



**CALVERT™**  
PUBLICATIONS

**5th grade**

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 501

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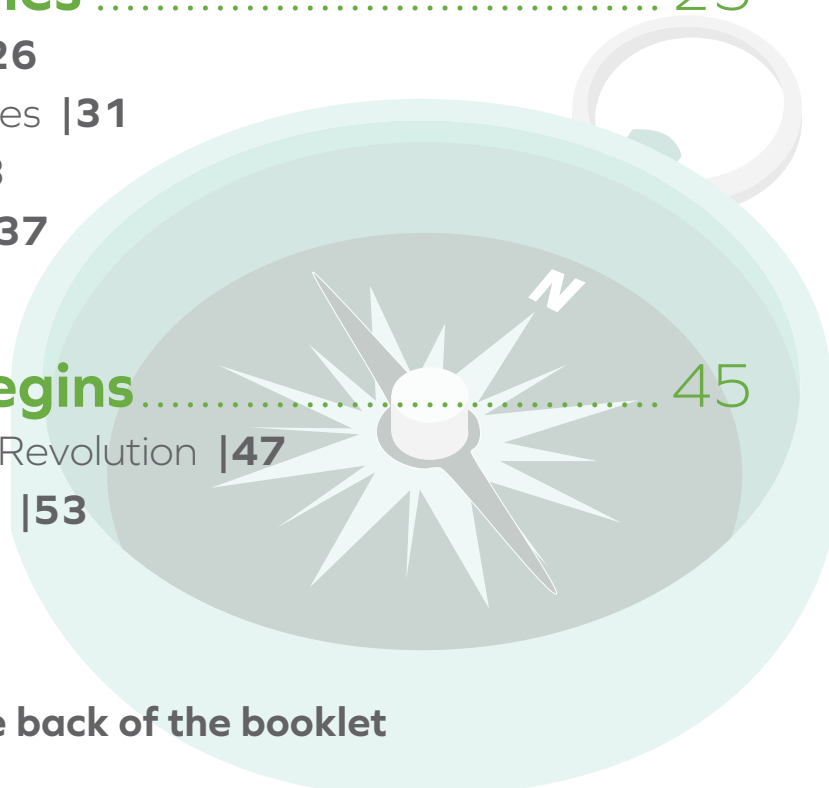
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Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**







| Dias and da Gama routes to India

Prince Henry's ships began sailing down the west coast of Africa in about 1430. Each ship went further than the last one before returning to Portugal. In 1488, a Portuguese ship under the command of Bartholomeu Dias sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, the bottom of Africa. Just ten years later, another Portuguese captain, Vasco da Gama, sailed around Africa to India and back to Portugal. A water route to the Far East had been found!



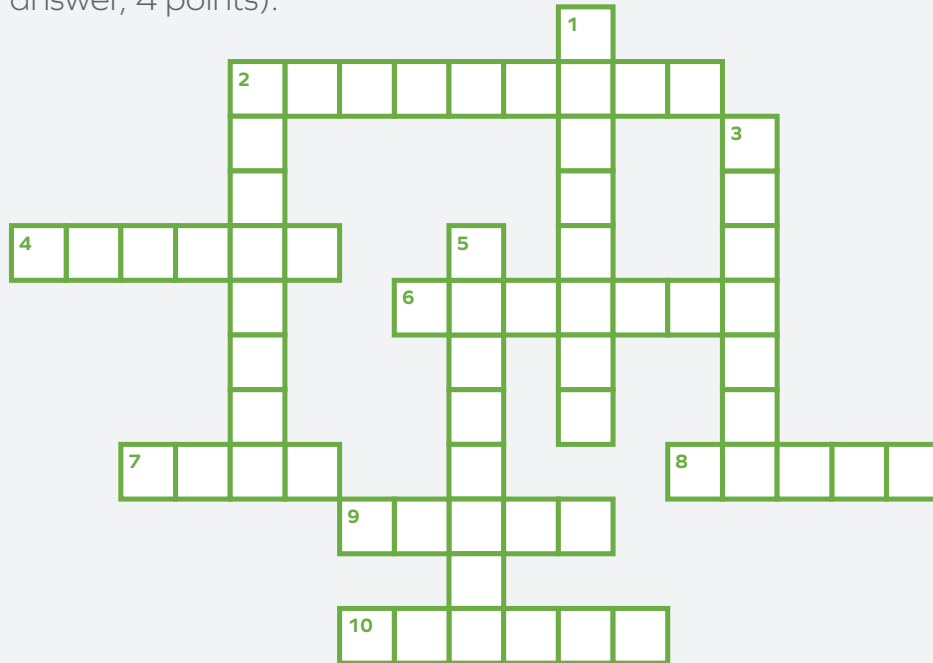
The new route brought changes to Europe. Spices became cheaper and more plentiful. Portugal and its merchants grew rich from the trade with the Far East. Portugal protected its new wealth by setting up forts along the coast of Africa to make sure other nations did not trade along "their" route. Other nations had already begun to search for their own route east.

Since most educated people knew the world was a sphere, several thought of sailing west, around the world to reach Asia. But, no one was certain how far west a ship would have to sail to get there. Ships usually sailed along coastlines. Sailing out into the open ocean, without any promise of land nearby was a frightening thought. Moreover, no one knew what dangers or monsters lay out away from land. It would take a brave and determined man to face such a great unknown.

# SELF TEST 1

Complete this puzzle using the last names of the explorers. Do not leave spaces in the names (each answer, 4 points).

1.01



## ACROSS

2. Founder of Quebec, explored Upstate New York, the west end of the St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario and Huron, "Father of New France," Samuel de \_\_\_\_
4. Sailed for the Dutch and the English, explored the main river of New York and the largest bay in Canada, Henry \_\_\_\_
6. Explored the Mississippi River with Jacques Marquette, Louis \_\_\_\_
7. Explored and named Florida looking for the Fountain of Youth, Ponce de \_\_\_\_
8. English sea dog who sailed around the world robbing the Spanish, Sir Francis \_\_\_\_
9. Sailed for England in 1497 and found the Grand Banks, John \_\_\_\_
10. Spanish conquistador, explored the land between the Mississippi River and Florida, Hernando \_\_\_\_

## DOWN

1. Sailed for Spain, led the first voyage around the world, Ferdinand \_\_\_\_
2. Spanish conquistador, explored Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico looking for seven cities of gold, Francisco \_\_\_\_
3. Explored and named the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal, Jacques \_\_\_\_
5. Discovered the New World sailing for Spain in 1492 while trying to sail to Asia, Christopher \_\_\_\_



| Pilgrims going to church

**Plymouth.** Another English colony began in Massachusetts in 1620. It was called Plymouth. It was founded by a group of Puritans who landed there by accident. Puritans had fled to the New World to practice their religion differently than that of the Church of England, which had become corrupt in its beliefs and practices. They were supposed to go to Virginia, but they missed and landed in Massachusetts. We call these people the Pilgrims.

England had a church run by the government that everyone was supposed to attend. People called *Separatists* wanted to separate from the Anglican (English) Church and practice their religion in the way they believed was right. The Pilgrims were Separatists who fled to Holland and then, later, to America, intending to settle in Virginia.

They sailed from England in 1620 on board a ship called the *Mayflower*. The ship was very crowded and the trip difficult. Many people were sick by the time the ship accidentally landed in Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts. Because it was November, the colonists needed to build homes before winter began. They decided not to waste more time sailing south, but to settle where they were. Since they were not in Virginia, they had no government for their colony. So, they signed the *Mayflower Compact*, an agreement to form their own government. This was the first of many agreements written in America to establish a government.

The colonists elected a **governor** and began building their colony. As in Virginia, many of the people died of hunger and disease the first winter. A Native American man of the Patuxet tribe named Squanto, who spoke English and had lost all of his family, came to stay with them. He helped them trade with the Native American people in the area. He also showed them what to plant in the spring, where to fish, and how to hunt. The colonists worked hard and had a good harvest in the fall. They invited the nearby Wampanoag tribe, who had become their friends, to come to a three day feast to give thanks to God. This was the first Thanksgiving.

The little colony grew as more of the Pilgrims came to join them. They were illegally on the land in the beginning; but by 1621, they were given ownership of it. They never were given a royal charter, which would have made them an independent colony. Plymouth was later joined to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which did have a charter.

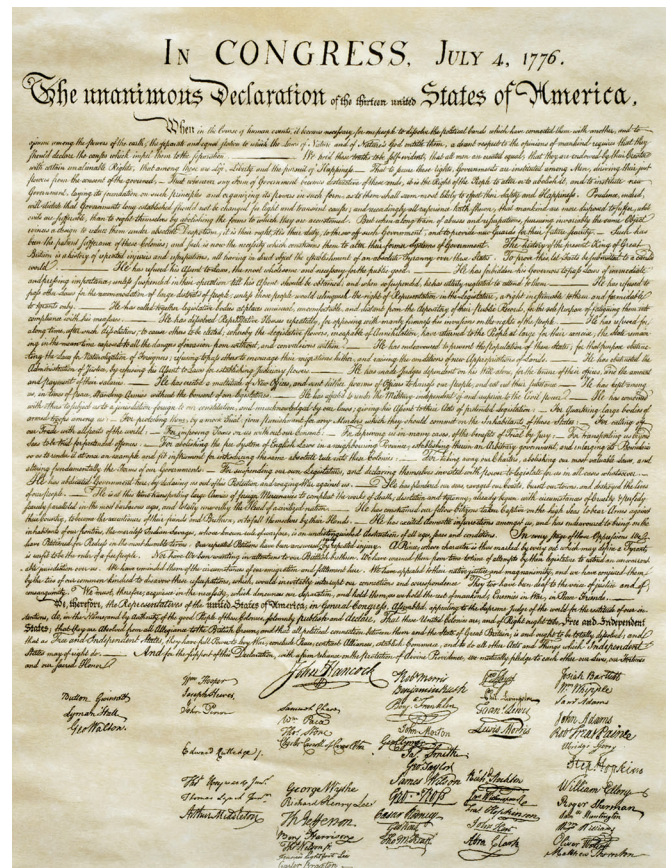


**Declaration of Independence.** The American people finally decided that they were not going to get what they wanted from the British government. A man named Thomas Paine wrote a very important pamphlet called *Common Sense* in 1776. In it, he wrote that common sense required that the colonies be free and independent of Britain. Copies of the pamphlet were read by people all over the colonies and the people agreed with him. Because of that pamphlet, many Americans finally decided to fight, not for their rights as Englishmen, but for their freedom as Americans.

The Continental Congress began to debate whether they should declare independence in June of 1776. A committee was chosen to write a paper declaring independence and explaining the reasons for it. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin were on the committee, but Jefferson did the writing. The paper he wrote is called the Declaration of Independence. Many strong words in it tell about how the rights of the Americans were ignored by the British government. An important part of it reads:

**We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men are created equal;  
that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights;  
that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;...**

Congress voted for independence on July 2, 1776. However, the Declaration of Independence was not accepted until two days later on July 4, 1776, which became the day Americans celebrate their nation's birthday. However, this was only a declaration, the Americans still had to win the war before they were truly free.

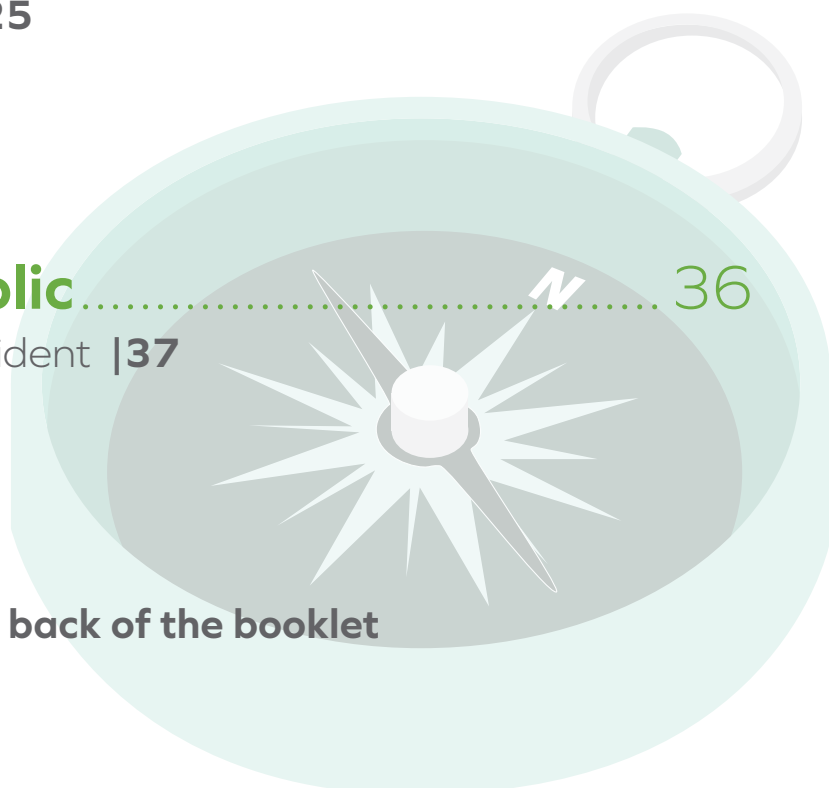


| The Declaration of Independence

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 502

## A NEW NATION

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Test	<b>Pull-out at the back of the booklet</b>





| The United States in 1776 (including the major battles of the Revolutionary War)

He had fought in the French and Indian War and the Virginia militia. He was a man that soldiers trusted, and he was a clever fighter. Washington wanted to drive the British out of Boston, but he could not until March of 1776.

