

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **5th Grade** | Unit 10

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 510

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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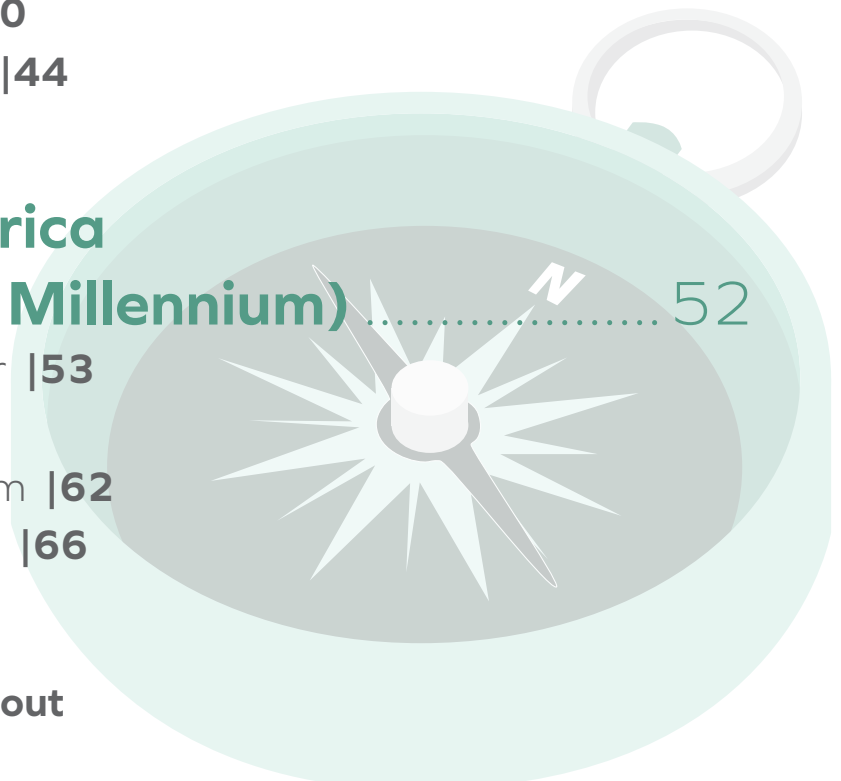
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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This LIFE PAC® is a review of the history of the United States of America. This LIFE PAC will retell the most important points you have studied over the last year. It will help you to see all of American history in one sweep. Because this is a review, it does not give many details or explanations. If you need more detailed information, refer to the original LIFE PAC, an encyclopedia, or reliable online resources. The same is true of any words you do not recognize. Look them up in a dictionary or online

Objective

Read this objective. The objective tells you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC.

- When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to give a general overview of American history, recognizing important people, inventions, wars, and events.



1. BEGINNING AMERICA (UNTIL 1830)

This section will review the origins of the United States. It will discuss the European explorers who mapped and named our land. It will also retell the stories of how the original thirteen colonies were founded. This section will then discuss why Britain and the colonies came into conflict. This conflict over taxes and laws led the American colonists to declare their independence and create the nation called the United States of America.

Objective

Review the objective. When you have finished this section, you should be able to:

- Give a general overview of American history, recognizing important people, inventions, wars, and events.

Origins of the United States

Discovery of North America. North America was first settled by people from Asia who crossed the Bering Sea long before the Europeans began to explore. These people were the ancestors of the many Native Americans who still live here today.

The first Europeans to come to America were Vikings from Greenland. Led by Leif Ericson, the Vikings sailed to Canada around A.D. 1000. They were not able to colonize the land, and the story of their discovery never reached most of Europe.

In the 1400s, Europeans began to explore and map the world. They were looking for an all-water route to Asia because they wanted spices which were very popular and profitable in Europe. By 1498 Portugal had found the first route by going around Africa. The idea came from Henry the Navigator, a prince of Portugal, who set up a school to train sailors in the 1400s.

Christopher Columbus, an Italian sea captain, believed he could reach Asia by sailing west, around the world. He thought Asia was much closer to Europe than it really is, and he did not know America was in the way. He convinced the rulers of Spain, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, to sponsor his voyage.

Columbus sailed in 1492 with three ships: the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*. He landed that year on an island in the "West Indies" (so named to tell them from the East Indies in Asia). Columbus named the island San Salvador. He believed he had landed in Asia, but he could not find any wealthy cities and finally returned to Spain.

He went to America three more times. He founded the very first European colony in America, Isabela, on the island of Hispaniola.

He never did learn the truth, that he had found the New World and not Asia.

Spanish explorers. Spain sent men to colonize and conquer the lands Columbus had found. *Conquistadors* began to map the land as they hunted for gold. Slowly, they learned more about the land and realized it was not Asia. This was confirmed when Spain sponsored Magellan on the first voyage around the world in 1519. Only one of his five ships survived the voyage, and Magellan was killed in the Philippines. However, the voyage proved that the world was a sphere and America was far from Asia.



| Christopher Columbus planned to reach Asia by sailing west, around the world.

Other Spanish explorers were the first Europeans to reach parts of what is now the United States. Ponce de León explored and named Florida while looking for the fountain of youth. Hernando de Soto found the Mississippi River when he investigated the land north and west of Florida. Francisco Coronado went searching for seven cities of gold north of Mexico. Instead, he found the Grand Canyon and land that would one day be Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Spain also founded the first colony in the U.S., the city of St. Augustine in Florida.



