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# Learning from the historical culture of American people for the current society

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**Abstract**--We learned more about the contribution of cultural history towards the current society for the American people. In the most general sense, historical culture is a holistic meta-historical concept that opens the investigation of how people deal with the past. The term “historical” refers to past events, including thoughts and ideas. The term “culture” comprises shared attitudes, values, and perceptions of a group of people. Cultural history is not simply the study of high culture or alternatively of peoples' past rituals. It is best characterized as an approach which considers the domain of representation and the struggle over meaning as the most fruitful areas for the pursuit of historical understanding. history is the aggregate of past events while culture is the arts, customs, and habits that characterize a particular society or nation. Cultural history brings to life a past time and place. In this search, cultural historians study beliefs and ideas, much as intellectual historians do. These are reflected in the products of deliberately artistic culture, but also include the objects and experiences of everyday life, such as clothing or cuisine.

**Keywords**--American, culture, historian, perception, society.

## Introduction

Bortolini, Salzano, Thomas, Stuart, Nasanen, Bau & Hill (2003), studying history is important because it allows us to understand our past, which in turn allows us to understand our present. Studying history can provide us with insight into our cultures of origin as well as cultures with which we might be less familiar, thereby increasing cross-cultural awareness and understanding. Lindert & Williamson (1985), in addition to its intrinsic value, culture provides important social and economic benefits. With improved learning and health, increased tolerance, and opportunities to come together with others, culture enhances our quality of life and increases overall well-being for both individuals and communities.

Fleming, Evans & Chutka (2003), cultural history combines the approaches of anthropology and history to look at popular cultural traditions and cultural interpretations of historical experience. Cultural history involves the aggregate of past cultural activity, such as ceremony, class in practices, and the interaction with locales. Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language,

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religion, cuisine, social habits, music, and arts. The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "*colere*," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture. In summary, some of the common elements that make up individual cultures are symbols, language, values, and norms.

Duarte, González & Maldonado (2008), a symbol is anything that is used to stand for something else. People who share a culture often attach a specific meaning to an object, gesture, sound, or image. Culture Historians often ask questions about the past in order to understand the present. Culture Historians use a variety of methods to help them answer questions about what happened in the past. Culture Historians examine evidence and draw conclusions as they answer historical questions. It is a way of recreating the past so it can be studied in the present and re-interpreted for future generations. Since humans are the sole beneficiaries of history, it is important for us to know what the purpose of history is and how historians include their own perspective concerning historical events. Learning about other cultures will make you more motivated to visit and find out what it is really like.

Being curious may also help you better understand and accept cultural differences that may be a challenge without visiting the country of the cultural difference that you are learning about. Martinez (2014), historical context can be defined as the political, social, cultural, and economic environment related to historical moments, events, and trends. Historical artifacts and sources were created within particular worlds and are tied to the political, social, and economic conditions of those worlds. Cultural changes are set in motion in three ways. McEachron (1939), the first is the invention, the process of creating new cultural elements. The third cause of cultural change is diffusion, the spread of cultural traits from one society to another. Cultural learning is the way a group of people or animals within a society or culture tend to learn and pass on information. Learning styles are greatly influenced by how a culture socializes with its children and young people. Cultural learning is believed to be particularly important for humans.

## Discussion

Wiebers & International Study of Unruptured Intracranial Aneurysms Investigators. (2003), the United States of America or commonly known as the US or U.S.A is a constitutional federal republic located in the northern American continent. The country, also known as Uncle Sam, has thousands of cities in Washington D.C. The United States has a land area of 9,629,091 and is the third-largest country after Canada. Astronomically, the United States is located at 24 ° N - 70 ° N and 172 ° E - 66 ° West. The United States is bordered by Canada to the north, Mexico to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the West.

The United States has 50 states. 48 states of the United States are located in the mainland of America. The other 2 states, Hawaii and Alaska, are located separately from the mainland of America. Hawaii is an American state in the form of an archipelago located in the Pacific Ocean region. While Alaska is located on the northwestern tip of America's mainland. The United States has a very diverse climate because the American territories of the American continent are meridians (Olafson, Corwin & Summit, 1993).

