they faced a force of roughly 20,000 Zulu warriors, the British felt assured of their victory due to superior military resources.

However, the battle which ensued would prove to be an embarrassing defeat for the British as they were out-manoeuvred by Cetshwayo's men. By the end of the battle the British had lost around 1,300 of their force of 1,800 while the Zulus suffered a relatively light loss of around 1,000

5) Who was Frere and what did he do?

6) What was Cetshwayo's feelings about fighting the British?

7) When did the British attack the Zulus?

8) What were their resources?

9) What were Zulu resources?

10) What did the British expect to happen in the battle? What happened and how?

men.

The Zulus' triumph, however, would not last long. In order to preserve the Imperial image of power and prestige and to avoid the Zulu victory inspiring other nations to revolt against British colonial rule, they launched a nine-month counteroffensive that would engage at least 17,000 British troops, the largest Army they sent to Africa. Britain would emerge victorious in this Anglo-Zulu War after their forces captured Cetshwayo on August 28, 1879, forcing him to agree to the dismantling of the Zulu Empire into 13 small states. Eight years later, on May 9, 1887, all of these states were annexed by the British. The Battle of Isandlwana, however, would remain an important landmark in the history of Africa as an example of defiance against European Imperialism.

**Sources:**

P.S. Thompson, *Black Soldiers of the Queen: The Natal Native Contingent in the Anglo-Zulu War* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2006); Andrew Duminy and Charles Ballard, *The Anglo-Zulu War: New Perspectives* (Pietermaritzburg, South Africa: University of Natal Press, 1981); John P.C. Laband, *Lord Chelmsford's Zululand Campaign, 1878-1879* (Dover, New Hampshire: Alan Sutton Publishing, 1994).

**Contributor(s):**

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11) What motivated the British to fight after this battle?

12) How did the rest of the Anglo-Zulu war go?

13) What were the results of this war?





# Boxer Rebellion

**Boxer Rebellion**, officially supported peasant uprising of 1900 that attempted to drive all foreigners from China. "Boxers" was a name that foreigners gave to a Chinese secret society known as the Yihequan ("Righteous and Harmonious Fists"). The group practiced certain boxing and calisthenic rituals in the belief that this made them invulnerable. It was thought to be an offshoot of the Eight Trigrams Society (Baguajiao), which had fomented rebellions against the Qing dynasty in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Their original aim was the destruction of the dynasty and also of the Westerners who had a privileged position in China.

In the late 19th century, because of growing economic impoverishment, a series of unfortunate natural calamities, and unbridled foreign aggression in the area, the Boxers began to increase their strength in the provinces of North China. In 1898 conservative, antiforeign forces won control of the Chinese government and persuaded the Boxers to drop their opposition to the Qing dynasty and unite with it in destroying the foreigners. The governor of the province of Shandong began to enroll Boxer bands as local militia groups, changing their name from Yihequan to Yihetuan ("Righteous and Harmonious Militia"), which sounded semiofficial. Many of the Qing officials at this time apparently began to believe that Boxer rituals actually did make

What do you think "peasant uprising" means?

What was their goal?

Why were they called Boxers?

What were their goals?

These are 3 causes of the rebellion look up these vocab words, what does each mean?

a)

b)

c)

them impervious to bullets, and, in spite of protests by the Western powers, they and Cixi, the ruling empress dowager, continued to encourage the group.

Christian missionary activities helped provoke the Boxers; Christian converts flouted traditional Chinese ceremonies and family relations; and missionaries pressured local officials to side with Christian converts—who were often from the lower classes of Chinese society—in local lawsuits and property disputes. By late 1899 the Boxers were openly attacking Chinese Christians and Western missionaries. By May 1900, Boxer bands were roaming the countryside around the capital at Beijing. Finally, in early June an international relief force of some 2,100 men was dispatched from the northern port of Tianjin to Beijing. On June 13 the empress dowager ordered imperial forces to block the advance of the foreign troops, and the small relief column was turned back. Meanwhile, in Beijing the Boxers burned churches and foreign residences and killed suspected Chinese Christians on sight. On June 17 the foreign powers seized the Dagu forts on the coast in order to restore access from Beijing to Tianjin. The next day the empress dowager ordered that all foreigners be killed. The German minister was murdered, and the other foreign ministers and their families and staff, together with hundreds of Chinese Christians, were besieged in their legation quarters and in the Roman Catholic cathedral in Beijing.

Imperial viceroys in the central Yangtze River (Chang Jiang) valley and in South China ignored

Why did the Boxers get upset with the Christians?

What did the Boxers do by 1899?