| Columbus and Spanish explorers

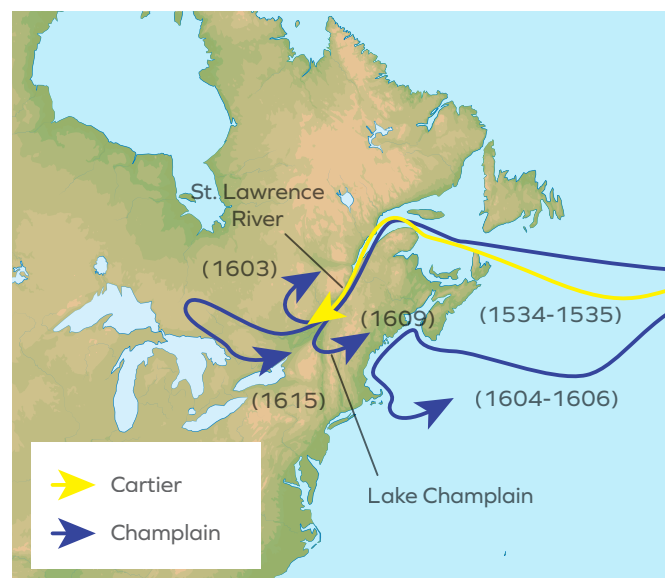
New France. The French king wanted gold and to find the Northwest Passage through North America to Asia. In about 1530, he sent Jacques Cartier to explore the gulf west of the Grand Banks, the fishing area near Canada. Cartier found and named the St. Lawrence River. He explored it as far as what is now Montreal.

Samuel de Champlain started the first French colony in 1608 at Quebec. He also explored the rest of the St. Lawrence, parts of Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and upstate New York where he found the large lake now called Lake Champlain. He became known as the “father of New France” for his work.

New France spread as the colonists searched for new areas to trade for furs. Furs were very valuable in Europe, and the French traded with the Indians for them. They set up forts along the rivers to protect their country, holding large amounts of land with very few people.



| French explorers



After spreading along the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, New France pushed south along the Mississippi River. Two Frenchmen, Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, explored the river as far south as Arkansas in 1673. Sieur de La Salle followed it to its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico in 1682. He claimed all of the land drained by the river for France, all of the center part of what is now the U.S.

New Netherlands. In 1609 Henry Hudson explored the Hudson River in New York for the Dutch. The Dutch West India Company started a colony there to farm and trade for furs. They bought Manhattan Island and started a city there. The British took over the colony in 1664 and renamed it New York.

English exploration. Several English explorers also made claims for their nation. John Cabot found the Grand Banks and explored along the northeast coast of the continent soon after Columbus sailed. Beginning in 1577, Sir Francis Drake explored the coast of California on a trip he made around the world, raiding Spanish towns. Henry Hudson sailed for England and explored northern Canada looking for the Northwest Passage in 1610. Hudson Bay, where he was left behind by his men, was named after him. This gave England a claim to the U.S. east coast and Canada around the borders of New France.



| Dutch and English explorers



Name the explorer.

- 1.1 Led the first voyage around the world: _____
- 1.2 Explored and named the St. Lawrence River: _____
- 1.3 Explored New York for the Netherlands and northern Canada for England:

- 1.4 Discovered America by sailing west to reach Asia for Spain:

- 1.5 First European to reach America, Viking: _____

- 1.6** Found the Grand Banks, explored the northeast coast for England:

- 1.7** Founded Quebec, explored Lakes Ontario and Huron as well as northern New York:

- 1.8** Explored and named Florida while looking for the fountain of youth:

- 1.9** Set up a school of navigation and organized Portugal's discovery of an all-water route to Asia around Africa: _____
- 1.10** Explored north and west of Florida, discovered the Mississippi River:

- 1.11** Raided Spanish towns and explored the coast of California on a trip around the world: _____
- 1.12** Explored Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico looking for cities of gold:

- 1.13** Explored the Mississippi River from the north as far as Arkansas:

- 1.14** Claimed all of the land drained by the Mississippi for France after he followed the river to its mouth: _____

**Complete these sentences.**

- 1.15** Europeans wanted to reach Asia to trade for _____ .
- 1.16** The product the French wanted in New France was _____ .
- 1.17** Europeans wanted to find a way through or around North America called the _____ to reach Asia.
- 1.18** New France spread along the St. Lawrence River, the _____ Lakes, and the _____ River.

English colonies. The United States was created by the thirteen original colonies. These were all separate colonies of Great Britain. They were divided into three sections: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies.

New England included four colonies. Pilgrim Separatists settled Plymouth in Massachusetts in 1620. Their ship, the *Mayflower*, was supposed to go to Virginia, but landed at Cape Cod by mistake. Massachusetts was legally founded by Puritans who came to escape religious persecution. Rhode Island was founded by Roger Williams who fled from Massachusetts in 1636. His colony was the first to have full freedom of religion. Connecticut was founded in 1636 by Thomas Hooker, a Massachusetts pastor who believed non-Puritans should be allowed to vote. New Hampshire was settled by people leaving Massachusetts.



| The Pilgrims settled Plymouth in present-day Massachusetts.

There were four Middle Colonies. New York began as New Netherlands, started by the Dutch West India Company. The Duke of York took over the colony for England in 1664. The Duke gave New Jersey to two of his friends in 1664. They organized a colony which they sold to the Quakers as a refuge. Pennsylvania was given to William Penn, a wealthy Quaker, by Charles II to pay a debt. Penn formed a fast-growing colony by offering cheap land, religious freedom, and fair government. Delaware was given to William Penn by the Duke of York and eventually became a separate colony from Pennsylvania.

There were five colonies in the South. Virginia was the very first colony, founded by the Virginia Company of London at Jamestown in 1607. It developed a plantation system using slaves to grow tobacco. That system spread all over the South using different crops. Maryland was founded by Lord Baltimore as a refuge for Catholics in 1634. North Carolina was the northern part of the land given to eight friends of Charles II in 1663. It was settled by farmers from Virginia. South Carolina (the southern part) was settled by planters from the West Indies, who grew rice and indigo. Georgia was started in 1733 by a group under James Oglethorpe as a place for debtors to work off their debts.

French and Indian War. Britain and France fought several wars during the 1600s and 1700s. The biggest war in North America was the French and Indian War (1754-1763). George Washington fought in the war as an aide to a British general. The British finally won the war by capturing key forts in New France, especially Quebec in 1759. When the war ended, France gave up all of its land in America. Britain owned all of Canada and all of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

Conflicts with Britain. The American Revolution began after the French and Indian War. Britain was deeply in debt. Its government decided to tax the American colonies and control them for the very first time. Before the war, the Americans had been left to run their own governments and trade. The only taxes they paid were passed by their own colonial assemblies.