## Cultural Development

Clapperton & Clapperton (1993), the United States was first occupied by an Asian resident who crossed the Bering Land Bridge to Alaska around 15,000 years ago. Native Americans settled and lived there for thousands of years before the arrival of European colonists beginning with the landing of Christopher Columbus in 1492. The expedition undertaken by Christopher Columbus in 1492 quickly spread to the Appalachian Mountains, the Mississippi River, the Grand Canyon, and the Great Plains. In 1540, Hernando de Soto

made a massive exploration into the southeastern region of the American plains. And in the same year, Francisco Vazquez de Coronado explored the American plains from the plains of Arizona to Kansas.



Figure 1. The first settler of the Americas

In 1607, the British settled in Jamestown, Virginia which was the first settlement in the United States. Furthermore, the United States continued to be visited by the British, Spanish, French and Dutch (Walter, Bauld & Brock, 1976). But unfortunately, the development of the British colonies on the plains of the United States was not good for Native Americans because many Native Americans died due to various diseases. And finally, they must lose their country.

Hennekens, Drowos & Levine (2013), the 17<sup>th</sup> century Dutch colony was centered in New Netherland which was centered in modern-day New York City and the Hudson River Valley, but in 1644 it was seized by the British and left behind a legacy that only lasted long in political life. The United States, which includes openness in democracy and pragmatism in the field of trade, is a rural traditionalism characterized by Rip Van Winkle and several major politicians such as Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt.



Figure 2. Regional development

The French colony in 1534-1764 was based in New France. Here, there are a few permanent settlers from Quebec and Acadia. However, the Wabanaki Confederation became a military ally of New France through four French wars with Indians against the British who were joined by Confederate allies Iroquois. In 1765 the British Parliament upheld its authority over the colonies in the United States by setting a new tax which in enforcing this authority, [Wilkin, Arthur & Dean \(1997\)](#), the British Parliament had the right and right to collect taxes from the colonists in the United States by claiming that the colonists were residents of Britain (Britain). Tax collection on these colonists is illegal tax collection because this tax collection is carried out without people's representation.



*Figure 3. Revolutionary War*

[Lambert, Martins & Ogborn \(2006\)](#), on September 5, 1774, thirteen colonies in the United States held a continental congress in which the contents of the congress were related to tax increases made by the British Parliament without people's representatives and the British blockade (Britain). Conflict after conflict between Britain and the United States heats up until finally on April 19, 1775, there was an American Revolutionary War marked by a revolt of the United States militia against British troops in County Middlesex, Massachusetts.

[Stacpoole, Wright, Baumgartner, Bersin, Buchalter, Curry & Lachin \(1994\)](#), in 1776, thirteen colonies in the United States declared independence from the United Kingdom (Great Britain) and established the United States after the Declaration of Independence was issued on July 4, 1776. This Declaration of Independence document was partly written by Thomas Jefferson and this document explains the justification or justification to break away.

In the 1800s, the United States experienced many problems and rebellions. Among them, slavery and civil war. The United States acquired many territories and began to be industrialized. [Mead \(2005\)](#), in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected President and as a result, 11 slave states broke free and formed the Confederacy in 1861. In the reconstruction era (1863-1877), the United States ended slavery and expanded its law and voting rights for African Americans who had been a slave before.



Figure 4. Declaration of independence

Cotlear, Gómez-Dantés, Knaul, Atun, Barreto, Cetrángolo & Lozano (2015), the United States was a superior country in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century era due to the explosion of population, entrepreneurs, farmers and European immigrant workers who came to work in America. The United States is a superior industrial power and its economy is one of the largest in the world.



Figure 5. Tragedy in the United States

Koch, Zachos & Dettman (1995), the United States is also one of the countries that had been involved in World War II, which began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941. After World War II, the United States was involved in the Cold War with the Soviet Union (Russia) marked by arms race and space race. The Cold War ended after the dissolution of the Soviet Union (Russia) in 1991, making the United States the only superpower.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the United States faced a conflict-centered in the Middle East. This conflict escalated sharply following the September 11, 2001 Tragedy. The United States experienced the worst economic recession since World War II in the late 2000s which was followed by slowing economic growth in 2010.

### **The Nature of the American nation**

Braden, DiMarino-Linnen & Good (2001), the Americans uphold their individual individuality (the value of individual freedom). That is, they are rarely or almost never arranged by others. They are free to do whatever they want without any restrictions. American society is demanded to be independent long ago, above all, they are required to be financially independent. Americans are known to have a high work ethic, they will be directed to be better and better from day today.