A group of patriots called the “Green Mountain Boys,” led by Ethan Allen, had captured Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain in 1775. This was an important fort because the British could invade New York from Canada along the lake. (Roads were really bad in America. Traveling along rivers or lakes was much better.) Also, the patriots captured the fort’s **cannons**. Henry Knox

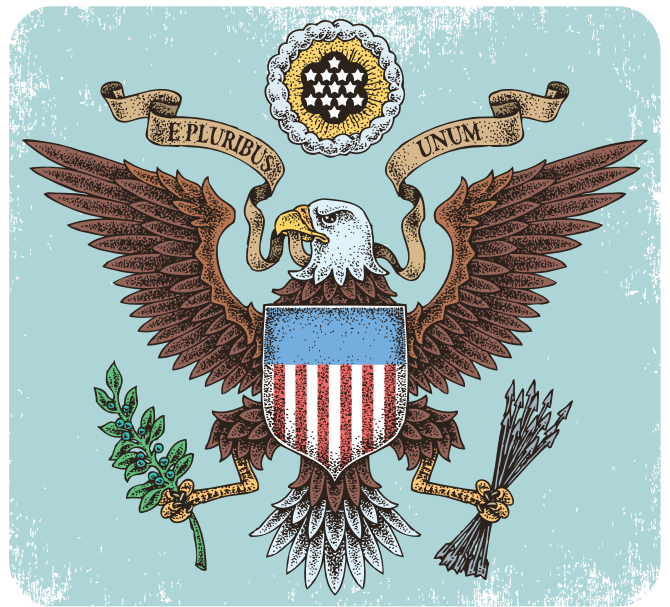
Amendments Nine and Ten are protections against things the writers may have forgotten. The Ninth says that the people may have other rights not listed in the Constitution and those are still protected. The Tenth says that any power not given to the federal government belongs to the states or the people.

**Symbols.** Countries chose flags and seals as symbols of their nation. Our flag was named the “Stars and Stripes.” The Continental Congress voted in June 14, 1777 to make a flag with thirteen stripes of red and white with a blue square in the corner. In that square were thirteen stars. The stars and stripes were symbols of the thirteen states of the new country. Later, when a new state joined the Union, another star and stripe were added. However, people realized that adding more and more stripes would make the flag very crowded, so Congress decided that only stars would be added for new states. The flag would keep the thirteen stripes to remind people of how the nation began.

The Great Seal of the United States is a symbol that is put on our important papers, buildings, and money. The front of the Great Seal has a bald eagle on it, our national bird. It is holding an olive branch of peace and arrows of war. This shows our country is ready for war or peace. The seal also has our **motto** in Latin: *E Pluribus Unum*, One Out of Many (our one nation was created by many states). The back of the seal shows an unfinished pyramid thirteen blocks tall, showing that the nation would grow. It is watched over by the eye of God.



| Flag of the United States designed by Francis Hopkinson in 1777



| Great Seal of the United States



### 3. A NEW REPUBLIC

This section will talk about the new American government, which got off to a great start. George Washington was chosen to be our first president. He made wise choices on what to do and who should help him. These choices helped the new government to be strong and fair.

This section will also discuss what life was like in the new United States. It was mostly a nation of farmers; however, the very first factories had been built in the north. These factories started with new ideas brought from Europe. The invention of the cotton gin made cotton the main crop of the south and made slavery more important there.

Also, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton started the nation's first political parties. The new parties, the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists, both had men run for president after George Washington retired. This set the pattern we still follow today in choosing presidents. The new president faced new and old problems, dealing with the war going on in Europe.

## Objectives

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

5. Describe the problems and actions of the first president of the United States.
6. Describe life in the United States when the new government began.
7. Describe the beginning of political parties and important events under the second president of the United States.



## Life in America

**North.** In the 1790s, more people worked on farms than those who worked at almost all other kinds of work. People made many of the things they needed like tools and clothes. The farmers would sell some of their crops and use the money for things they could not make. These things, like shoes, silverware, and guns, were made by craftsmen or brought over from Europe.

In New England, the soil was rocky and poor. Many of these families had to find other ways to make money. They turned to the sea to do that. As a result, New England became famous for its ships and fishing. The huge forests provided lumber to build ships, and these ships brought in large catches of fish from the Grand Banks. New England also was a center for the whaling industry. Oils and parts from these huge sea animals were used for lamp oil, candles, and making perfume.

Shipbuilding, fishing, and whaling led to trade with other parts of the world. Many wealthy northern families built their fortunes trading goods from America with those of the West Indies and Europe. Trade also became important in the Middle States. The fine harbors at New York City and Philadelphia were filled with goods from all over the world that the new nation needed. Many of the wealthy men who owned the ships took some of their money to start factories in America.

It was in New England that American **manufacturing** began. The *Industrial Revolution*, the change from handmade to machine-made goods, started about this time. It began in Great Britain where new inventions made it possible to spin thread and weave cloth using machines. The machines were powered by water wheels that turned in fast-moving streams. They made more cloth, faster than people could by hand. Britain protected these machines with strict laws. Plans for the machines and people who knew how to build them were not supposed to leave the country.

However, the Americans found a way to get the plans for the machines. A man named Samuel Slater worked in the cloth factories in Britain. He memorized the plans for the machines and snuck out of the country to America. He built the first American cloth factory in Connecticut



| Yarn in a weaving mill

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 503

## A TIME OF TESTING

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Test	<b>Pull-out at the back of the booklet</b>



# Vocabulary

**Study these new words.** Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this unit.

**desert** (di zèrt'). To go away and leave a person or place, especially one that should not be left; forsake.

**dictator** (dik' tā tər). A person who rules, using complete authority.

**expedition** (ek' spə dish' ən). A journey for a special purpose, such as exploration or scientific study.

**ransom** (ran' səm). The price paid or demanded before a captive is set free.

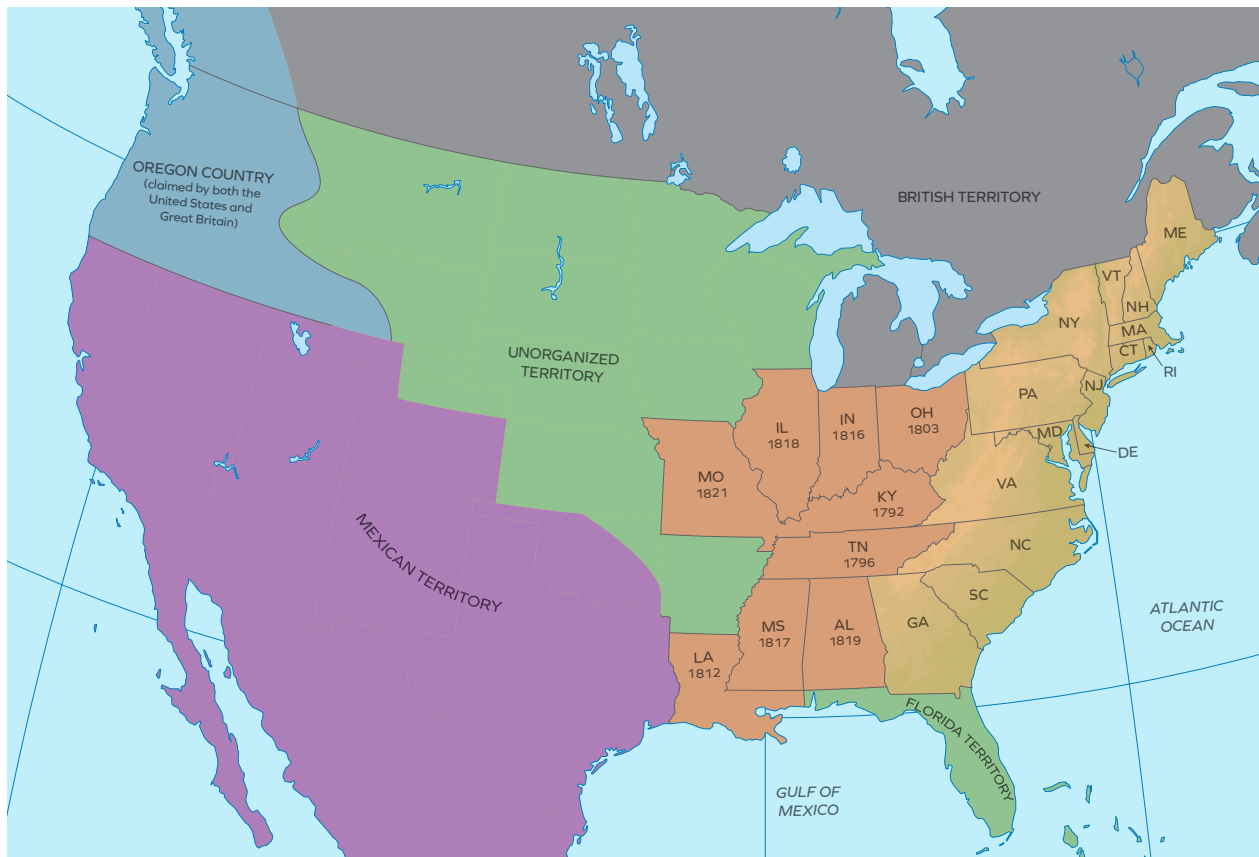
**sapling** (sap' ling). A young tree.

**shingle** (shing' gəl). A thin piece of wood or other material; used to cover roofs and walls; shingles are laid in overlapping rows with the thicker end showing.

**subdue** (səb dü'). To overcome by force; conquer.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this unit appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



| The United States in about 1830



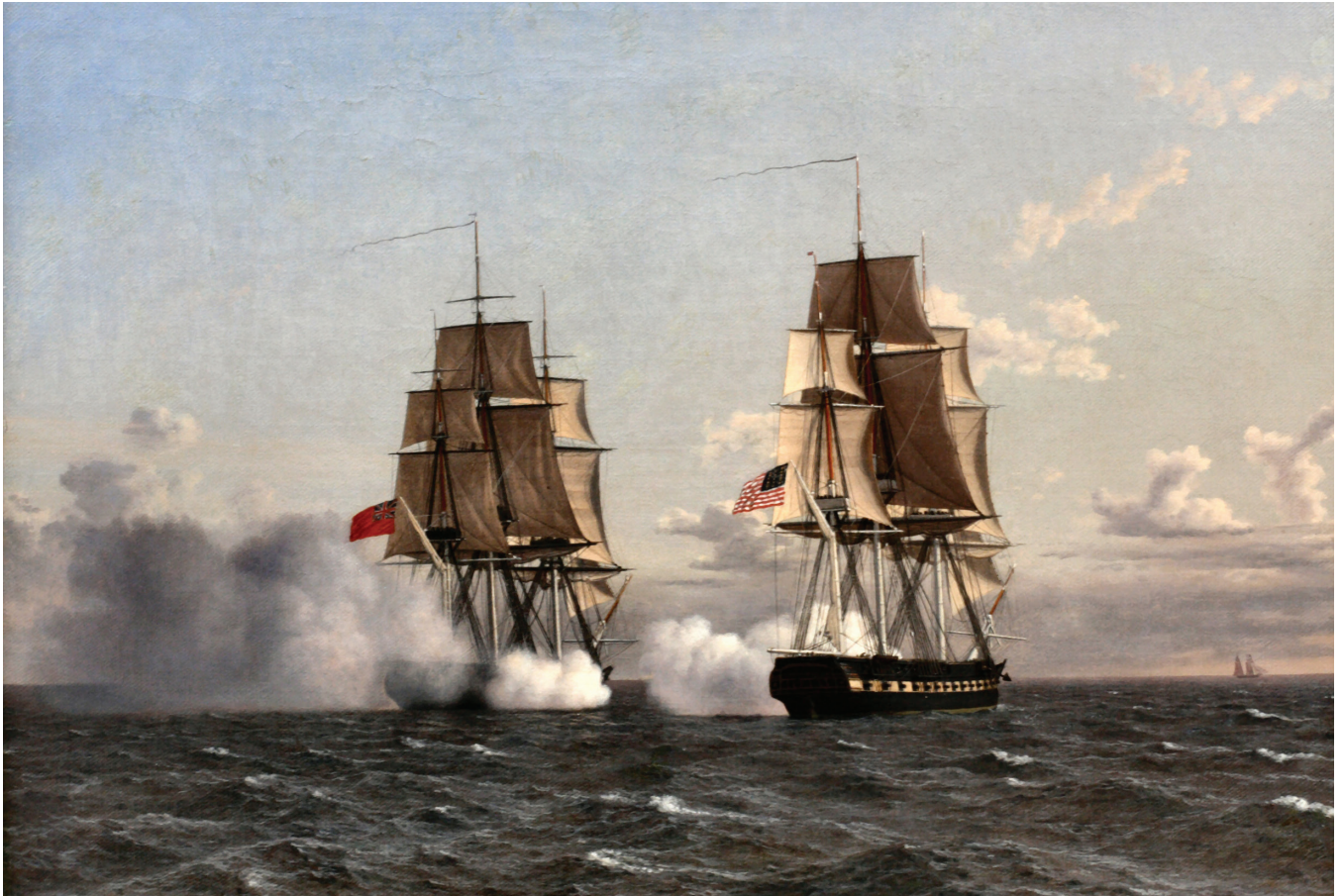
## British Problems

**Impressment.** Life in the British navy was very difficult. Sailors had bad food, filthy places to sleep, no freedom, and they were beaten anytime they broke the ship's rules. As a result, few people wanted to work as sailors on the ships. Many of the sailors were men seized in Britain and forced to work in the navy. Some British sailors would **desert** their ships and go to work on American ships. They were treated much better there. Many of these men even became U.S. citizens.