Beginning in 1763, there were a series of British actions and American reactions that brought the two sides into conflict. The Proclamation of 1763 ordered the colonists not to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains. They ignored it.

The Stamp Act ordered the colonists to pay for a stamp on all important papers in 1765. Nine of the colonies met at the Stamp Act Congress, the first all-colony assembly. Americans boycotted British goods, and mobs attacked the stamp sellers. The tax was ended quickly, but in the Declaratory Act, Parliament said it had the right to control the colonies.

The Townshend Acts taxed goods like tea, glass, and lead coming from Britain. The Americans boycotted again, and the taxes were ended except for the tax on tea.

The East India Company was given a monopoly on selling tea to the colonies in 1773. The Americans refused to accept the taxed tea. At the Boston Tea Party, the tea was thrown into the harbor. The British government reacted with the Intolerable Acts which closed Boston Harbor, put the city under military rule, and ended many of the freedoms of the people in Massachusetts. The First Continental Congress met in 1774 to protest the Intolerable Acts.

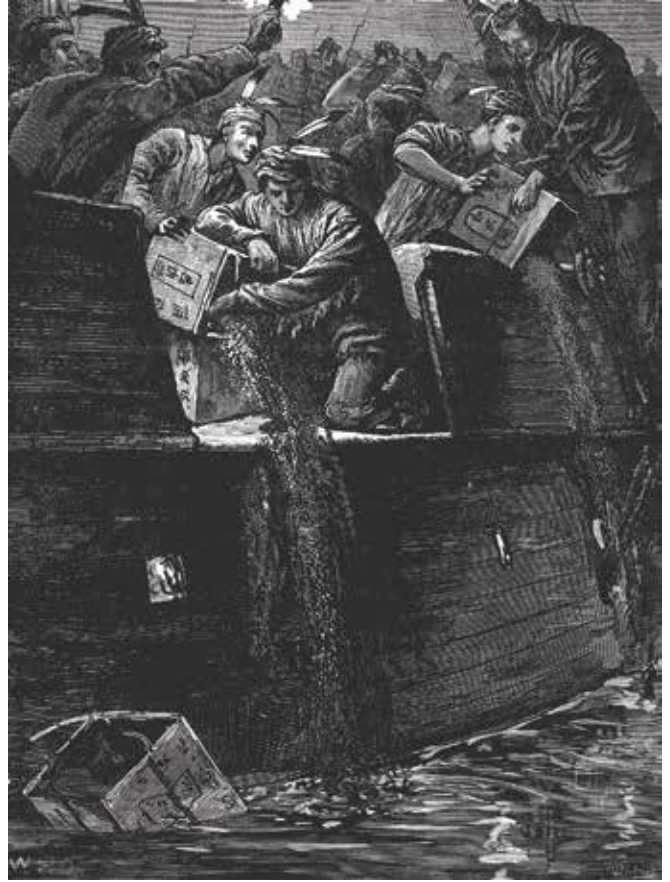
The military governor of Massachusetts sent troops to Lexington and Concord in 1775 to destroy military supplies and capture the colonial leaders. They were met at Lexington by the colonial militia, and shots were fired, beginning the War for Independence. More shooting occurred at Concord, and the British were fired upon by the militia all the way back to Boston.



| Some Native Americans fought for the British, and others fought for the French.

The militia and the British fought again at the Battle of Bunker Hill a couple of months later. The Americans fortified the hill outside Boston, and the British troops attacked straight up the hill. The Americans drove them back twice but had to retreat when they ran out of gunpowder.

Second Continental Congress. The Second Continental Congress met in May of 1775. They appointed George Washington as commander of the army around Boston. They voted for independence on July 2, 1776. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence to explain the decision. It was accepted on July 4, 1776, and that became the date we say the United States was born.



| The Sons of Liberty, dressed as Mohawk Indians, pour tea into Boston harbor.



Name the colony.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| 1.19 | _____ | Founded by Thomas Hooker |
| 1.20 | _____ | Founded by eight friends of Charles II, settlers from West Indies set up plantations for indigo and rice |
| 1.21 | _____ | The Pilgrims were there first, but the Puritans followed |
| 1.22 | _____ | James Oglethorpe wanted to help debtors |
| 1.23 | _____ | Jamestown was the first settlement, tobacco became its crop |

- 1.24** _____ Founded by eight friends of Charles II, settlers were small farmers from Virginia
- 1.25** _____ Founded by Roger Williams with full freedom of religion
- 1.26** _____ Two colonies started by William Penn

- 1.27** _____ Founded by Lord Baltimore as a refuge for Catholics
- 1.28** _____ Duke of York gave it to two friends who sold it to the Quakers as a refuge for their people
- 1.29** _____ New Netherlands, taken over by the Duke of York in 1664

**Name the law, event, or item.**

- 1.30** _____ War just before the American Revolution, gave the British control all the land east of the Mississippi
- 1.31** _____ Laws that closed Boston Harbor and ended many of the colony's freedoms
- 1.32** _____ Ordered the colonists not to settle west of the Appalachians
- 1.33** _____ Tea was thrown into the harbor to protest the tax
- 1.34** _____ Congress that appointed Washington as the army commander and voted for independence
- 1.35** _____ First all-colony assembly
- 1.36** _____ Taxes on tea, lead, glass, and other products from Britain
- 1.37** _____ Said parliament had the right to control the colonies
- 1.38** _____ Battle that began the Revolutionary War
- 1.39** _____ Congress that met to respond to the Intolerable Acts

- 1.40 _____ Tax on all important papers
- 1.41 _____ British were driven back twice off a hill held by the Americans outside Boston
- 1.42 _____ Written by Thomas Jefferson, explained the decision for independence

A New Nation

Early problems. The British had some advantages in their war with the colonists. Britain had an army and navy, more money, and better organization. However, they were thousands of miles from Britain. Orders could take months to reach an officer in America. They also had to conquer a huge wilderness. Moreover, their enemies were clever, determined men like George Washington.