There is no late-term for Americans. Americans are always required to be on time. For example, if they are invited to a meeting at 07.00 PM, at least they are present 30 minutes before the event begins. Taylor & Skinner (1998), Americans assume that time is money ("Time is money). In speaking (conversation) in everyday life, they prefer if the conversation is interrupted by the interlocutor first. This is something that is liked by Americans because it will lead to an exciting conversation (heat conversation). However, the interlocutor must pay attention to his speech in speaking. Their voices tend to be loud, but their speed of speech is difficult to follow.

Americans are the type of people who are practical personal. They are not the type of analysts. Americans spend a little time analyzing, but they tend to practice it in making the plans they want and in principle things that are not in accordance with the plans they expect. This does not mean that Americans are less analyzing and inaccurate.

### **The Development of United States Culture**

Clifton, Walters & Simoneit (1990), the United States has a very diverse culture. The culture of the United States such as dance, religion, culinary and holidays is heavily influenced by the culture of Europeans, especially Britain. At the beginning of the United States of America, the state adopted a policy of opening doors for immigrants who came to America. The immigrants who came chose to settle down and become American citizens. And by the government, immigrants are asked not to leave their culture and must practice it while they are living in America. Many world cultures are mixed, but cowboy and country culture are one of the hallmarks of US culture.



Figure 6. American Cultural Development



Bensley, Van Eenwyk & Simmons (2003), in terms of cinema, commercial films were first made in New York in 1894 using a kinetoscope created by Thomas Alfa Edison. During the following decades, the United States was in developing sound films. Since the 20th century, the United States film center has been based in Hollywood, California. D.W. Griffith, the director of the United States was the figure who first developed film grammar. The Kane film released in 1941 by director Orson Wales is the best film ever. John Wayne, John Travolta and Marilyn Monroe have become the most popular icons in the world. American producer Walt Disney is the world's leading figure in the field of animated films and film paraphernalia.

In terms of education, the United States is a center of high-quality education in the world. America has approximately 1,500 universities and various other educational institutions. Some of them are well-known educational institutions in the world.

In terms of literature and art, US literary and artistic works are heavily influenced by Europe. Prominent writers such as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe, and Henry David Thoreau were figures who began to shape American literary identity. American literature basically has a fundamental element of nationalism, nationalism, the struggle for life and heroism (Walker & Lewis, 2001).

Carretero, Jacott & López-Manjón (2002), the United States recognizes that they do not have a hereditary culture. Caste, religion, and culture are not barriers to US society. Therefore, the people of the United States strive to become more and better until they become the best. By adopting a liberal system of government, the United States has freedom in all fields. Whatever is done, can be done by everyone without coercion. However, the effects of this freedom have positive and negative effects. Therefore, it should be appropriate for other countries to filter American culture because not all cultures of the United States are positive.

### **Interesting Attractions in the United States**

The United States has many unique, interesting, historic and popular tourist attractions that have been world-famous for a long time. The following are some examples of interesting tourist attractions in the United States:



Figure 7. Empire state building, New York

The 102-story skyscraper is located in Midtown Manhattan, New York City at the junction of Fifth Avenue and West 34th Street. This skyscraper has a peak height of 381 meters. If you combine the antenna, the height of this skyscraper can reach 443, 2 meters. The name of this building is taken from the nickname of New York, Empire State. [Motley & Henderson \(2008\)](#), the Empire State Building was the tallest building in New York for 40 years before the One World Trade Center defeated it as the tallest building in the world on April 30, 2012. The Empire State Building is an icon of the United States. This building was designed in the art deco style and was dubbed as one of the 7 wonders of the modern world.



*Figure 8. Statue of liberty*

[Aguilar, Ward & Smith Sr \(2003\)](#), statue of Liberty or commonly known as the Statue of Liberty is a giant statue located on Liberty Island, precisely at the mouth of the Hudson River in New York Harbor, United States. This statue was inaugurated on October 28, 1886, and is a gift of 100 years commemorating the independence of the United States and expressions of friendship between the two countries. [Iyer \(1979\)](#), the statue was carved by two designers namely Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and Gustave Eiffel. This Statue of Liberty is an icon of the most famous United States in the whole world.