During the long war with France, Britain desperately needed men for its navy. They were stopping U.S. ships to make sure they were not trading with France. They began to search those ships for British sailors who had escaped. However, they needed men so badly that they were not at all careful about who they took.

A British warship would stop an American merchant ship sailing on the ocean. The American ship was usually unarmed while the British ship had cannons. The Americans had no choice but to let the British come aboard.

A British officer would check the cargo and take it if he thought it might be headed for France.



| British warship attacking the *U.S.S. Chesapeake*

The whole nation was proud and happy. They were glad to be Americans. This is called *nationalism*, the love of your own nation. The young nation had survived a tough test and come out united.

A second result of the war came from all the trouble with trade. During the embargo and the war, trade had been almost impossible. Many of the rich merchants of the northeast, therefore, began to build more factories. These could make the goods America could not get from Europe during the war. This started America on the way to becoming the greatest manufacturing nation on earth.

The new factories in the northeast also changed things for the U.S. government. Tariffs had been used only to raise money the government needed before the War of 1812. After the war, they were used to protect American manufacturing.

Tariffs protected American factories by making **foreign** goods more expensive. The cost of the tariff was added onto the price of foreign goods. For example, suppose American hammers sold for 5¢, but the British hammers were 4¢. People naturally bought the British hammers. The American factory would close because no one was buying their hammers. The factory workers would lose their jobs. However, if a 2¢ tariff was put on the British goods, it raised their price to 6¢. People then bought the cheaper American hammers.

The factory owner made money and hired more people to make more hammers. However, this only helped factories. Farmers had to pay 5¢ for their hammers instead of 4¢. Tariffs made all the things they had to buy more expensive. They did not like this.

In places like the South and West, where there were very few factories, tariffs were not popular. However, as more and more factories were built, tariffs got higher and higher. The rich and powerful North wanted more of them, while the South and West wanted less.



| Tariffs on British goods made people buy more American products.



### Answer these questions.

2.20

What was the name of the treaty that ended the War of 1812?

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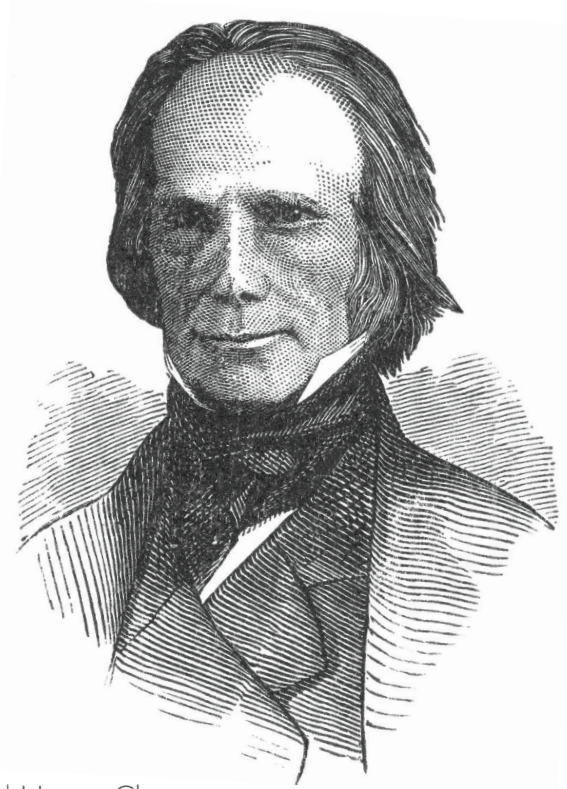
2.21

Who was the hero of the Battle of New Orleans? \_\_\_\_\_

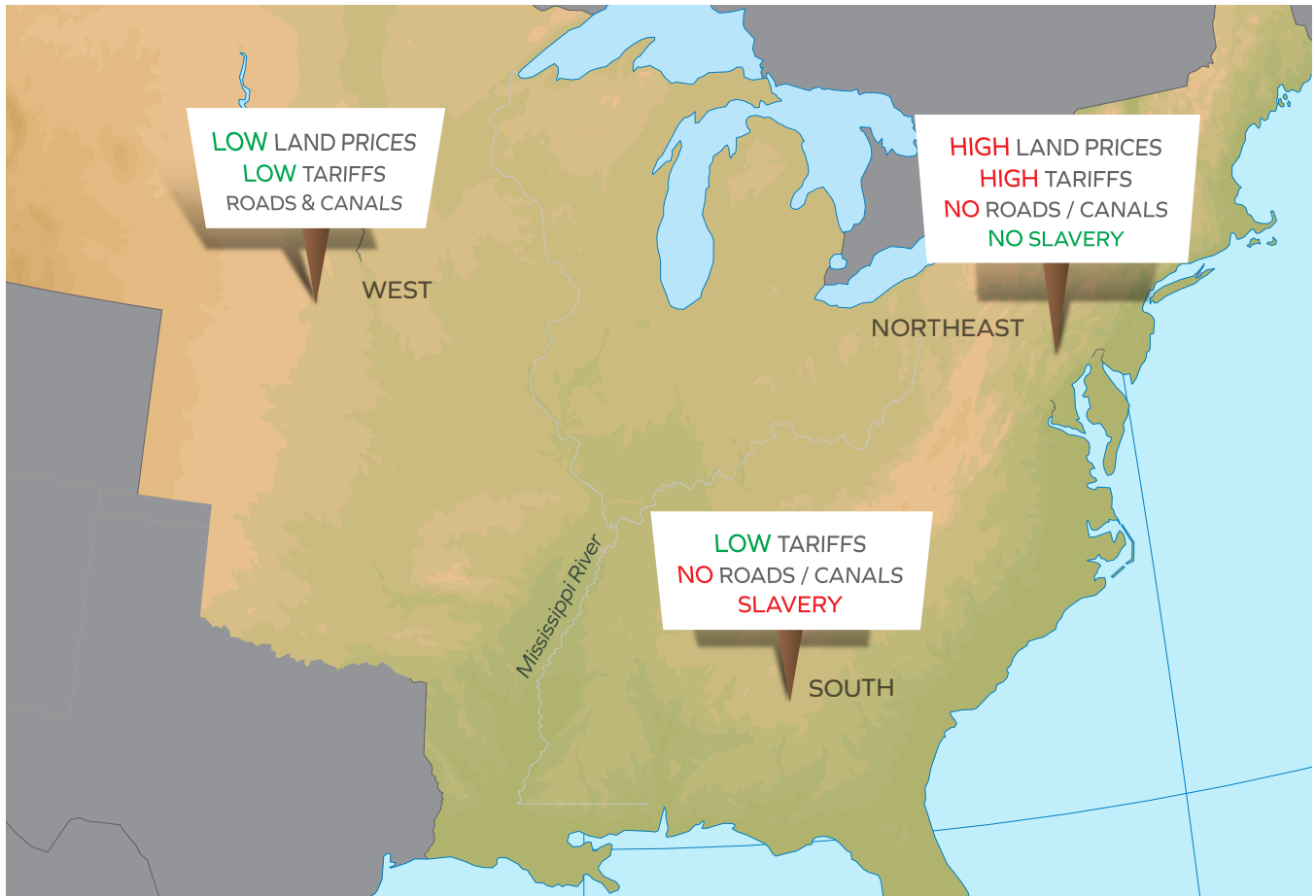
**American System.** Henry Clay of Kentucky had been one of the War Hawks. He was a very good public speaker. He was a leader in the House of Representatives and would be one in the Senate later in his life. He was a Democratic-Republican, but he really believed in a strong federal government. In 1823, he was the Speaker of the House—the head of the House of Representatives.

Clay wanted to make something he called the “American System” to help the whole country. His system was to raise tariffs to protect American factories and use the money to build roads and canals for the farmers. Farmers could use the roads to bring in food and supplies the factories needed. The whole country would **benefit**. The farmers would have a place to sell their crops and the factories a place to sell the things they built. Many people liked this idea.

However, President Monroe was a stubborn believer in Democratic-Republican ideas. He wanted to do only what the Constitution allowed. He did not believe the federal government could use money to build roads or canals inside any one state. Most of the roads had to be built between cities in one state which would connect to roads from another state. Since most of the roads did not cross state lines, Monroe would not sign the laws to build them. The tariffs, however, were passed (became law). That made the South very angry because they had to pay higher prices without getting anything for it.



| Henry Clay



### | Regional differences

Each section of the U.S., the North, South, and West, had its own list of what it wanted from the government.

The North (north and east of the Appalachians) wanted high tariffs to protect their factories. They also wanted land in the west (sold by the government) to be expensive. They did not want their factory workers to move west and buy land. They also did not want more states joining the Union that would vote against tariffs. For those same reasons, they did not want the federal government to build roads and canals that would allow the West to trade its crops with the east. That would encourage people to move west. The North also did not want slavery in the new territories.

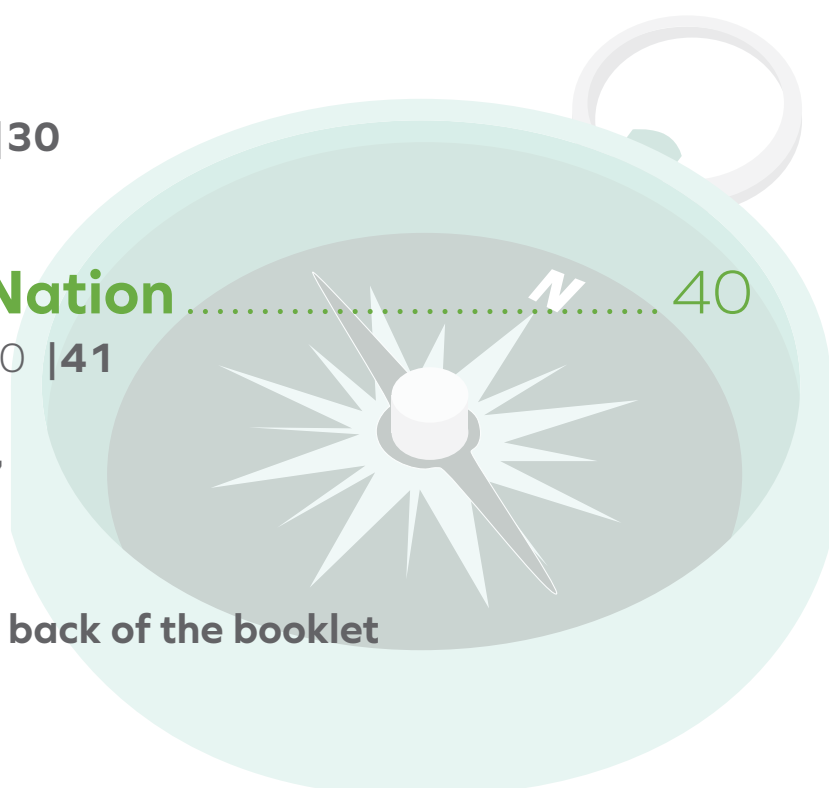
The South, on the other hand, wanted low tariffs. Tariffs hurt foreign trade and increased prices. The South sold most of its cotton and many of its other crops in Europe. They wanted more, not less, trade with Europe. They also opposed having the federal government build roads and canals in the West. They traded with Europe and saw no need for those things. Most importantly, the South wanted slavery to spread west into the territories. That way there would be more slave-holding states to vote in the Congress.



# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 504

## A GROWING NATION

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Self Test 3	53
Test	Pull-out at the back of the booklet





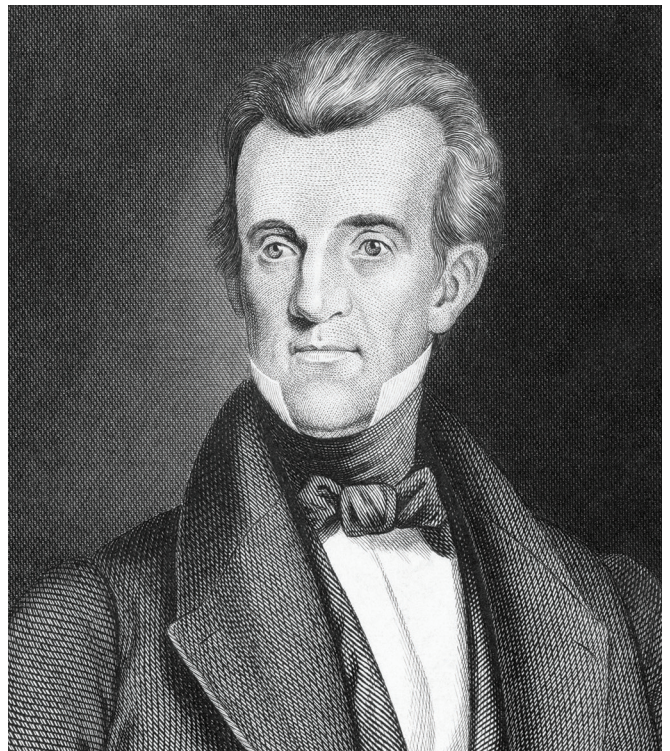
The Whigs did not **campaign** on the issues that were important to the country, like the tariff or a national bank. Instead, they made the campaign a big party to advertise their candidate. This would be more and more the way of presidential campaigns. The Whigs made a snappy slogan for their candidates: "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." They also called Harrison the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" candidate. (Log cabins were the homes of the pioneers, and hard cider was their drink. In fact, Harrison was a wealthy Ohio landowner, but no one cared.) All over the country, the Whigs held political meetings with models of log cabins and gallons of free hard cider to drink. Harrison won the election.