How did the foreigners respond?

How did the Chinese ruler act?

What did the Boxers do?

Did the Chinese leader support the Boxers?

What damage did the Boxers inflict?

government orders and suppressed antforeign outbreaks in their jurisdiction. They thus helped establish the myth that the war was not the policy of the Chinese government but was a result of a native uprising in the northeast, the area to which the disorders were mainly confined.

An international force of some 19,000 troops was assembled, most of the soldiers coming from Japan and Russia but many also from Britain, the United States, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. On August 14, 1900, that force finally captured Beijing, relieving the foreigners and Christians besieged there since June 20. While foreign troops looted the capital, the empress dowager and her court fled westward to Xi'an in Shaanxi province, leaving behind a few imperial princes to conduct the negotiations. After extensive discussions, a protocol was finally signed in September 1901, ending the hostilities and providing for reparations to be made to the foreign powers.

Perhaps a total of up to 100,000 or more people died in the conflict, although estimates on casualties have varied widely. The great majority of those killed were civilians, including thousands of Chinese Christians and approximately 200 to 250 foreign nationals (mostly Christian missionaries). Some estimates cite about 3,000 military personnel killed in combat, the great bulk of them being Boxers and other Chinese fighters.

How did the foreigners step up their resistance of the Boxers?

Who won? How?

Describe the death toll.



# Miguel Hidalgo and the Mexican War of Independence

## Mexico Begins Its Struggle, 1810-1811

by Christopher Minster , ThoughtCo.

Updated August 30, 2018

Father Miguel Hidalgo kicked off Mexico's war for independence from Spain on September 16, 1810, when he issued his famous "Cry of Dolores" in which he exhorted [he told people] Mexicans to rise up and throw off Spanish tyranny [stop the Spanish from ruling them in a cruel way].

For almost a year, Hidalgo led the independence movement, battling Spanish forces in and around Central Mexico.

He was captured and executed in 1811, but others picked up the struggle and Hidalgo is today considered the father of the country.

01

of 07

### Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

Father Miguel Hidalgo was an unlikely revolutionary. Well into his 50s, Hidalgo was a priest and noted theologian with no real history of insubordination. Inside the quiet priest beat the heart of a rebel, however, and on September 16, 1810, he took to the pulpit in the town of Dolores and demanded that the people take up arms and free their nation.

1) When did Hidalgo start the Mexican war of independence from Spain?

2) What did he tell people to do?

3) What did he do?

4) What happened to Hidalgo?

5) What did Hidalgo do for a living?

6) What was the name of the town where he told people to fight for Mexico?

### The Cry of Dolores

By September 1810, Mexico was ready for a revolt. All it needed was a spark. The Mexicans were unhappy with increased taxes and Spanish indifference to their plight [Spain did not care about the suffering and unfairness Mexicans lived with].

Spain itself was in chaos: King Ferdinand VII was a "guest" of the French, who ruled Spain. When Father Hidalgo issued his famous "Grito de Dolores" Or "Cry of Dolores" calling for the people to take up arms, thousands responded: within weeks he had an army large enough to threaten Mexico City itself.

### Ignacio Allende, Soldier of Independence

As charismatic as Hidalgo was [he was good at inspiring people with his words], he was no soldier [he was not trained to fight, he was never in the army].

It was crucial, then, that at his side was Captain Ignacio Allende. Allende had been a co-conspirator with Hidalgo before the Cry of Dolores, and he commanded a force of loyal, trained soldiers. When the war of independence broke out, he helped Hidalgo immeasurably. Eventually, the two men had a falling out but soon realized that they needed each other.

### The Siege of Guanajuato

On September 28, 1810, an angry mass of Mexican insurgents [fighters] led by Father Miguel Hidalgo descended on the hapless mining city of Guanajuato. The Spaniards in the city quickly organized a defense, fortifying the public granary [a granary is a place where people store grain to make bread later -- so it's important for food for a community]. The mob of thousands was not to be denied, however, and after a five-hour siege [a seige means they took the place over] the granary was overrun and all inside massacred.

7) The Mexicans were upset about how Spain was ruling them. What did they not like?

8) What was the name of Hidalgo's statement that asked people to take action against Spain?

9) Was Hidalgo good at fighting? Why?

10) Did he have any friends to help him fight? Who? How did he help?

11) What was the first place Hidalgo's fighters attacked?

12) What did they do?

### **The Battle of Monte de las Cruces**

In late October of 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo led an angry mob of close to 80,000 poor Mexicans towards Mexico City. The residents of the city were terrified. Every available royalist soldier was sent out to meet Hidalgo's army, and on October 30 the two armies met at Monte de Las Cruces. Would arms and discipline prevail over numbers and rage?