The American army, under the command of Washington, surrounded the British in Boston after Lexington. A group of patriots under Ethan Allen captured Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain and sent the fort's cannons to Washington. He set the cannons up around Boston in early 1776. That forced the British to leave.

The British army then took New York City, defeating Washington at the Battle of Long Island in July of 1776. The Americans camped in New Jersey for the winter. On Christmas night, Washington crossed the Delaware River and surprised an army of Hessians (German soldiers fighting for Britain) at Trenton. Washington won that battle and another at Princeton soon after. The double victories gave the Americans hope and led men to join the army.

Turning point. A British army came down Lake Champlain in 1777, retaking Ticonderoga. It was met by American militia and an army under the command of Horatio Gates and Benedict Arnold. The entire British army was captured at Saratoga. After that victory, France and America signed a treaty of alliance in 1778.



| Minutemen were colonial soldiers who could be ready to fight in a minute's notice.

The British army at New York City, in the meantime, marched out and captured Philadelphia. Washington was unable to stop them, but his army was not captured. The Americans spent a cold, miserable, hungry winter at nearby Valley Forge. Baron von Steuben used the time to drill the men and make them into a better army.

Victory. The British were supplying the Indians in the west and encouraging them to attack American settlers. George Rogers Clark stopped that in 1778. He took some frontiersmen and captured the British forts in the northwest.

General Benedict Arnold, a hero at Saratoga, betrayed his country in 1780. He tried to sell the British an American fort in New York. The man carrying messages to the British for him was caught, and Arnold fled to the British. His name is used in America to describe a traitor.

The British had some temporary success in the south in 1779-1780. They captured Georgia and South Carolina. They were stopped, however, at King's Mountain when they tried to invade North Carolina.

Washington sent Nathanael Greene to drive out the British in the south. Greene succeeded by running them in circles. The British chased him, caught up to him, and lost men defeating him. Then, Greene and his men escaped and started over again. The British ran low on supplies and men. They gave up and withdrew from most of the south by the end of 1781.



| Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

That same year, the British army under Lord Cornwallis camped at Yorktown on Chesapeake Bay, waiting to be picked up and moved to New York. Washington's army and a French army trapped Cornwallis there. The French navy stopped the British navy from reaching them. Cornwallis' entire army surrendered. It was the last important battle of the war.

The Treaty of Paris, which ended the war, was not signed until 1783. In the treaty, Britain accepted that America was independent and gave it all of the land between Canada and Florida east of the Mississippi River.

Life in America. After the Revolution, most people in America were farmers. The farms in the north were usually small, growing enough food for one family. In New England, the poor soil forced men to use the sea to make money for their families. Shipbuilding, fishing, and whaling were all large industries in New England. Trade was also important, both there and in the Middle States.

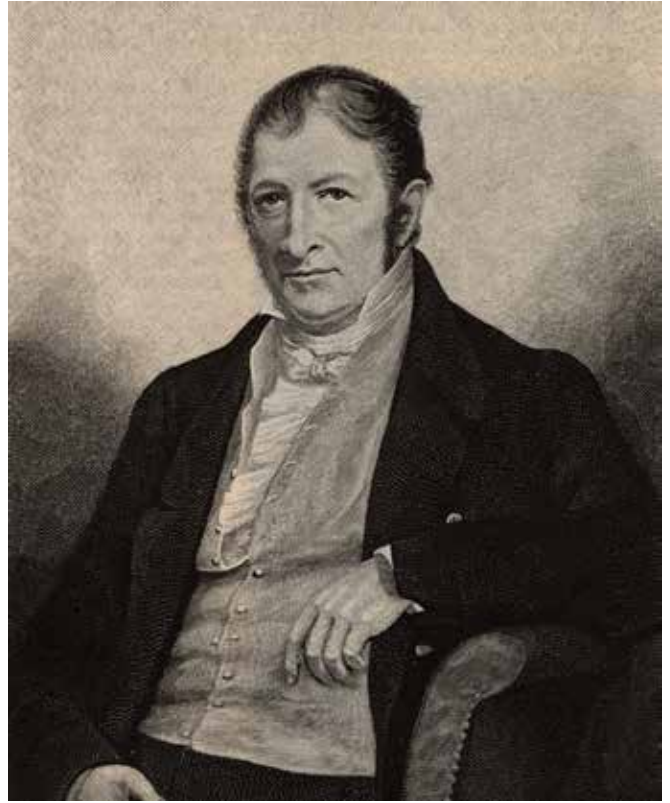
The first American factories of the Industrial Revolution were built in New England. Samuel Slater memorized the plans for the British cloth-making machines and came to America in disguise. He started the first American cloth factory in Connecticut in 1791. Eli Whitney started a factory using interchangeable parts to make guns, which sped up building them and made them easy to repair.

People on the frontier were mainly farmers. They were usually poor, strong, independent people who did not trust governments, banks, or Indians. They had to make most of the things they needed. There were few towns and places to buy things. Their pastor was often a circuit rider who visited occasionally.

The south was also mainly filled with farmers. Some of them were plantation owners who had lots of money, fine homes, many expensive things, and good educations. They invested their money in land and slaves, not factories. There were some small family farms also where people lived like the rest of the nation, working hard.

In 1793 Eli Whitney invented a machine to clean cotton called the cotton gin. The new cloth factories needed cotton, but it had been too expensive to clean before his invention. Southern farmers began to grow more cotton after that. They also began to depend more on their slaves. Southern slave owners were determined to keep slavery, even as most of the northern states ended it after the Revolution.

The slave trade was part of the triangle trade with Africa. Rum was taken to Africa and traded for slaves. The slaves were packed into crowded ships in chains for the Middle Passage, the trip to the Americas. In the West Indies, the slaves were traded for molasses which was sold in America or Britain where the ships picked up more rum. The trade in slaves was outlawed in America after 1808.



| Eli Whitney started a factory that produced interchangeable gun parts and later invented the cotton gin.