**Shortest presidency.** William Henry Harrison was sixty-eight when he became president in 1841. (At that time, the president was elected in November and inaugurated in March of the next year. The inauguration was moved to January in 1933.) Harrison gave a two-hour speech at his inauguration in a chilly rain. He caught a cold and then **pneumonia**. He died after just 31 days in office. John Tyler, our 10th president, became the first vice president to move to the White House because the president died.

**James K. Polk.** John Tyler did not get along well with the Whig Party. He did not want a national bank or the federal roads that were the goals of his party. He vetoed many of the laws passed by the Whig Congress. This made his own people very angry with him. All but one man in Tyler's cabinet resigned, and the Whigs began calling him "His Accidency." They would not choose him again as their candidate in 1844. Instead, they chose Henry Clay.



| Tecumseh allied the Shawnee people with the British in the War of 1812.

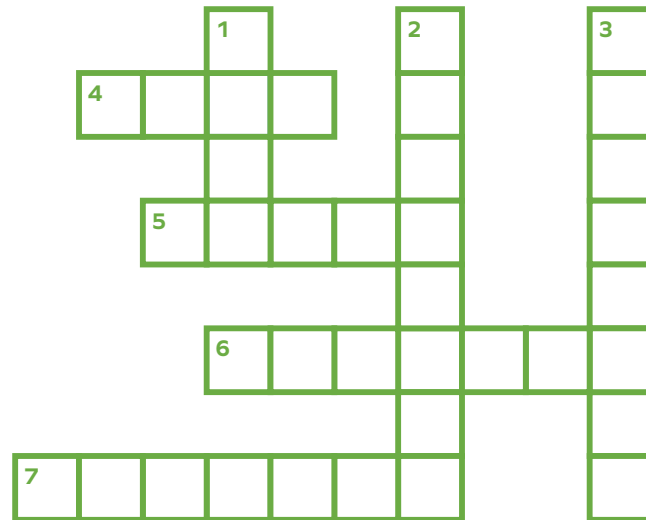


| James K. Polk



**Complete this crossword puzzle for review.** Do not put spaces in the names.

1.32



### ACROSS

4. 11th president, Manifest Destiny
5. 10th president, His Accidency
6. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
7. 7th president, Old Hickory

### DOWN

1. Great Compromiser
2. 9th president, shortest presidency
3. 8th president, Panic of 1837



**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.





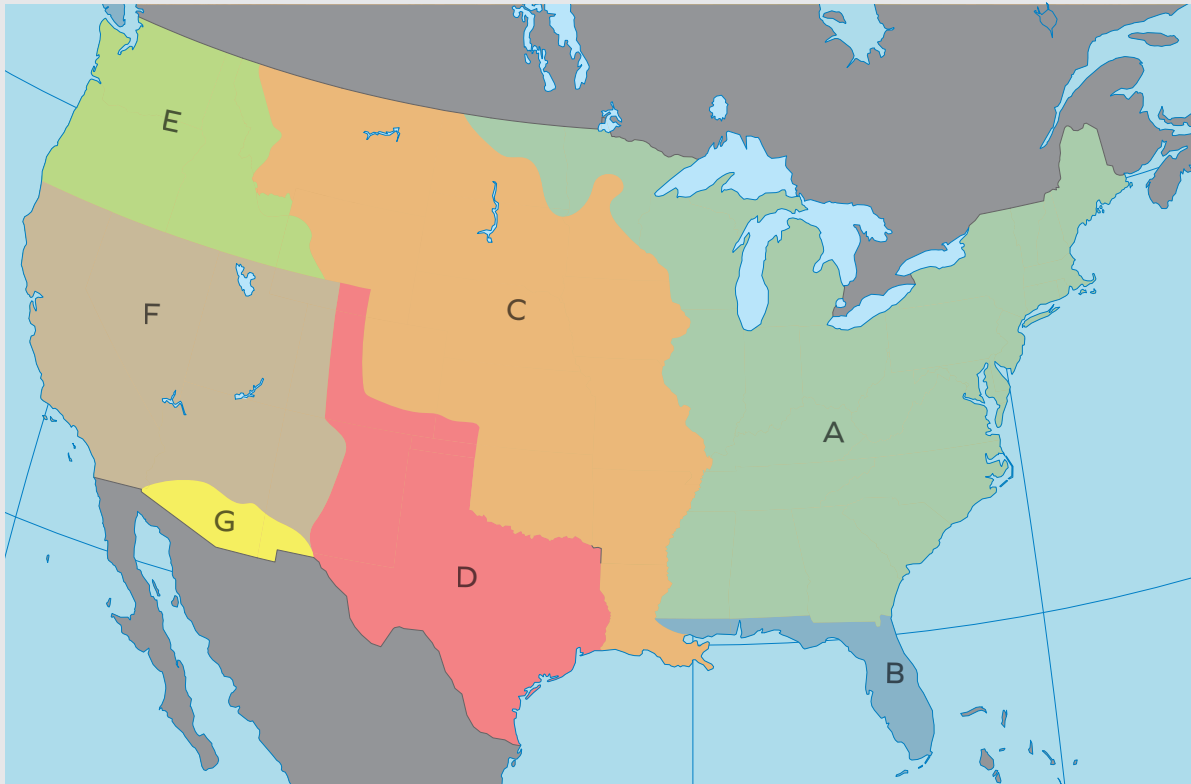
| Many immigrants came through Ellis Island in New York.

**Immigration.** Many people came to America from Europe in the 1800s. The cheap land and factory jobs encouraged people to seek a better life in a new land. Many of the immigrants in the early 1800s came from Germany and Ireland. Germany had many rebellions in the 1840s, so people fled to the U.S. to find a safer and more secure life. The Irish, however, fled poverty and death when they came to America.

Ireland was a land that lived under the worst of the old European forms of government. Britain ruled Ireland and gave the Irish no representation in the government that ruled them. Most of the land was owned by wealthy British nobles and worked by poor Irish farmers. The Irish people lived mainly on potatoes. In 1840 as a result of a disease, potatoes began to rot in the ground. The Irish people began to die of hunger by the thousands. Hundreds of thousands migrated to the United States to escape the Potato Famine in the 1840s and 1850s. Being poor, these people settled mainly in the cities of the east, giving Boston and New York City large numbers of new Irish citizens.

**Camp Meetings.** You may remember the Great Awakening, a revival that took place just before the Revolution. In the early 1800s, there was another revival in America. This one was called the Second Great Awakening. Many of the people who came came together at *camp meetings*.

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 504: TEST



**Choose the correct letter for each section of land added to the U.S.** (each answer, 3 points).

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ Louisiana Purchase | 2. _____ Oregon Cession  |
| 3. _____ Texas Annexation   | 4. _____ Mexican Cession |
| 5. _____ Gadsden Purchase   |                          |

**Choose the correct letter** (each answer, 3 points).

6. \_\_\_\_\_ was the American general who captured Matamoros and Monterrey in the Mexican War as well as becoming president.  
 a. Winfield Scott    b. Andrew Jackson    c. Zachary Taylor    d. Sam Houston
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the president who encouraged the Spoils System, was the first president born poor, and destroyed the National Bank.  
 a. Henry Clay    b. Andrew Jackson    c. James Polk    d. Sam Houston
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was the crisis in which South Carolina tried to stop the tariff.  
 a. Nullification    b. Manifest Destiny    c. Trail of Tears    d. Abolition

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 505

## A NATION DIVIDED

Introduction | **3**

### **1. The Civil War** ..... **5**

Starting and Strategy | **6**

Before Gettysburg | **10**

Union Victorious | **16**

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### **2. Reconstruction** ..... **23**

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Radical Reconstruction | **27**

Corruption | **30**

Self Test 2 | **34**

### **3. The Gilded Age** ..... **37**

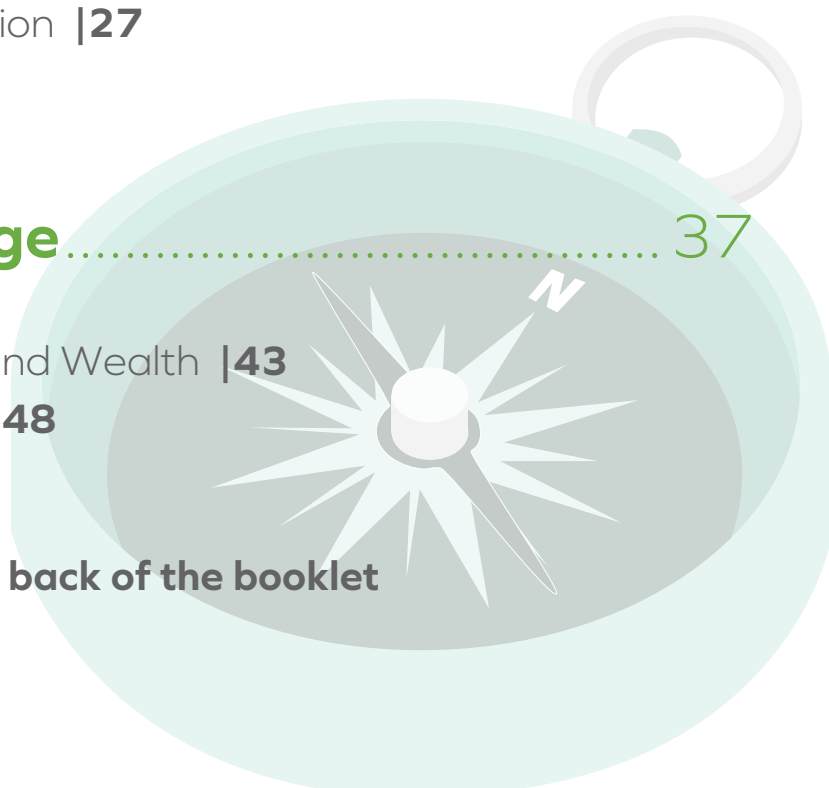
Frontier's End | **39**

Growth of Industry and Wealth | **43**

Problems in Power | **48**

Self Test 3 | **54**

Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**







- 1.16** The first battle of ironclad ships was between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.17** Lincoln's order that freed the enslaved people in the Confederacy was called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
It was issued after a Union victory at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.18** General \_\_\_\_\_ organized and trained the Union army after First Bull Run, but hesitated to use it.

**More Confederate victories.** Lincoln finally lost patience with McClellan, who did not chase Lee after Antietam. He put Ambrose Burnside in command. Burnside promptly attacked Lee and lost at the Battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. Lincoln changed generals again to General Joseph Hooker who rebuilt the army and attacked Lee in the Spring of 1863 at Chancellorsville. Lee had half as many men as Hooker, yet he won the four-day long battle. However, the South suffered a serious loss when Stonewall Jackson was accidentally shot and killed by his own men.

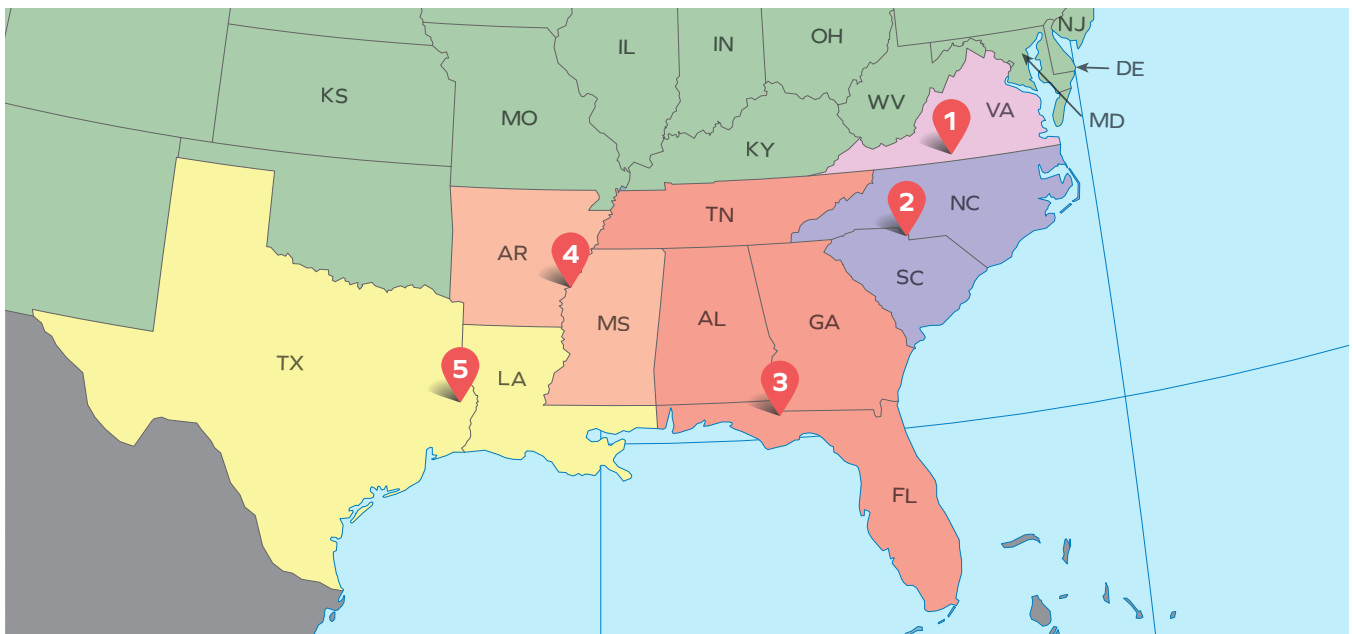
## Radical Reconstruction

**Life in the South.** The war had destroyed the South. The few factories were not working. The plantation owners had lost their workers and did not have money for seeds or horses to pull plows. All of the wealth of the Confederacy was gone. The government **bonds** were no good and neither was the money. The former rich aristocrats were poor and very bitter.