06

### **The Battle of Calderon Bridge**

In January of 1811, Mexican rebels under Miguel Hidalgo and Ignacio Allende were on the run from royalist forces. Picking advantageous ground, they prepared to defend the Calderon Bridge which leads into Guadalajara. Could the rebels hold out against the smaller but better trained and equipped Spanish Army, or would their vast numerical superiority prevail?

07

### **Jose Maria Morelos**

When Hidalgo was captured in 1811, the torch of independence was picked up by a most unlikely man: Jose Maria Morelos, another priest who, unlike Hidalgo, had no record of seditious leanings. There was a connection between the men: Morelos had been a pupil at the school Hidalgo directed. Before Hidalgo was captured, the two men even met once, in late 1810, when Hidalgo made his former student a lieutenant and ordered him to attack Acapulco.

### **Hidalgo and History**

Anti-Spanish sentiment had been simmering [feelings of hatred toward the Spanish had been growing] in Mexico for some time, but it took the charismatic Father Hidalgo to provide the spark [Hidalgo was the person who made things happen - he got the revolution started] the nation needed to start its war of Independence. Today, Father Hidalgo is considered a hero of Mexico and one of the greatest founders of the nation.

13) How many people did Hidalgo lead to attack the town of Monte de las Cruces?

14) What type of people were they?

15) What was the name of the person who led the independence fight that Hidalgo started?

16) Why was Hidalgo important to the battle against the Spanish rulers of Mexico?





**The Louverture Project, a free Haitian history resource**

**Boukman**

**Boukman** (also *Boukmann, Dutty Boukman* or *Zamba Boukman*) was a leader of the rebellion in its initial stages, he is reputed to have led a vodou ceremony together with the mambo Cecile Fatimanat Bois Caiman on August 22, 1791 which signaled the start of the rebellion.<sup>1</sup>

He had come to Saint-Domingue by way of Jamaica, then to become a maroon in the forest of Morne Rouge. Giant, powerful, "grotesque-looking man... with a 'terrible countenance', a face like an exaggerated African carving." (Parkinson, p. 39) Fierce and fearsome, he was an inspiring leader.

While Boukman was not the first to lead a slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue, as he was preceded by others such as Padrejean in 1676 and François Mackandal in 1757, he delivered the spark that helped to ignite the Haitian Revolution.

"He had been a commandeur (slave driver) and later a coachman on the Clément plantation, among the first to go up in flames once the revolt began. While his experience as commandeur provided him with certain organizational and leadership qualities, the post as coachman no doubt enabled him to follow the ongoing political developments in the colony, as well as to facilitate communication links and establish contacts among the slaves of different plantations.

1) What is the main event he led? Where and when did it take place?

2) Where did D.B. come from (before Haiti)?

3) D.B. was a "maroon." Find out what a maroon is:

4) What kind of leader was he?

5) What does it mean that he "delivered the spark that helped to ignite the H. Rev.?"

6) What jobs did he have?

7) How did those jobs help him in the revolution?

Reputedly, Boukman was also a Vodou priest and, as such, exercised an undisputed influence and command over his followers, who knew him as "Zamba" Boukman. His authority was only enhanced by the overpowering impression projected by his gigantic size." (Flick p.92)

"Boukman Dutty (said to have been called "Book Man" in Jamaica because he could read) was sold by his British master to a Frenchman (and his name became "Boukman" in Haiti).

A giant with imposing stature, with courage to match, he was a Vodou priest, exercising an undisputed influence and command over his followers, who knew him as "Zamba" Boukman." (Espeut)

The French publicly displayed Boukman's head after his execution.

8) What other kind of job did he have and how did this impact his ability to be a leader?

9) How did he get his name?

10) What was he like physically?

11) What happened to Boukman?

### Boukman's prayer

This prayer, from the ceremony at Bwa Kayiman, has been traditionally been ascribed to Boukman: "The god who created the earth; who created the sun that gives us light. The god who holds up the ocean; who makes the thunder roar. Our God who has ears to hear. You who are hidden in the clouds; who watch us from where you are. You see all that the white has made us suffer. The white man's god asks him to commit crimes. But the god within us wants to do good. Our god, who is so good, so just, He orders us to revenge our wrongs. It's He who will direct our arms and bring us the victory. It's He who will assist us. We all should throw away the image of the white men's god who is so pitiless. Listen to the voice for liberty that sings in all our hearts."

Read Boukman's prayer, which he said to start the rebellion.

12) What is the message of his prayer in your words?