Complete these sentences.

- 1.43** The Americans twice captured a British army at _____ and at _____.
- 1.44** The cannons that drove the British out of Boston came from Fort _____.
- 1.45** The American army spent a cold, miserable winter at _____ near Philadelphia while Baron _____ drilled them.
- 1.46** _____ drove the British out of the south in 1780-1781, losing the battles.
- 1.47** _____ was a hero at Saratoga who became a traitor.
- 1.48** Cornwallis was trapped at Yorktown by the French navy, an American army under _____, and a French army.
- 1.49** Washington won a great victory at _____ after crossing the Delaware River on Christmas night and surprising the _____.
- 1.50** France became a U.S. ally after the victory at _____.
- 1.51** The Treaty of Paris gave the U.S. all the land between Canada and Florida east of the _____.
- 1.52** _____ captured important forts in the west.
- 1.53** After the Revolution, most people in America were _____.
- 1.54** Eli Whitney invented the _____ and built a gun factory that used _____.
- 1.55** The first cloth factory in America was built by _____.
- 1.56** New England had important industries in _____, _____ and _____.
- 1.57** The triangle trade brought _____ to Africa, _____ to the West Indies (the _____ Passage), and _____ to America or Britain.

1.58 Rich plantation owners in the south spent their money on _____ and _____, not factories.

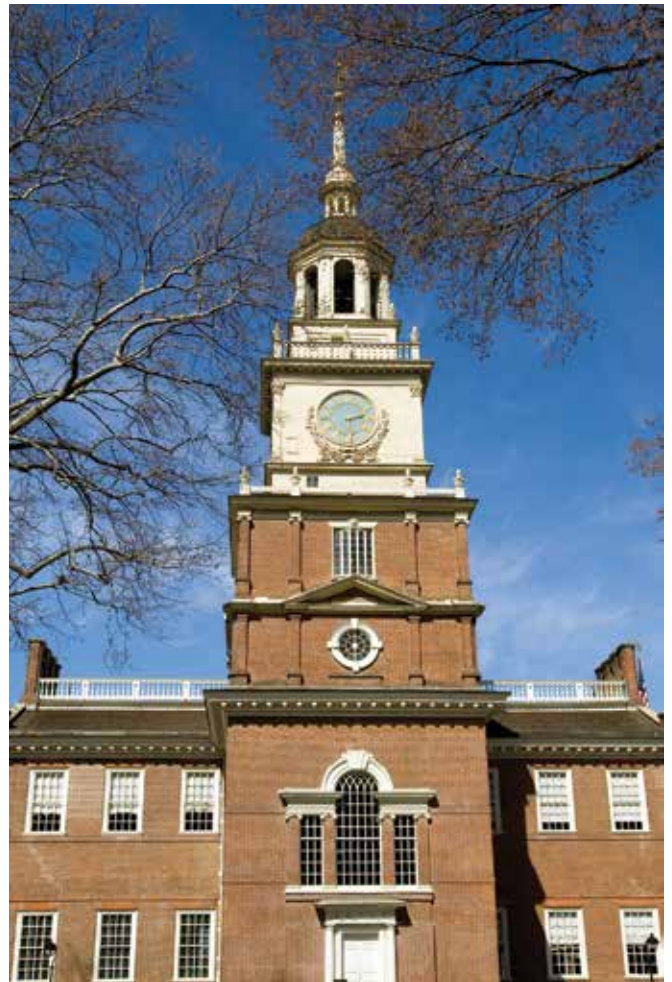
Articles of Confederation. The Second Continental Congress wrote a document for the U.S. called the Articles of Confederation. There was no president, and there were no federal courts. Congress could not tax or control trade. This created problems.

The Confederation Congress passed two important laws. The Land Ordinance of 1785 divided the land in the Northwest Territory into sections that were sold to pay off the national debt. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 promised that when a territory had 60,000 people it could be added to the Union as a new state.

Constitutional Convention. The leaders of the nation met at Independence Hall in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 to make a better government. They wrote the Constitution of the United States which we still use today. James Madison put in so many important ideas that he is called “the father of the Constitution.”

The delegates made many compromises. The most important was the Great Compromise. It divided Congress into two parts. Each state had the same number of votes in the Senate, but in the House of Representatives states with more people had more votes.

The Constitution divided the power of the government into three parts: executive (president), legislative (congress), and judicial (courts). Each part or branch had some power over the others. This was to keep any one part from getting too powerful. Also, Amendments could be added to the Constitution if two-thirds of the states agreed.



| Independence Hall

Ratification. Two-thirds of the states (nine out of thirteen) had to ratify the Constitution for it to become law. People who supported the Constitution were called Federalists, those who opposed it were Anti-Federalists. Eventually, all of the states approved it, and the new government was elected in 1789.

Bill of Rights. The Anti-Federalist Party had one good argument, that the Constitution did not protect people's freedom. The first Congress fixed that by adding the first ten Amendments, the Bill of Rights. These Amendments protect freedom of religion, freedom of speech, the right to a fair trial, and many other important rights.

New government. George Washington was the first president. His leadership made people trust the office. His service also earned him the title "father of his country." The four men he chose to work with him and advise him formed the president's cabinet. Thomas Jefferson was the first Secretary of State and Alexander Hamilton the first Secretary of the Treasury.

Hamilton wanted the new government to pay all of its debts and the debts of the states for the war. Many of the southern states had paid their own debts and did not want this. However, they agreed when Congress placed the new capital, Washington, D.C, in the south, between Maryland and Virginia.

Hamilton also wanted a national bank to store money raised by tariffs and a tax on whiskey. The Constitution did not say the government could make a bank. Jefferson argued the government could not do anything the Constitution did not specifically say. Hamilton argued that the Constitution allowed some things that were "necessary and proper" as part of collecting taxes. Washington agreed with Hamilton and signed the law creating the bank.



| Powers split between the legislative, judicial, and executive branches ensured that no one branch could take over the others.