The end of slavery was a shock to the South. Millions of freedmen were suddenly pulled out of the only life they knew. They were free, but they had no education, no job skills, and no money. The Freedmen's Bureau was set up to teach them to read and figure, give them food and clothing, and give them government land. The Bureau did teach many of the former slaves to read. However, it was not able to get land for them. Most black people were forced to take low paying city jobs or work for their former masters as sharecroppers. Sharecroppers raised crops on a piece of land and paid rent by giving the owner part of the crop.

**Military occupation.** Congress took control of Reconstruction in 1867. This was called *Radical or Congressional Reconstruction*. Tennessee, which had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, was readmitted to the Union. The other ten states of the South were divided into five military districts, each under the command of a Union general. Federal troops were put in the South to force obedience. Most of the former Confederate leaders were denied the right to vote or hold office.

The path to rejoining the Union was also set up by Congress. Election boards were organized to approve voters. All adult black men and certain white men were registered. Each state had to write a constitution that protected the voting rights of black people. The new state governments also had to approve the Fourteenth Amendment. Then, the state could be readmitted to the Union.



| The five military districts



**3.24** What happened to factories after the Civil War?

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**3.25** How did Standard Oil achieve control of the American oil industry?

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| Andrew Carnegie made a fortune in steel.



| Thomas Edison invented the filament lightbulb





**Before you take this last Self Test, you may want to do one or more of these self checks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Read the objectives. See if you can do them.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Restudy the material related to any objectives that you cannot do.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Use the **SQ3R** study procedure to review the material:
  - a. **S**can the sections.
  - b. **Q**uestion yourself.
  - c. **R**ead to answer your questions.
  - d. **R**ecite the answers to yourself.
  - e. **R**evue areas you did not understand.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Review all vocabulary, activities, and Self Tests, writing a correct answer for every wrong answer.

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 506

## A CHANGING NATION

Introduction | **3**

### **1. The Progressive Era** ..... **5**

Reform | **6**

Spanish-American War | **10**

Progressive Presidents | **13**

Self Test 1 | **17**

### **2. World War I** ..... **20**

War in Europe | **21**

Choosing Sides | **26**

America Fights | **29**

A Bad Peace | **32**

Self Test 2 | **36**

### **3. The Roaring Twenties** ..... **39**

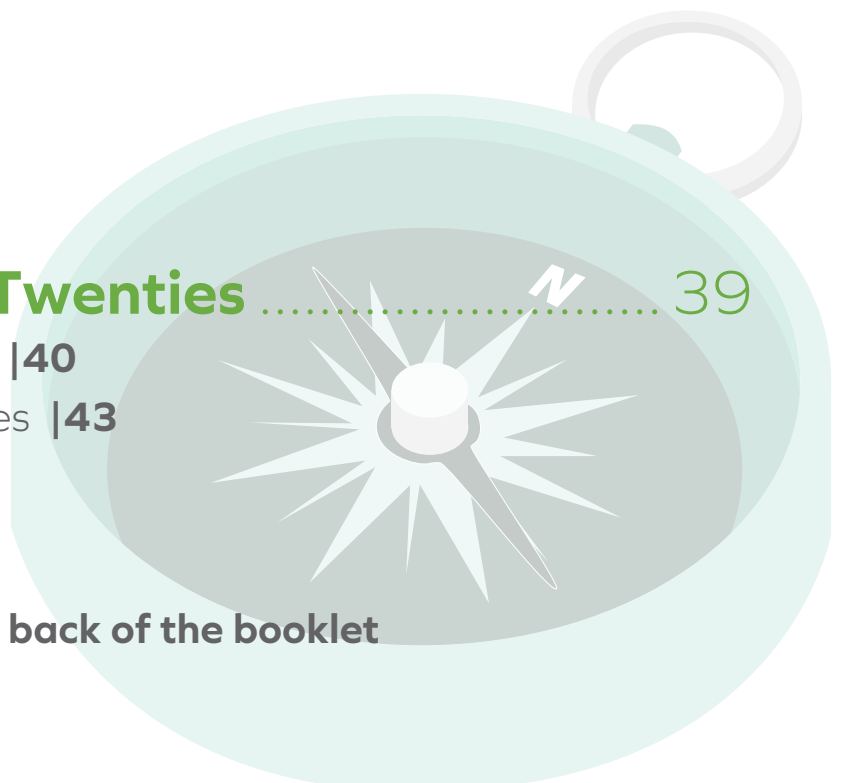
Return to Normalcy | **40**

New Toys and Games | **43**

The Crash | **47**

Self Test 3 | **50**

Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**





A large, green-tinted image of the Statue of Liberty serves as the background for the page. The statue is shown from the waist up, holding a torch in its right hand and a tablet in its left. The background is a solid green color at the top, transitioning to a lighter green at the bottom.

# A CHANGING NATION

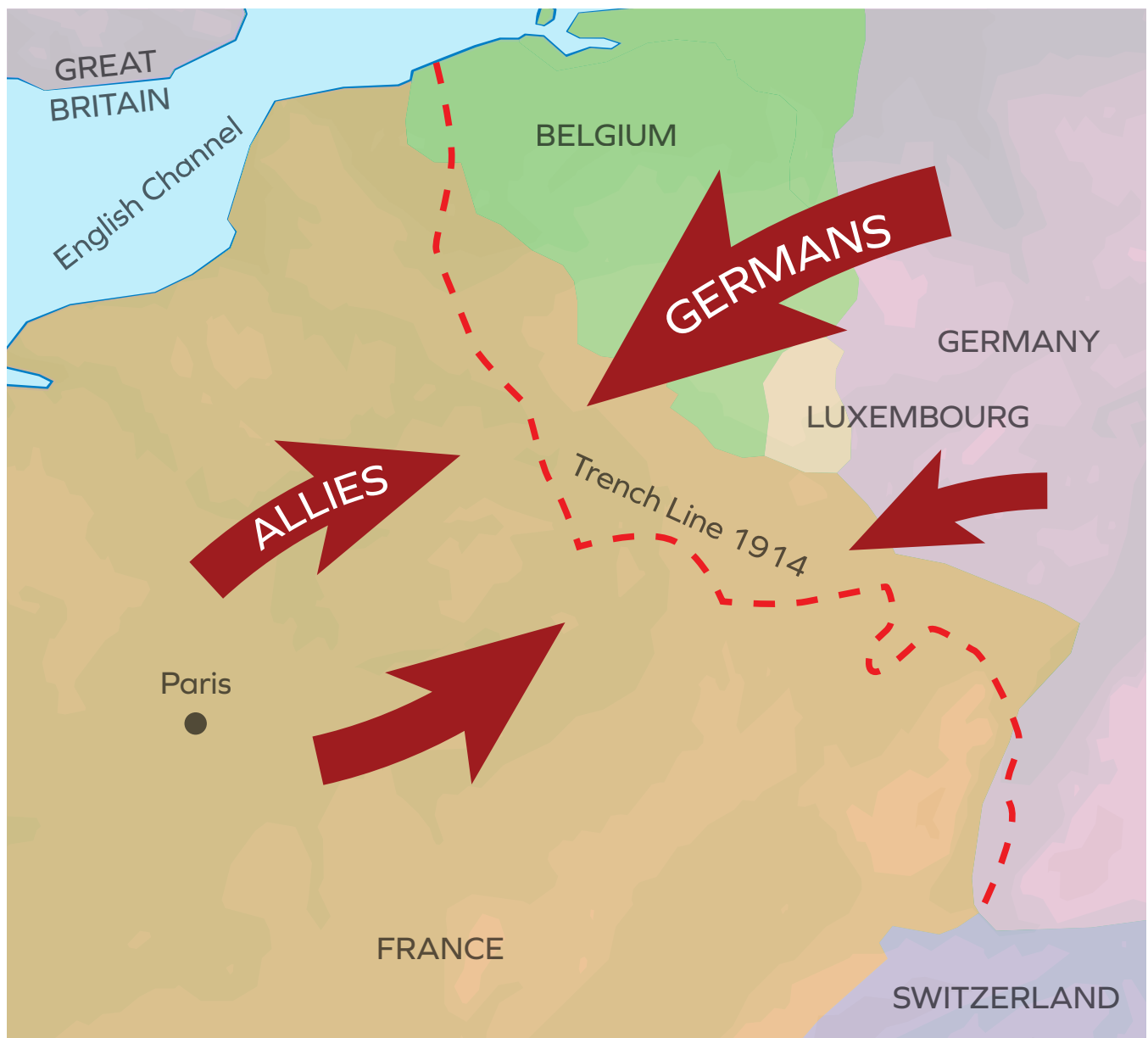
America changed a great deal between 1890 and 1929. The changes began on the inside, where all good changes should begin. Americans were angry at the corruption and cheating that was taking place in their country. They began to make changes for the better, which are called reforms. These reforms from 1890 to 1917 were known as the Progressive Era.

As the reforms went forward, America began to show its strength to the world. America had been a farming nation without much power in the rest of the world before the Civil War. Now, with its great industrial strength, America began to act with greater force in the world. The United States defeated the European nation of Spain in the short Spanish-American War of 1898. Then our nation joined with friends in Europe to fight Germany in World War I. American soldiers made the difference and Germany was defeated.

After the war, America went wild. People spent money freely, drank illegal alcohol, changed the way they dressed, and played. This time was called the Roaring Twenties and it lasted until 1929. This unit will cover all these American changes.

The two alliances were having an *arms race* in 1914. An arms race happens when enemies both race to build more weapons and ships than the other. There was also a lot of hatred between Germany and France, who had fought a war in 1870. Moreover, the emperor of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm II, was looking for a fight.

**War.** World War I started in June of 1914 when Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated in the city of Sarajevo, Bosnia. The Archduke was the son and **heir** of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary. The man who killed him apparently was working with Serbia, Austria-Hungary's enemy and Russia's ally. One month after the assassination, Austria-Hungary,



| The Western Front

## A Bad Peace

**Fourteen Points.** Woodrow Wilson was a man who did not like war. When he was forced to fight, he was determined to do it for ideals, not land or power. The United States fought in World War I “to make the world safe for democracy.” It was also supposed to be the “war to end all wars.” Those ideals, combined with the smaller American losses, meant that the U.S. was willing to be gentle with the defeated Germans.

Wilson had published his plan for peace before the war had ended. It was called the *Fourteen Points*, because there were fourteen statements about what would happen after the war. Several points were important. The Fourteen Points promised that a peace treaty would be negotiated openly, not secretly. The Points also promised something called *self-determination*. Because of the many wars in Europe, land had been given to winners even though people from another country lived in it. Thus, for example, Serbs were ruled by Austria-Hungary, Frenchmen by Germany, and Poles by Russia. Self-determination meant that these people would choose for themselves which government would rule over them. The decision would be made by the people, not a group of officials negotiating a treaty to get the most land for their country! The Fourteen Points also called for the creation of an association of nations to protect the smaller nations and keep the peace.

Germany had agreed to stop the war because it believed the peace treaty would be based on the Fourteen Points. However, the victorious nations of Europe did not want fairness. They wanted revenge, security, land, and money. The Fourteen Points would not survive their demands.



| Europe before World War I



| Europe after World War I

The extra 20¢ was interest he had to pay for borrowing the money to buy the radio. This means the radio cost him \$24 instead of \$20, but he was able to take it home when he had \$1.20 saved, not \$20.

The problem was that if the man lost his job or had an emergency so that he couldn't finish paying for it, he lost the radio and the money he had already paid for it! Buying on credit not only cost more money, it was dangerous. It would cause big problems when so many people lost their jobs in the Great Depression.

All the production, spending, and borrowing meant that the country was rich and people were happy in the 1920s. Americans had good jobs and could get the many things they wanted easily. They did not care if no one was controlling the businesses because things were going so well. The American people had money to spend, and they wanted to enjoy themselves after the hard work of the Great War. Enjoying themselves was exactly what Americans did. They had so much fun that the decade seemed to roar with the noise of their parties and activities.



| Candlestick telephone



**Answer true or false.**

- 3.1 \_\_\_\_\_ America insisted that the Allies pay their war debts.
- 3.2 \_\_\_\_\_ The Progressive reforms were continued after World War I.
- 3.3 \_\_\_\_\_ The presidents of the 1920s were all Democrats.
- 3.4 \_\_\_\_\_ The American people used credit to buy things in the 1920s.
- 3.5 \_\_\_\_\_ America was very prosperous in the 1920s.
- 3.6 \_\_\_\_\_ The tariff was reduced in the 1920s.
- 3.7 \_\_\_\_\_ American businesses made more goods quicker and cheaper in the 1920s.
- 3.8 \_\_\_\_\_ Warren G. Harding was a great president.
- 3.9 \_\_\_\_\_ The Tea Pot Dome Scandal was about oil men paying bribes to rent oil-rich land from the government.
- 3.10 \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall never went to jail for the Teapot Dome Scandal.



# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 507

## DEPRESSION AND WAR

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Despair |5

New Deal |8

The World Goes to War |13

Isolation Ended |18

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### 2. The War in Europe ..... 25

The Home Front |26

Turning Point |30

D-Day |34

Holocaust |36

Self Test 2 |38

### 3. The War in the Pacific ..... 41

Pacific Turning Point |43

Island Hopping |46

Final Victory |50

Self Test 3 |55

Test |Pull-out at the back of the booklet





| Europe in May of 1941

Hitler hated communists, but he loved power more. In 1939, the Nazi dictator signed a secret treaty with Joseph Stalin, the communist dictator of Russia (called the Soviet Union then). Stalin and Hitler promised not to attack each other. They also agreed to divide Poland. Germany invaded Poland in September of 1939; that was the beginning of World War II because France and Britain declared war.

**Europe Falls.** The German army used a new way of fighting in World War II—it was called *blitzkrieg*, lightning war. They used speed and surprise. Soldiers with cars, motorcycles, tanks, and mobile guns moved quickly across the country. They wanted to prevent their enemies from setting up trenches like they had in World War I. It worked. Poland was conquered in a few weeks. The Soviet Union took the eastern part of Poland, and the western part of Germany.



| Joseph Stalin



## D-Day

**Normandy.** The Germans knew that the Allies were planning to invade France from Great Britain. The U.S. had been building up a huge supply of food, tanks, guns, ammunition, bombs, and trucks in England for the invasion. They could not hide all of that. The Germans were also expecting the invasion to come early in the summer of 1944; but they did not know where it would be, and they had to protect 3,000 miles of coastline in Europe. Calais was the closest land in France to Britain. That is where the Germans expected the invasion. However, that is not what the Allies were planning. They were planning instead to invade France at Normandy, miles west of Calais, hoping to catch the Germans by surprise.



| Normandy invasion plan

The invasion of Normandy was code named "Overlord." The day the invasion was to take place was called "D-Day." It was a very important invasion. If the Germans could stop the Allies from landing on the beaches of Normandy or stop them from advancing, they would have no choice but to return to England. It would be months, if not another year, before another invasion could be attempted. The Soviet Union might collapse or make peace in that time, leaving Britain and America to fight Hitler by themselves.

**D-Day.** Eisenhower finally decided to invade Normandy on June 6, 1944. Over 150,000 men crossed the English Channel on the night of June 5th. They came in over a thousand ships, with 10,000 airplanes protecting them and 1,500 tanks ready to move into France. The weather was not very good, so the Germans were not expecting the attack that day.



| Much of the Normandy beaches were cluttered with barbed wire.

The Battle of Midway, like the Coral Sea, was fought by airplanes. The American planes caught the Japanese carriers while they were preparing their own planes to be launched. The decks of the Japanese ships were covered with parked planes, bombs, and fuel. All four of Japan's large aircraft carriers were sunk. They also lost 200 planes and their pilots. The Americans lost one aircraft carrier, the *Yorktown*, and 150 planes. It was a huge American victory.

Midway was the turning point of the war in the Pacific. The Japanese navy lost four out of its nine large aircraft carriers in one day. The attack fleet retreated back to safer waters. They would not win another important battle for the rest of the war.



| Battles with aircraft carriers were actually battles of airplanes against ships.



### Complete these sentences.

- 3.1 The turning point of the war in the Pacific was at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3.2 The Battle of the Coral Sea was the first navy battle in which the enemy ships \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3.3 American bombers hit Tokyo during \_\_\_\_\_ in April of 1942.
- 3.4 The U.S. lost the carrier \_\_\_\_\_ at the Coral Sea and the \_\_\_\_\_ at Midway.
- 3.5 In the Philippines, the American army retreated to the \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula and the fortress island of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3.6 The Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway were fought by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3.7 American prisoners in the Philippines were killed when they collapsed walking to prison camps during the \_\_\_\_\_ .



| "Island hopping" in the Pacific Ocean during World War II

**The last islands.** Two of the last islands that had to be taken, before conquering Japan, were among the most difficult to overcome. The first was Iwo Jima. The U.S. needed it for an airfield. It was so close to Japan that small fighter planes, which could not fly as far as the big bombers, could use it. They could fly with the bombers and protect them as they attacked the Japanese cities. Iwo Jima could also be used as an emergency landing place for the bombers when they were damaged and could not fly all the way back to the Marianas.

Iwo Jima was a **volcanic** island. It was covered with thousands of tiny caves. The Japanese soldiers hid in those caves and fought to the death. The U.S. Marine Corps remembers Iwo Jima because 7,000 of their soldiers died taking the island. Over 20,000 Japanese soldiers also died.

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 508

## COLD WAR

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### **1. Communist Threat** ..... **5**

Building the Iron Curtain | **7**

Division Problems | **10**

China and Taiwan | **14**

Anti-Communism in America | **17**

Self Test 1 | **21**

### **2. Hot War and Crises** ..... **24**

Korean War | **25**

Crises | **29**

Vietnam War | **32**

Self Test 2 | **35**

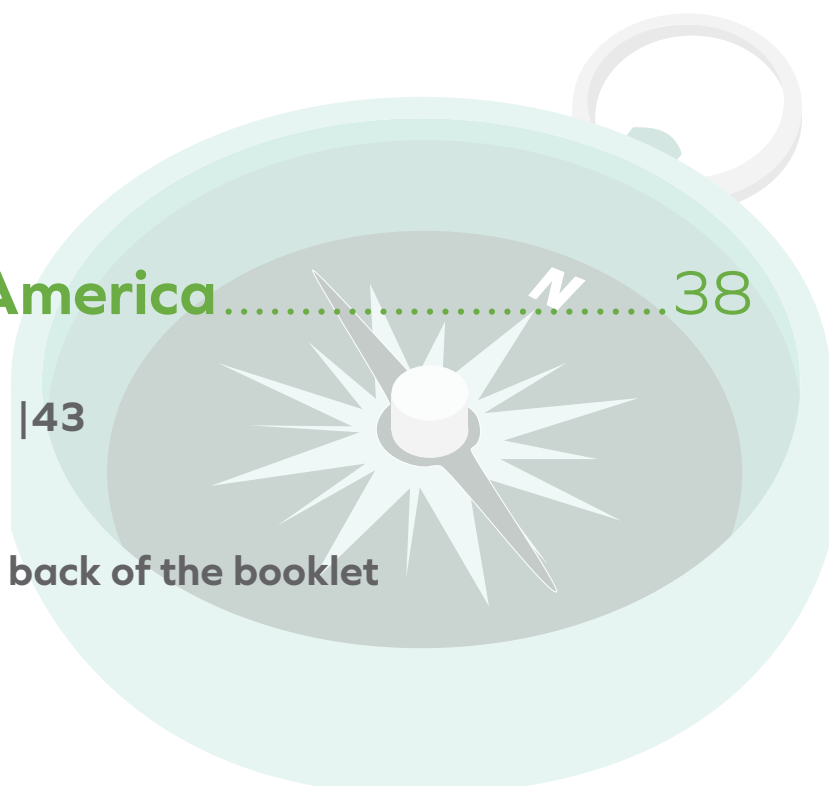
### **3. Upheaval in America** ..... **38**

Civil Rights | **39**

Protests and Politics | **43**

Self Test 3 | **49**

Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**





## Vocabulary

**Study these new words.** Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this unit.

**brutal** (brü' tl). Cruel; inhuman.

**censure** (sen' shər). An expression of unfavorable opinion; criticism.

**contain** (kən tān'). To hold back.

**equality** (i kwol' ə tē). The exact likeness in value or rank.

**hearing** (hir' ing). A chance for both sides to speak about an issue or problem.

**symbol** (sim' bəl). Something that stands for or represents something else.

**underestimate** (un' dər es' tə māt). To assume a person or country will do less than they can or will do.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this unit appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** **h**at, **ā**ge, **cā**re, **fā**r; **l**et, **ē**qual, **tē**rm; **it**, **ī**ce; **h**ot, **ō**pen, **ō**rder; **o**il; **o**ut; **c**up, **p**ut, **r**ule; **ch**ild; **l**ong; **th**in; /TH/ for **th**en; /zh/ for **meas**ure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in **a**bout, /e/ in **tak**en, /i/ in **pencil**, /o/ in **lemon**, and /u/ in **circus**.



**Post-war Europe.** After Germany was defeated in 1945, it was divided into four parts. Each part was run by a different Allied nation: America, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The capital, Berlin, was divided up the same way. The Soviets refused to let their part of Germany work with the others. Finally, Britain, France, and the U.S. put their three parts together to form the nation of West Germany, a free country. The Soviet Union made their part into a communist country called East Germany.

The Soviet Union also refused to honor its promise to allow free elections in eastern Europe. In the years right after the war, all of the nations taken by the Soviet Union set up communist governments with the help of Soviet soldiers. Yugoslavia created its own communist government and never was fully controlled by the Soviet Union. These new communist countries were not allowed to trade with, work with, or communicate much with the free nations of Europe. Winston Churchill, the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, said that an *Iron Curtain* had fallen across Europe. It became common during the Cold War to talk about the nations “behind the Iron Curtain.”

The Iron Curtain divided Europe into two major alliances. Soon, most of the world was divided also. The free, democratic nations were called Western World or the Free World. The communist countries were called Eastern Bloc or the Communist Bloc. Each side was led by a superpower, a large powerful nation that had a huge army and atomic bombs. The Free World was led by the United States, and the Communist Bloc was led by the Soviet Union. Some poorer nations were not part of the two sides; they were called the Third World or the Non-Aligned Nations.



| Communist leaders lied to make workers believe they had better lives than they really had.



| Communist countries were forbidden to communicate with the Free World.

Korea was being an aggressor and called for soldiers to help South Korea. Truman sent the American army right away.

Thus, the Korean War was officially fought by a United Nations army. Sixteen nations would send soldiers to fight there, but the biggest army came from the United States. The U.N. commander was an American general, Douglas MacArthur, who had recaptured New Guinea and the Philippines during World War II.

MacArthur had a very big problem at the beginning of the war. The North Korean army had captured almost all of South Korea. The U.N. and South Korean army were holding only a small piece of land around the city of Pusan. This line held by the U.N. and South Korean soldiers was called the *Pusan Perimeter*. It would be very hard for MacArthur to break through the perimeter and fight his way back up the Korean peninsula.

However, MacArthur had a better idea for a different kind of attack. He remembered the amphibious attacks he had made along the coast of New Guinea, attacking from the sea. He did the same thing again in September of 1950. He landed his men at Inchon behind where the North Koreans were fighting. The landing was a huge success. The northern army could not fight both in front and behind. They began to retreat. By November of 1950, the U.N. army had pushed way into North Korea, almost to the Chinese border.

MacArthur was a very **vain** man. He ignored people who tried to warn him that the Chinese would not like the U.N. army fighting up so close to their land. MacArthur believed the Communist Chinese government would not do anything and even if they did, he could defeat them. However, MacArthur was wrong. The huge Chinese army crossed the border in November to attack the U.N. army, which was not ready for such an attack. The Chinese government said the soldiers were just volunteers who were coming on their own to help their brother communists, but that was just another communist lie. The men who attacked MacArthur were well-trained soldiers commanded by experienced officers who had fought in World War II and the Chinese Civil War.



| The Korean War was the first war to be fought with jet aircraft.



| General MacArthur watching the naval shelling of Inchon

A local pastor named Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. led the community in organizing to fight the bus segregation. He led a peaceful bus boycott. For months, black people refused to ride the buses. The bus companies lost money, and the boycott attracted attention all over the nation. Finally, the courts agreed that segregation was illegal and the buses were desegregated. That victory was the beginning of the work of Martin Luther King for full and equal rights for black people.

**Peaceful protest.** King's method was peaceful protest. He and his people were determined not to fight. They would simply and peacefully do what they were not allowed to do by the Jim Crow laws. They would, for example, go into restaurants that did not serve black people. They would sit down and refuse to move until they were served. Often they were arrested and sometimes beaten up. However, they never fought back or did anything violent in return. The courts began to side with them, ordering the states to stop segregation. Also, the press wrote about all of this and showed it on TV. Many Americans realized that black people were being treated unfairly and began to support the Civil Rights Movement.

King also organized marches to protest segregation and laws that kept black people from voting. When he and his supporters tried to march peacefully through Birmingham, Alabama in 1963, they were attacked by the police. The unarmed people were knocked against the walls by water from fire hoses, attacked by police dogs, and shocked with cattle prods. The whole thing was seen on national television and caused an outcry of support for King and his marchers.

In August of that same year, King led his most famous march, the March on Washington. Thousands of people marched to the Lincoln Memorial to show their support for a new Civil Rights Act to protect the rights of black people. There, Martin Luther King gave his most famous speech called "I Have a Dream." It was all about how he dreamed of a nation of freedom and equality. He dreamed of having his children judged by their **character**, not their skin color. He dreamed of real freedom for all Americans, including black people.



| Martin Luther King, Jr. led the Civil Rights Movement to success.



- 3.7** The Supreme Court decision that allowed segregation in 1896, \_\_\_\_\_, was changed by another decision, \_\_\_\_\_, that forbade it in 1954.
- 3.8** The first nine black students to attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas got in only with an escort of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3.9** The woman who started the Montgomery Bus Boycott by refusing to move to the back of the bus was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3.10** Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in \_\_\_\_\_.