*Figure 9. Yellowstone national park*

[Eerkens & Lipo \(2005\)](#), Yellowstone National Park is a national park located in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, United States. This National Park is the oldest National Park in the United States which was established on March 1, 1872. This National Park is famous for its geysers and hot springs. In this National Park, there is an Old Faithful Geyser which is a famous geyser all over the world. Grizzly bears, wolves, bison and deer are found in this National Park. Lots of foreign tourists who visit this place because of its natural beauty.



*Figure 10. Yellowstone national park*

[Thorpe \(2007\)](#), Grand Canyon or Big Canyon is a steep cliff carved by the Colorado River, Arizona. This canyon is one of the seven wonders of the world and most of the canyon is located in the Grand Canyon National Park. This canyon, created by the Colorado River cuts a strait over millions of years, its length is approximately 446 km, with a width ranging from 6 to 29 km and with a depth of more than 1,600 m.

[Barr & Cohen \(2014\)](#), Grand Canyon National Park is a National Park located in Arizona, United States. This park was inaugurated on February 26, 1919, by the 26th president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. The National Park, also known as "Red Rock County" is one of the top tourist attractions in the United States. More than 5 million visitors come to this National Park to enjoy the beauty of one of the 7 wonders of this world.

[Flinn \(1997\)](#), if you want to go to the United States, it is recommended to use air transportation to save distance and time. You also need to prepare a tour schedule so you can enjoy your tour. Regarding tourist attractions, you need to visit the following tourist attractions such as the Empire State Building, Statue of Liberty, Central Park, Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Grand Canyon, where these tourist

attractions are famous, unique, interesting tourist attractions. , and historic in the United States.

Frazier (1957, 1965) was one of the first to hypothesize that a lack of business traditions due to slavery was partially responsible for the failure of African Americans to achieve much entrepreneurial success. Despite the works of scholars like Butler, over time the cultural hypothesis, a la` Sowell (1994, 1991), became the most common argument used to explain why African American business development has remained behind that of other ethnic and immigrant groups. Additionally, Light (1980) has asserted that Black cultural values do not foster entrepreneurial activity. Yet, Feagin & Imani (1994) have observed, "one weakness in much of this entrepreneurship literature is the too-heavy focus on the culture and organization of minority groups and the frequent neglect of discriminatory treatment of certain non-European groups by the dominant White group." Beyond the omission or discounting of racial discrimination in the self-employment literature, the claim often is made that racial discrimination is no longer a serious issue for African Americans, especially for those in the middle class (Feagin & Imani, 1994).

Light & Gold (2000), in particular, have slightly modified their stance over the years by acknowledging the discrimination experienced by Blacks. In their book, *Ethnic Economies*, they state that "historically, discrimination has limited African American entrepreneurs' access to loans and business locations."

Light also tends to minimize the significance of discrimination against African Americans by comparing it to the discrimination experienced by immigrants, and by contending that White men are "invisible victims" of discrimination. Not only is there no data offered by Light to support his claim that White men are invisible victims of discrimination, but this assertion is inconsistent with strong evidence and data offered by Royster (2003), Darity et al. (2001), and others. While most immigrant groups have endured formidable obstacles with respect to entrepreneurship, these challenges do not compare in kind or the degree to the sweeping "exclusionary practices that historically have kept African Americans out of many business areas" (Feagin & Imani, 1994).

The teaching of history has specific features that make it a very different topic in comparison to other school subjects (Carretero, Jacott, Limo'n, Lopez-Manjo'n, & Leon, 1994; Voss & Carretero, 1998). One of these is the age from which history is taught. In some countries, the teaching of history begins at primary school, and it is an important part of the curriculum as early as elementary school (e.g. Italy, Argentina, Mexico). In other countries, history is a minor part of secondary education. Important differences can also be found with respect to the number of hours per week devoted to history in relation to the curriculum as a whole. For example, a number of European countries devote much more time per week to history than the United States of America, and the same can be said with regard to the total amount of time per year. These differences are striking particularly since there has been a continuous trend towards similar curriculum contents in recent decades. If a comparison is made in relation to mathematics or natural sciences, it can easily be seen that there are enormous similarities between different countries. Topics such as "energy", "density", "fractions" or "proportion" are taught at almost the same age, and almost the same importance is being given to them in terms of hours per academic year.