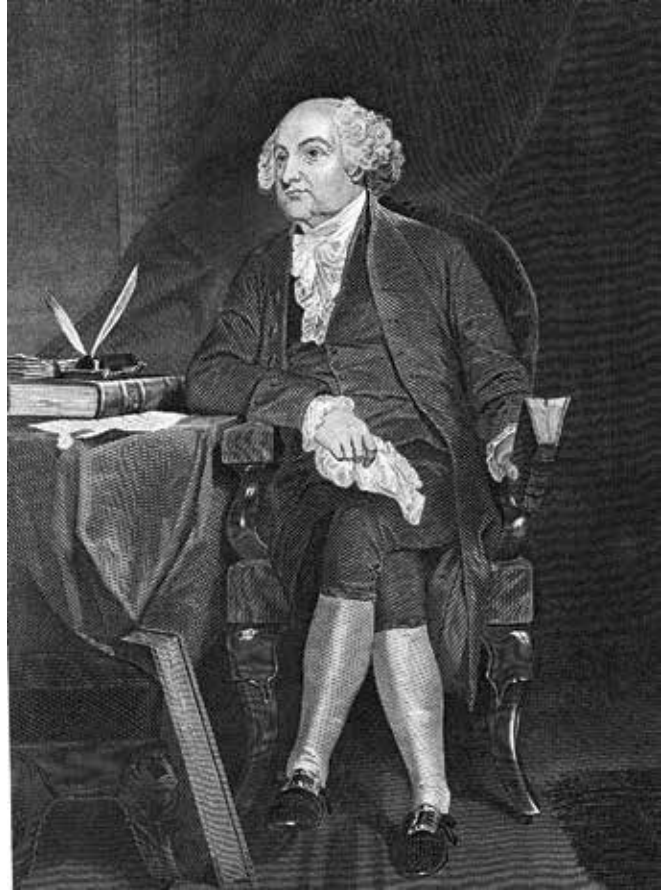


| George Washington, "father of our country"

Political Parties. The first two political parties in America were the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans. The Federalists were led by Alexander Hamilton, the Democratic-Republicans by Thomas Jefferson. The two parties opposed each other for president in 1796. Jefferson ran against John Adams, a Federalist. Adams won.

France was angry that America refused to help in its war in Europe. Adams sent men to discuss the problem. The French refused to talk unless they were paid a huge bribe. The Americans refused and went home. It was called the XYZ Affair, and the two countries almost went to war over it. However, the French eventually agreed to talk without a bribe. In 1800 the two sides agreed to end their alliance.

During the stir over the XYZ Affair, the Federalist Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts. These laws made it harder for immigrants to become citizens. It also made it illegal to write bad things about the government. The law was used only to arrest Democratic-Republican writers. It made Adams very unpopular. When he ran against Jefferson again in 1800 for president, Jefferson won.



| John Adams



Answer these questions.

1.59 What was wrong with the Articles of Confederation?

1.60 What was the "Great Compromise" at the Constitutional Conventions?

- 1.61** What did the Northwest Ordinance do? _____

- 1.62** What are the three branches of the U.S. government?

- 1.63** What was the name of the people who supported the Constitution?
a. _____
Those who opposed it? b. _____
- 1.64** What is the Bill of Rights? _____

- 1.65** Who was known as the “father of the Constitution”?

- 1.66** Who was known as the “father of his country”?

- 1.67** Who was the first president of the United States?

- 1.68** What was the XYZ Affair?

- 1.69** What were the Alien and Sedition Acts? _____

- 1.70** What were the first two political parties in America, and who led them?

- 1.71** Who was the second president a. _____
the third? b. _____
- 1.72** Why was Washington, D.C. located in the south? _____

A Time of Testing

Louisiana Purchase. America grew substantially in 1803 when it purchased from France the land west of the Mississippi. France sold the land, named the Louisiana Purchase, for \$15 million—about 3¢ an acre! It almost doubled the size of the country.

Jefferson sent out an expedition to explore and map the new land. The Lewis and Clark Expedition left in 1804. It went up the Missouri River, across the Rocky Mountains, down the Columbia River in Oregon to the Pacific Ocean and back. Along the way the men took careful notes and gathered samples.

Frontier. Hard life on the frontier made Americans strong and freedom loving. They were used to doing things for themselves and respected independent people. Frontier settlers, pioneers, kept moving west and founding more states that joined the Union. By 1820 America had 22 states. The frontier was a part of America up until about 1900.

Native Americans. The Indians of the Northwest Territory fought against the Americans as they tried to settle there. A Shawnee chief named Tecumseh organized an alliance of the Mississippi River tribes. The Tecumseh Confederacy was badly hurt when Tecumseh's brother was defeated by William Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. It fell apart in 1813 when Tecumseh was killed while fighting for the British in the War of 1812.



| The Lewis and Clark Expedition and the Louisiana Purchase

Embargo. War in Europe was causing some serious problems for America. Both Britain and France were stopping U.S. ships and taking cargoes that were going to the other side. Moreover, the British were impressing American sailors, “pressing” or forcing the men to serve in their navy. Jefferson was not willing to raise money for a navy to defend the ships.

Jefferson placed an embargo on all trade in 1807. By cutting off supplies to France and Britain, he hoped to avoid further seizures of American ships and their crews. All this embargo did was ruin U.S. trade and force thousands of people to lose their jobs. It was ended in 1809.

War Hawks. Around this time, many new congressmen were elected from the west and the south. These men were called the War Hawks because they wanted war with Britain. The new president, James Madison, tried other ideas, but all of them failed. In 1812 he asked Congress to declare war because of the taking of U.S. cargoes, impressment, British forts in U.S. territory, and the fact the British were giving guns to the Indians. The two-year war was called the War of 1812.

War of 1812. The U.S. began the war by invading Canada. The attacks failed and the British took Detroit. William Henry Harrison was put in command, and he ordered Oliver Perry to get the British off the Great Lakes. Perry built a fleet and defeated the British at the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813. Harrison caught the British when they left Detroit and defeated them at the Battle of the Thames River.