## Protests and Politics

**Protests.** Because the Civil Rights Movement worked, many people tried protesting to change other things. Thousands of babies had been born after World War II. These “baby boomers” became restless teenagers in the 1960s. They led protests all over the nation on many subjects. They protested mainly at universities, where large groups of young adults lived. They protested for changes in college classes, for women’s rights, against pollution, against poverty, and in favor of illegal drugs.

Some of the choices made by young protesters were **immoral** and dangerous, such as drug use. The older generation did not approve of their loud music and wild art. Many of the young protesters were rebelling against the expectations of society like marrying and having children. They were looking for new ways to live, protesting for freedom to make their own choices about their lifestyles.

Some of these people became known as “hippies.” Hippies did not want to live traditional lifestyles or follow society’s expectations of how they should look. They grew their hair long, sometimes lived in groups on the streets or on farms, sharing food. Many used drugs.

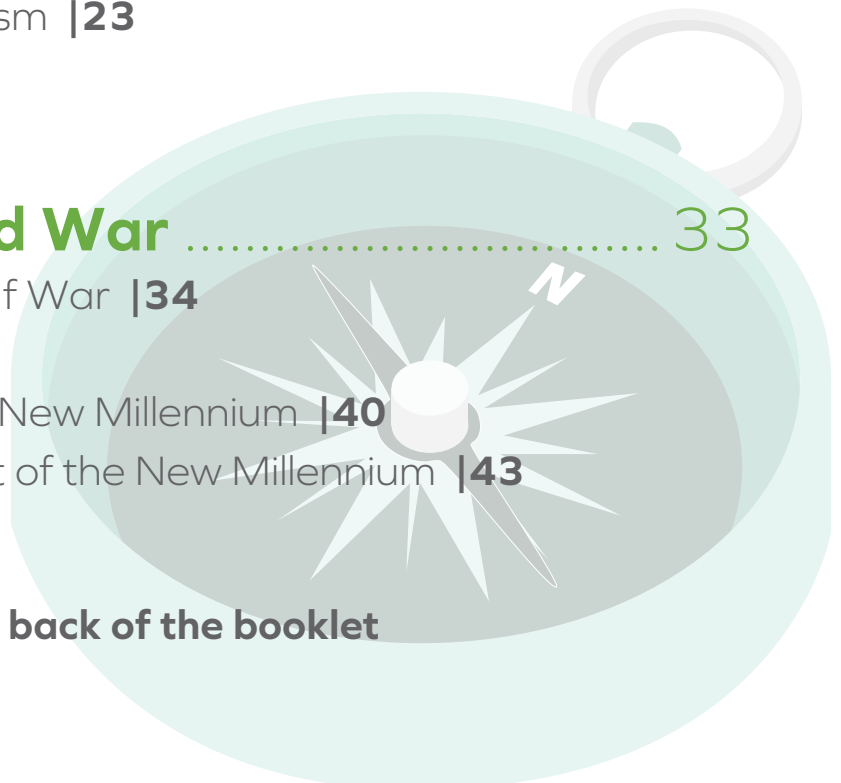


| The peace sign and flowers were symbols of hippies.

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 509

## AMERICA INTO THE NEW MILLENNIUM

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America in the 1970s	13
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<b>3. After the Cold War</b>	33
The First Persian Gulf War	34
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America Before the New Millennium	40
America at the Start of the New Millennium	43
Self Test 3	47
Test	Pull-out at the back of the booklet



# 1. FALL OF A PRESIDENT

Richard Nixon could have gone down in history as one of our greatest presidents. He took America out of Vietnam. Then, he began to work with the communists. He hoped to end the Cold War. He was not able to do that, but he did start a time of better relations between the super powers. He also opened talks with Communist China and accepted them as the government of that land. It was a great accomplishment.

However, Richard Nixon was involved in a huge scandal. It was a complicated mess named “Watergate.” Because of it, Richard Nixon became the only president in our history to resign from office. He did it to avoid being impeached.

Distrust of the government had grown during the Vietnam War. Watergate made it much worse. The new president, Gerald Ford, quickly became unpopular and was voted out of office in 1976. The next president’s lack of experience made him unpopular. He lost the next election in 1980.

## Objectives

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Identify the presidents of this time and their actions.
2. Describe Détente and the Watergate Scandal.
5. Describe events in America near the turn of the millennium.



# Vocabulary

**Study these new words.** Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this unit.

**evidence** (ev' ə dnəs). Facts; proof; anything that shows or makes clear.

**innocent** (in' ə sɛnt). Doing no wrong or evil; free from sin or wrong; not guilty.

**investigate** (in ves' tə gāt). To search into; examine closely.

**Islam** (is' ləm). The religion based on the teachings of the man Muhammad as they appear in the Koran.

**pardon** (pərd' n). Forgiveness; to set free from punishment.

**productive** (prə duk' tiv). Producing, supplying, or bringing about much.

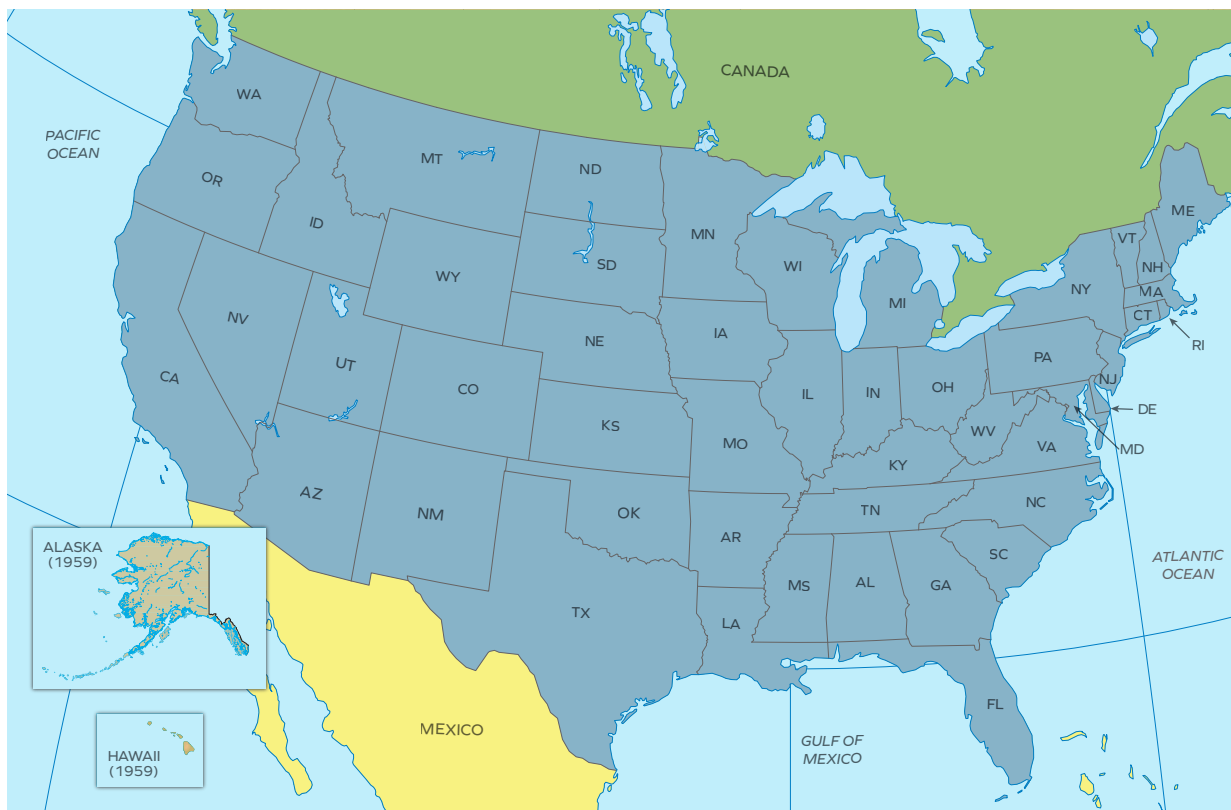
**shortage** (shôr' tij). Lack; too small of an amount.

**technology** (tek nol' ə jē). The use of scientific knowledge to solve practical problems; the practical methods used to solve those problems.

**tension** (ten' shən). A strain; severe or wearing pressure.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this unit appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** **h**at, **ā**ge, **cā**re, **fā**r; **l**et, **ē**qual, **tē**rm; **it**, **ī**ce; **h**ot, **ō**pen, **ō**der; **o**il; **o**ut; **c**up, **p**ut, **r**ule; **ch**ild; **l**ong; **th**in; /TH/ for **th**en; /zh/ for **meas**ure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in **ab**out, /e/ in **tak**en, /i/ in **pencil**, /o/ in **lemon**, and /u/ in **circus**.



| The United States

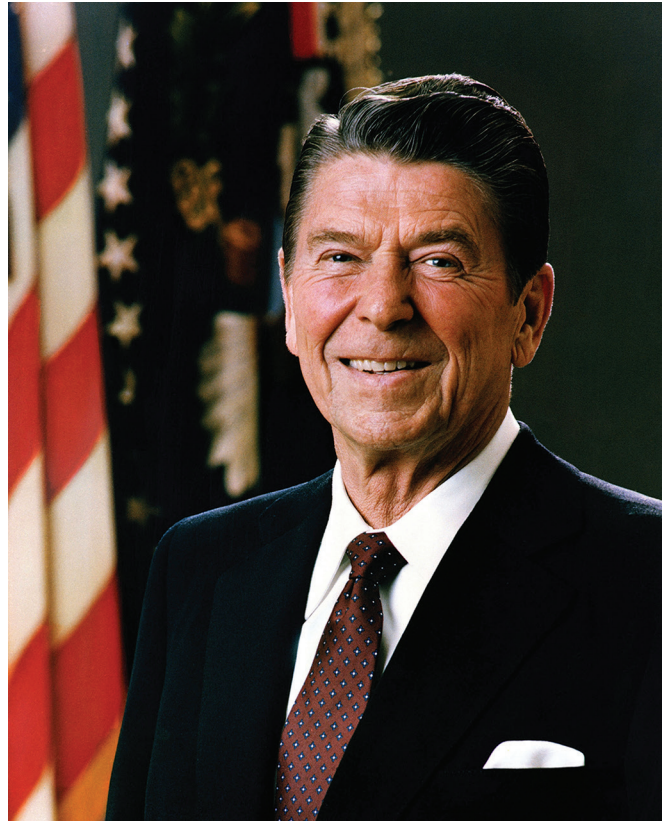


## Reagan Revolution

**New attitude.** Ronald Reagan's presidency began on a very happy note, the end of the Iran Hostage Crisis. Iran had gone to war with its neighbor, Iraq, in 1980. The vicious war was very expensive. Iran had money in America that Jimmy Carter was holding until the hostages were released. In exchange for the release of the hostages, the Iranians got most of their money back. However, they still held the Americans until minutes after Ronald Reagan became president in January of 1981. Then the hostages were run through a line of chanting protesters in Iran and put on a plane for their trip home, after 444 days in captivity.

Thus, the very first thing that happened in the United States after Reagan became president was a huge party to welcome the hostages home. Many people had tied up yellow ribbons during the crisis to remember the hostages and press for their freedom. When they came home, the whole nation was decorated with yellow! The fifty-two men and women were taken to the White House in Washington in a huge parade through cheering crowds with yellow banners and ribbons. They were welcomed back by the president. They were given parades and parties in their towns when they went home to recover. It was a release of joy after a long, dark time.

The beginning was a good symbol of the type of president Ronald Reagan would be. He believed in America and the American way of life. He hated communism and believed his freedom-loving people could defeat it. He was very good at talking to people and getting them to listen to his ideas. He was also very popular.



| President Ronald Reagan



| President Reagan built up the military to face the threat of communism in the world.

## More Changes

**The fall of the U.S.S.R.** In 1991, the Soviet Union fell apart. If that had not happened, the Cold War might have started again. The Soviet Union was a huge country made up many nations, called republics, joined into one. These people and nations had been forced to join the U.S.S.R. The republics, like the states in America, had their own governments. The Soviet Union reduced the power of the Communist Party, having fairly free elections in 1989 and even freer ones in 1990. Mikhail Gorbachev, however, never faced a real election. The newly elected representatives felt they must support the people, not Gorbachev.

The republics of the Soviet Union began to work for more independence. Among the new leaders working this way was Boris Yeltsin, the elected president of the Republic of Russia. Many of the old leaders of the Communist Party were furious at the reforms and changes. They did not like the fact that the Soviet republics were becoming more independent. The old communist leaders tried to take over the government of the Soviet Union in August of 1991 and put communism back in power. They arrested Mikhail Gorbachev and held him prisoner at his vacation home. The communist leaders had not counted on Boris Yeltsin, however. Yeltsin spoke to the people of Russia and asked them to fight against the communists. The people came to the government buildings where he was, surrounded them, and protected their elected leaders. The leaders of the **plot** ordered the army to remove them and arrest Yeltsin,



| The former Soviet Union

## America at the Start of the New Millennium

**War on terrorism.** In 2001, George W. Bush became the 43rd president of the United States. President Bush had been in office less than a year when terrorists attacked the U.S. on September 11, 2001. Terrorists hijacked four planes that morning. Two were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. All those aboard the planes were killed and even more when the buildings burned and collapsed. Another plane was flown into the Pentagon in Washington D.C. Again all of those on board along with others in the building died. Finally, a fourth hijacked plane crashed in the Pennsylvania countryside after passengers attempted to retake the plane before it could be used as a weapon. By the end of the day, over 3,000 people had died as a result of the attacks.