Mitchell (2002), if we look at the selection of historical content across countries, a number of remarkable differences arise. For example, some educational systems include only a few topics about their national history, while others include the history of different civilizations and some international events. There is no doubt that these issues indicate the importance given to these historical contents by different societies, as much as the conception that these societies have of historical knowledge and of its uses, one of them being educational. Analyzing instructional materials such as textbooks is an excellent way to study the above issues. This will be one of our main goals in this paper.

We are assuming that the study of history textbooks offers a broader and more illustrative picture of what happens in the classroom. Of course, we are aware that a comprehensive picture should include not only the study of instructional materials but also the study of what actually happens in the classroom. However, the analysis of historical content from both educational and cognitive points of view is an essential endeavor if we want to examine how students understand and represent historical knowledge.

In the case of history education, there is no doubt that textbooks have commonly transmitted the official historical version that different societies have of their past. Studying how official versions are taught to students in different countries is also very important for our purposes (Medina, 2001; Katz, 2003). We have therefore selected a historical topic that has played an influential role in Mexico and Spain — the “discovery” of America. This controversial topic has been selected because of the different and conflicting historical views and interpretations it has generated. The official and Eurocentric version that has been maintained for many years is that America was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In contrast to this “traditional” idea, in the last few years many Latin-American historians have considered this event not as a “discovery” but as an “encounter between two worlds: Europe and America”

Thus, rather than supporting the idea that America was discovered by the Old World — as traditionally stated — Americans and Europeans met and became acquainted with each other. Within this discussion of non-Eurocentric approaches, O’Gorman (1958) has played a very important role. He argues that the idea of America being discovered was the result of an intellectual invention and that America was not really discovered but instead experienced a complex intellectual, philosophical and historical process. Another brilliant example of a very different approach is Todorov (1982).

The Statue of Liberty in New York City is a symbol of the United States and a symbol of freedom, democracy, and opportunity.

The United States is a multicultural country, home to various ethnic groups, traditions, and values. Apart from a small number of Native Americans and Native Hawaiians, almost all Americans come from ancestors who migrated to the United States in ancient times.

Lindert (2000), the main American culture comes from a Western culture which originated in the traditions of European immigrants (mainly British in the North and Spain in the South), and was later influenced by various sources such as traditions carried by African slaves. The emergence of a wave of Asian and Latin American migration also helped enrich the cultural treasures of the United States. These immigrants retain their original cultural characteristics.

The concept of “American Dream”, or the assumption that social life in America is better, develop among many people and plays an important role in attracting immigrants. Although mainstream culture states that the United States is a country with a classless society, experts find there are significant social class differences in the country, these differences appear in terms of socialization, language use, and values (Davis-Floyd, 1994).

Middle-class and professional Americans have pioneered and introduced contemporary social trends such as modern feminism, environmentalism, and multiculturalism. The self-image, social perspective, and cultural expectations of American citizens have been linked to the achievements and progress of the United States. While the habits of Americans who tend to judge things based on socio-economic achievements are generally considered a positive attribute.

## Popular media

Director D. W. Griffith is the main character who developed film grammar, and the film [Citizen Kane \(1941\)](#) by director Orson Welles is often touted as the best film of all time. American actors such as John Wayne, John Travolta, and Marilyn Monroe have become popular icons in the world. Producer and entrepreneur Walt Disney is a pioneer and prominent figure in animated films and film paraphernalia.

The four main television networks are commercial channels. Besides web portals and search engines, the most popular sites in the United States are Facebook, YouTube, Wikipedia, Blogger, eBay, and Craigslist.

[Bogan & Darity Jr \(2008\)](#), rhythmic and lyrical African-American music has influenced the development of American music, which distinguishes it from European music. Elements of folk music such as blues and old-time music have been adopted and transformed into pop genres that spread throughout the world. Jazz music was developed in the US by musicians such as Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington in the early 20th century. Country music developed in the 1920s, and rhythm and blues in the 1940s.

[Alamdari \(2002\) and Bacon \(1983\)](#), Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry who were popular in the mid-1950s were pioneers of rock and roll. In the 1960s, Bob Dylan emerged from the revival of folk music and became one of America's most famous songwriters. In the years that followed, James Brown pioneered the development of funk. American music genres that have recently been popular around the world are hip hop music and house music. American pop stars like Elvis Presley, Michael Jackson, Madonna, and Lady Gaga have become world celebrities.