The British blockaded the American coast after several American victories in one-on-one ship battles. The British also landed an army that attacked and burned Washington, D.C. in 1814. They tried to attack Baltimore but were driven back. The failure of the British to take Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor inspired Francis Scott Key to write the “Star Spangled Banner,” our national anthem.

Treaty of Ghent. The British realized that only a long war would bring victory in America. They had been fighting in Europe for 20 years and were tired of war. Both sides met in Ghent in Europe and agreed to a treaty. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war and returned the land taken in battle. Nothing was said about impressment, but with the war over in Europe, it ended.



| Andrew Jackson (a future president) led American troops in the War of 1812..



Name the person, battle, or item.

- 1.73** _____ Young congressmen from the west and south that wanted war
- 1.74** _____ Land west of the Mississippi bought from France for \$15 million in 1803
- 1.75** _____ American victory for control of the Great Lakes, 1813
- 1.76** _____ Jefferson stopped all trade to hurt the Europeans, but only hurt Americans
- 1.77** _____ Treaty that ended the War of 1812
- 1.78** _____ American who won the Battle of Lake Erie
- 1.79** _____ Group that explored the Louisiana Purchase
- 1.80** _____ Shawnee chief, led an alliance of Mississippi Indians
- 1.81** _____ Fort attacked in Baltimore Harbor in 1814
- 1.82** _____ The U.S. national anthem
- 1.83** _____ The name for when the British forced Americans to serve in their navy
- 1.84** _____ Battle, Tecumseh Confederacy defeated by Harrison
- 1.85** _____ City burned by the British in 1814



Answer this question.

- 1.86** What were the four reasons the U.S. went to war with Britain in 1812?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

New Orleans. The greatest American victory of the War of 1812 came after the treaty was signed. The British attacked the city of New Orleans in January of 1815, before news of the treaty reached America. Andrew Jackson defended the city. His men set up defensive walls and the British foolishly marched straight in to attack. Hundreds of British soldiers died, and less than twenty Americans were lost. The victory made Jackson a national hero.

There were two important results of the War of 1812. The first was nationalism or love of the nation. Americans believed they had won the war and were united as never before. The second result was that America began to be a manufacturing nation. The war stopped trade. Northern businessmen had built factories to supply the goods people needed. These men now wanted tariffs to raise the prices of foreign goods and protect their factories.

Florida. After the war, Indians and runaway slaves were raiding the U.S. from Florida. Andrew Jackson was sent in to stop the raids in 1819. Spain realized it could not hold the territory, so in the Adams-Onís Treaty, Spain gave the land to America. In turn, the U.S. government agreed to pay about \$5 million worth of Spanish debts.

Missouri Compromise. In 1820 there were 11 slave states and 11 free states in the U.S. That year Missouri asked to be admitted as a slave state. The North did not want more slave states while the South did. Henry Clay found a compromise, called the Missouri Compromise. Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Also, slavery was forbidden north of Missouri's southern border (36° 30') in the Louisiana Purchase.

Monroe Doctrine. Many of the Spanish colonies had become independent during the wars in Europe. America was afraid that Europe would try to retake these colonies, so President James Monroe issued a statement called the Monroe Doctrine. It said that the countries of Europe could not take any colonies in the Americas that would threaten the United States. This doctrine would be an important part of U.S. foreign policy.

Sectionalism. After the Missouri Compromise, nationalism was replaced by sectionalism. People were more interested in the needs of their section of the country. The North wanted high tariffs, high land prices in the West, no federal money for roads or canals, and no slavery in the territories. The South wanted slavery in the territories, low tariffs, and no federal money for



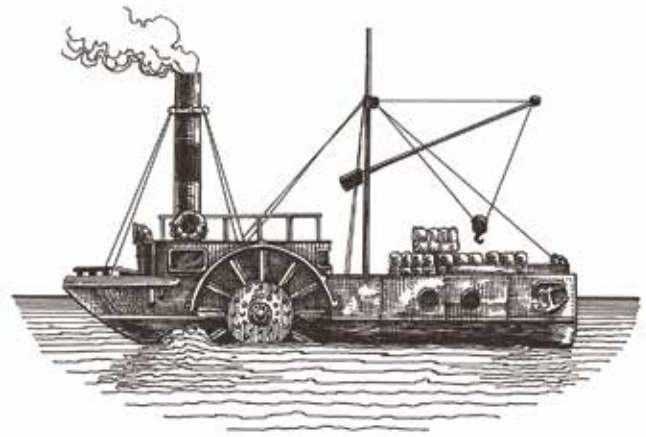
| Missouri Compromise

roads or canals. The West wanted low land prices and federal money for roads and canals. The North and South would argue over tariffs and slavery in the years leading up to the Civil War.

Political divide. In 1824 four men from the Democratic-Republican Party ran for president. Andrew Jackson got the most votes, but not enough. The House of Representatives had to decide the winner. Henry Clay, who had lost, convinced the House to vote for John Quincy Adams, who became president. Adams gave Henry Clay a job in his cabinet.

Jackson was furious. He believed the men had made a deal to take the presidency. The party split because of this. The Democrats followed Jackson. The Whigs followed Adams and Clay.

Roads. The federal government usually would not build roads, so businessmen began to build turnpikes—hard-surface toll roads. The first was the Lancaster Turnpike in Pennsylvania. One major federal road was the National or Cumberland Road that went from Cumberland, Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois. State roads connected it to Baltimore, Maryland on the Atlantic and to St. Louis, Missouri on the Mississippi River. St. Louis became the point where pioneers started their journey further west.



| Steamboats made moving cargo easier.

Steamboats. Rivers and lakes were better ways to ship large loads in the 1800s, but it was too much work to paddle a cargo boat up a river. In 1807 Robert Fulton invented the steamboat. His first ship, the *Clermont*, could travel upriver carrying a load of goods. These boats made two-way river trade possible, increasing trade and prosperity. They were especially important on the huge Mississippi River.

Canals. Canals were built to connect rivers and lakes for trade. These made shortcuts for shipping. The most successful canal was the Erie Canal in New York state. This canal connected the Great Lakes to the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers which flowed into the Atlantic Ocean. Built by the State of New York, it allowed western farmers around the Great Lakes to trade with the port cities of the East.



| The Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.

**Give the information requested.**

1.87 The inventor of the steamboat, his first ship, and the year it was invented:

1.88 The greatest American victory of the War of 1812 and the commander:

1.89 The two parties created when the Democratic-Republicans divided:

1.90 Two important results of the War of 1812: _____

1.91 What the Monroe Doctrine said:

1.92 The important federal road west from Baltimore to St. Louis:

1.93 The most successful canal and what it connected:

1.94 Treaty that added Florida to the U.S. and the soldier who pushed Spain to sign it:

1.95 Terms of the Missouri Compromise:

1.96 When sectionalism occurred, what the North wanted:

a. _____

What the South wanted:

b. _____

What the West wanted:

c. _____



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

SELF TEST 1

Match these people (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|-------------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ | Led the first Europeans to reach America | a. Christopher Columbus |
| 1.02 | _____ | Invented the cotton gin, used interchangeable parts to make guns | b. Ponce de Leon |
| 1.03 | _____ | Set up the Missouri Compromise | c. Samuel de Champlain |
| 1.04 | _____ | Explored and named Florida | d. Henry Hudson |
| 1.05 | _____ | Led the founding of Georgia for debtors | e. George Washington |
| 1.06 | _____ | "Father of New France," founded Quebec | f. William Penn |
| 1.07 | _____ | Discovered America while trying to reach Asia for Spain | g. Roger Williams |
| 1.08 | _____ | Revolutionary War commander, first president | h. Thomas Jefferson |
| 1.09 | _____ | Revolutionary War hero, traitor | i. Benedict Arnold |
| 1.010 | _____ | Explored a river in New York for the Dutch and a bay in Canada for the English | j. Eli Whitney |
| 1.011 | _____ | Hero of the Battle of New Orleans, also forced Spain to give up Florida to the U.S. | k. John Adams |
| 1.012 | _____ | Wealthy Quaker, founder of Delaware and Pennsylvania | l. Henry Clay |
| 1.013 | _____ | Second president | m. Andrew Jackson |
| 1.014 | _____ | Third president, wrote the Declaration of Independence | n. Leif Ericson |
| 1.015 | _____ | Founded Rhode Island | o. James Oglethorpe |

Name the item, war, event, or thing (each answer, 3 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|
| 1.016 | _____ | New France was around the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and this river |
| 1.017 | _____ | New Netherlands became this colony (later a state) when it was taken over by England |
| 1.018 | _____ | The first English colony in America |
| 1.019 | _____ | War between England and France (1754-1763), France lost its American lands |
| 1.020 | _____ | First battle of the American Revolutionary War |
| 1.021 | _____ | Last important battle of the Revolutionary War |
| 1.022 | _____ | Boston's reaction to taxed tea in 1773 |
| 1.023 | _____ | War against Britain over impressment, the capture of U.S. cargoes, and British forts on American land |
| 1.024 | _____ | Land west of the Mississippi River purchased from France in 1803 for 3¢ an acre |
| 1.025 | _____ | First ten amendments to the Constitution |

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---|------------------------------|
| 1.026 | _____ | America's first Constitution, did not give Congress the power to tax | a. Portugal |
| 1.027 | _____ | Brought the Separatists to Plymouth | b. Northwest Passage |
| 1.028 | _____ | Closed Boston Harbor, took away freedoms in Massachusetts | c. fur |
| 1.029 | _____ | Taxes on lead, paint, and tea | d. <i>Mayflower</i> |
| 1.030 | _____ | First steamboat, built by Robert Fulton | e. <i>Clermont</i> |
| 1.031 | _____ | National anthem, written about the defense of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, War of 1812 | f. Maryland |
| 1.032 | _____ | French wanted this product from the New World | g. Townshend Acts |
| 1.033 | _____ | Constitutional Convention, it was agreed that all states would get the same vote in the Senate and would get votes by population in the House | h. Articles of Confederation |
| 1.034 | _____ | A British army was captured by the Americans, France became a U.S. ally in the Revolution | i. Intolerable Act |
| 1.035 | _____ | Colony set up as a refuge for Catholics by Lord Baltimore | j. Saratoga |
| 1.036 | _____ | Many men who explored the New World were looking for this, a way through America to Asia | k. Federalist |
| 1.037 | _____ | The French refused to negotiate with President John Adams' representatives unless a huge bribe was paid first | l. Great Compromise |
| 1.038 | _____ | First nation to find an all-water route from Europe to Asia | m. XYZ Affair |
| 1.039 | _____ | Explored the Louisiana Purchase | n. Lewis and Clark |
| 1.040 | _____ | Political party that favored the U.S. Constitution | o. Star Spangled Banner |

Answer true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.041** _____ The first people to reach America were the Native Americans (Indians).
- 1.042** _____ Hernando de Soto was a fur trader who explored the St. Lawrence River and discovered the Grand Banks.
- 1.043** _____ North Carolina was settled by Puritans fleeing persecution in England. They built large cotton plantations there.
- 1.044** _____ The American colonists had to retreat at the Battle of Bunker Hill after they ran out of gunpowder.
- 1.045** _____ The British had all the advantages in the Revolutionary War.
- 1.046** _____ Baron von Steuben led a British attack on the American army at Valley Forge in the Revolutionary War.
- 1.047** _____ Nathanael Greene drove the British out of the south in the Revolutionary War by winning several large, important battles.
- 1.048** _____ The triangle trade brought slaves across the Middle Passage to the West Indies from Africa to trade them for molasses for America.
- 1.049** _____ James Madison opposed the Constitution and almost succeeded in preventing it from being ratified.
- 1.050** _____ The first two political parties to contest an election in America were the Whigs and the Republicans in 1796.

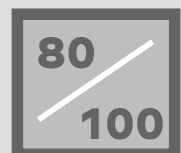


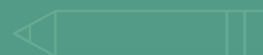
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