## Literature, philosophy and art

In the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, American art and literature were strongly influenced by Europeans. Later, writers such as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe, and Henry David Thoreau began to form their own American literary identity in the mid-19th century. Mark Twain and poet Walt Whitman were some of the leading literary figures of the 20th century; Emily Dickinson, who was almost unknown throughout her life, is now recognized as one of America's most influential poets.

American literature generally contains fundamental aspects of nationalism, life struggle, and heroism, including novels dubbed "Great American Novels": [Moby-Dick \(1851\)](#) by Herman Melville, [The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn \(1885\)](#) by Twain, and [The Great Gatsby \(1925\)](#) by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

So far, there are eleven US citizens who have received the Nobel Prize in Literature, the most recent being Toni Morrison in 1993. William Faulkner and Ernest Hemingway are names that are often considered the most influential American writers of the 20th century. Popular literary genres such as Western fiction and criminal fiction develop in the United States. Beat Generation writers pioneered new literary approaches, such as postmodernist writers such as John Barth, Thomas Pynchon, and Don DeLillo.

The priests, led by Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson, founded the first American philosophical movement. After the Civil War, Charles Sanders Peirce, William James, and John Dewey pioneered the development of pragmatism. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the ideas of W. V. O. Quine, Richard Rorty, and Noam Chomsky had introduced the concept of analytic philosophy to American philosophical academics. In the following decade, John Rawls and Robert Nozick pioneered the rise of political philosophy.

[Mackintosh \(1991\)](#), in fine arts, the Hudson River is a stream that introduces the tradition of European naturalism in the United States in the mid-19th century. Paintings by realists such as Thomas Eakins today are exalted. The Armory Show in New York City in 1913 which exhibited European modernist works of art had attracted public attention and changed the world view of American art.

Georgia O'Keeffe, Marsden Hartley, and others are experimenting with new, more individualistic styles. Recent modern art styles such as abstract expressionism by Jackson Pollock and Willem de Kooning and pop art by Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein, in general, were also developed in the United States. The wave of modernism and postmodernism has justified American architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip Johnson, and Frank Gehry.

[Escobar \(1992\)](#), one of the first major promoters to play an important role in the development of American theater was impresario P. T. Barnum, who began operating the Manhattan entertainment complex in 1841. In the late 1970s, Harrigan and Hart's team produced a number of popular musical comedy shows in New York. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, theater performances began to be centered at the Broadway Theater District, New York City.

Today, Broadway is one of the leading centers for English-language theater performances in the world, along with the West End Theater in London. Songs from Broadway musical theater composers such as Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, and Stephen Sondheim have become pop standards. Playwright Eugene O'Neill received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1936. Other prominent American playwrights included recipients of Tennessee Williams Pulitzer, Edward Albee, and August Wilson.

Although only a few of his works are known, Charles Ives is considered the first composer of classical music in the United States, while experimentalists such as Henry Cowell and John Cage created an approach to American classical music that is different from Europe. Aaron Copland and George Gershwin developed a synthesis of classical music and pop music. Choreographers Isadora Duncan and Martha Graham also played a role in creating modern dances, while George Balanchine and Jerome Robbins were ballet pioneers in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Americans also have a big contribution to the development of modern photography; Notable American photographers include Alfred Stieglitz, Edward Steichen, and Ansel Adams. Other American innovations are comic strips and comic books. Superhero comics such as Superman have become famous throughout the world and become American icons.

## **Conclusion**

United is one of the 2 biggest superpowers in the world. The United States has a fairly long history from the arrival of native peoples who inhabited the American plains to the modern era at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, followed by the September 11 Tragedy. Americans are very upholding their freedom (individuality), therefore they are free to do whatever they want without any restrictions. Americans are required to be independent and have a high work ethic and they will try to be better and better from day today. The United States is also a very multicultural country where dance, religion, culinary and holidays are heavily influenced by cultures originating from Europe. In addition, the United States of America is a country with multiethnic societies where the community consists of various tribes, religions, nationalities and races. The United States, which adopts a liberal system of government, provides freedom and freedom for its people without coercion.



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