The U.S. Capitol, the White House, and other federal buildings in Washington D.C. were evacuated. The president and other key leaders were moved to safe locations. All air traffic in the U.S. was shut down. Investigations into the attacks soon revealed that a terrorist named Osama bin Laden was behind the plan.

Osama bin Laden headed an organization known as Al Qaeda. The organization was first headquartered in the Sudan and later moved to Afghanistan. The group targeted the U.S. in part because of its influence and military presence in the Persian Gulf region. Following the September 11 attacks, the United States worked to capture bin Laden and his associates. The United States began fighting in Afghanistan in an effort to capture bin



| President George W. Bush



| The September 11 attacks killed more Americans than Pearl Harbor.



| An F-16 pilot looks down on the Pentagon.



# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 510

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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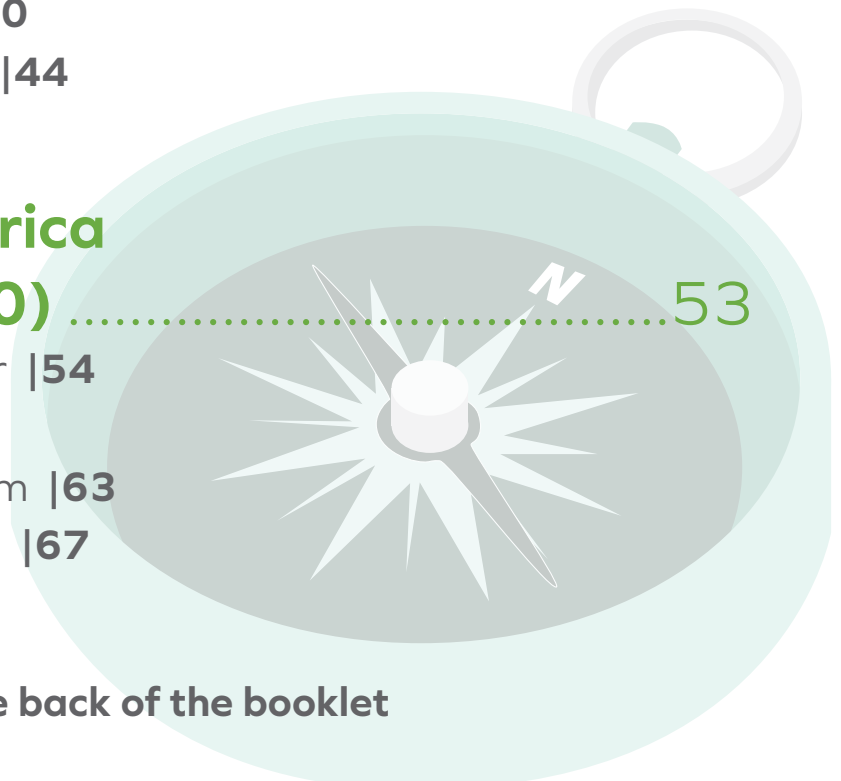
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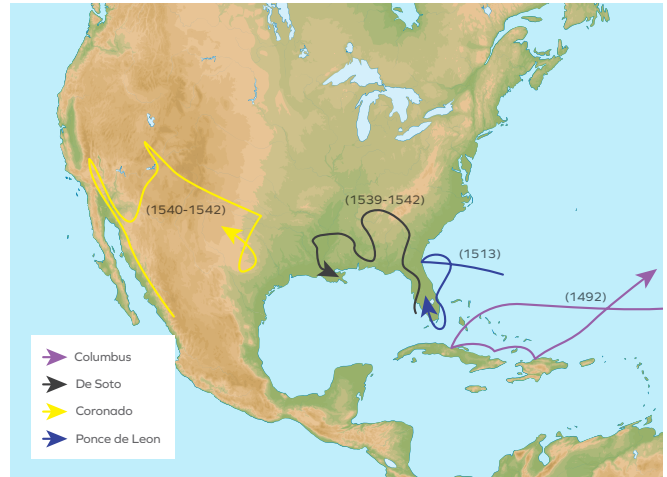
Test | **Pull-out at the back of the booklet**







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.

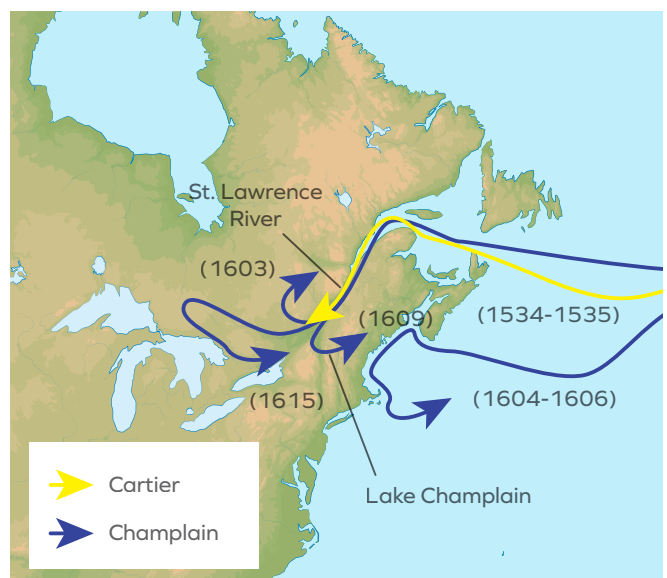


| Columbus and Spanish explorers

**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 Native American tribes for them. They set up forts along the rivers to protect their country, holding large amounts of land with very few people.



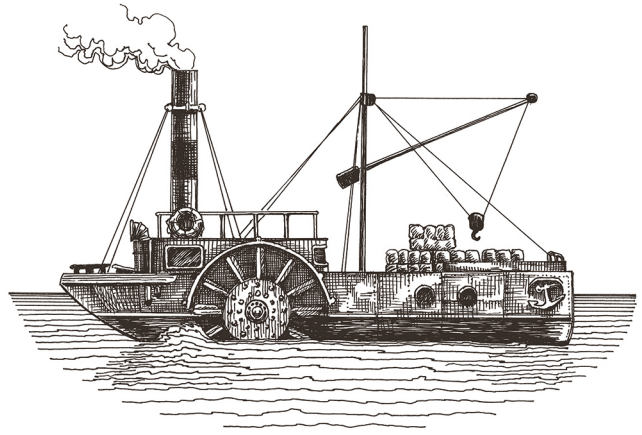
| French explorers

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.



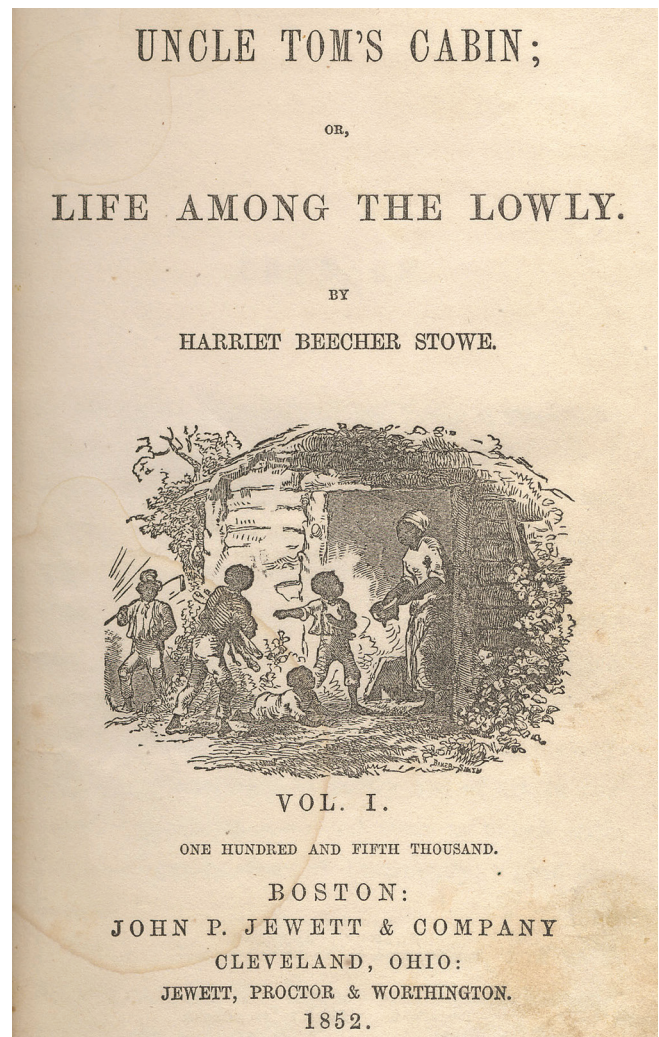
**Abolition.** Many reforms came after the Second Great Awakening, a revival in the early 1800s. The most important was the abolitionist movement to end slavery. The most famous abolitionist book was *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1852. It showed slaves to be real people who were truly suffering. Many people in the North turned against slavery because of it.

**Kansas-Nebraska Act.** In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed the settlers in those territories to decide the issue of slavery themselves. However, both those territories were north of the Missouri Compromise line and should not have allowed slavery. The North was furious at the change. Kansas became known as "Bleeding Kansas" because of constant fighting between the settlers who wanted slavery and those who did not.

**Dred Scott Decision.** The Supreme Court made matters worse in 1857 with the Dred Scott case. Scott was an enslaved man who lived in the North and sued for his freedom. The five southern justices outvoted the four northern ones and said that slaves were property protected by the Constitution. That meant slavery was legal in all of the United States. The North refused to accept this.

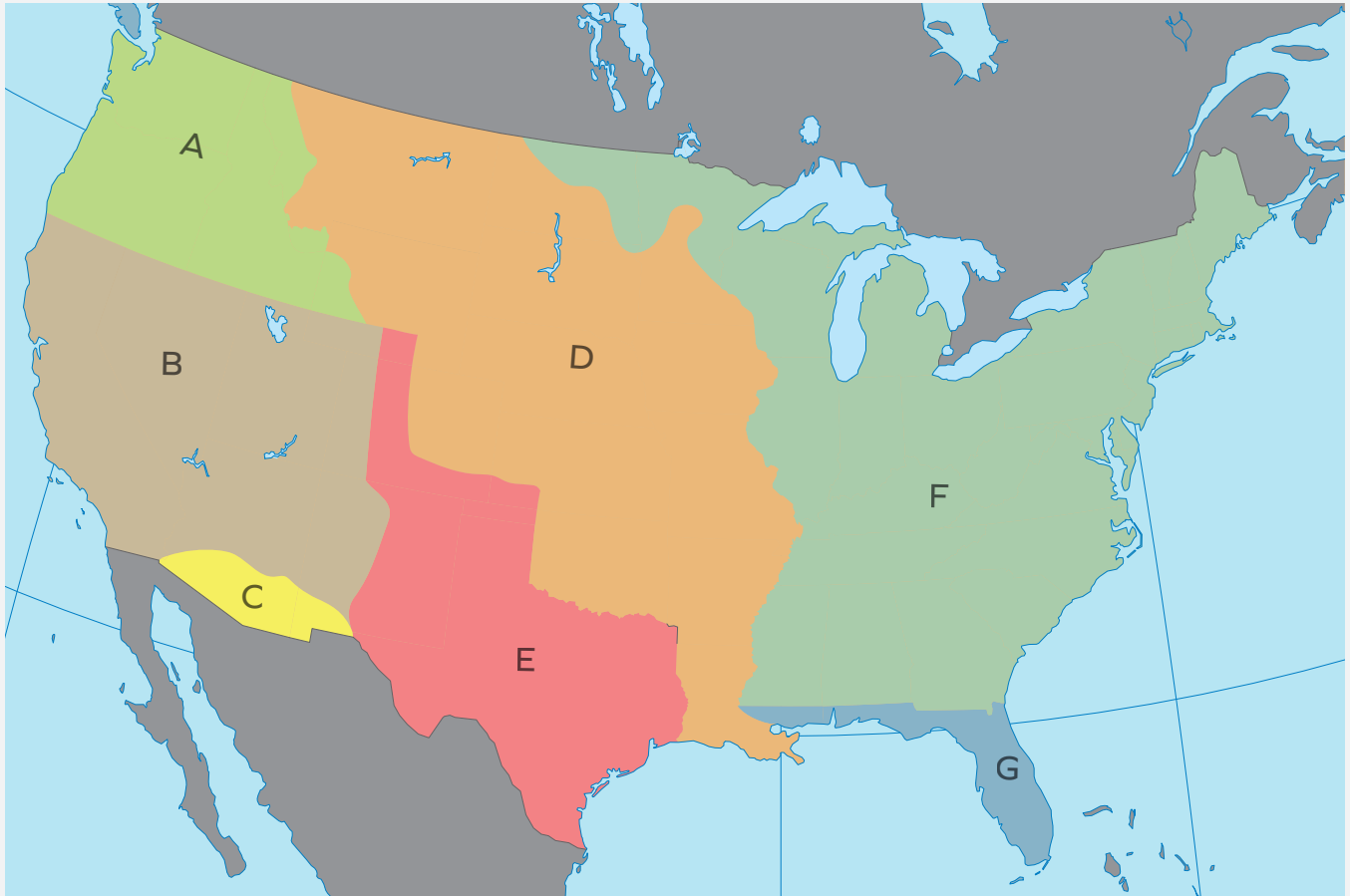
**Lincoln-Douglas Debates.** A series of famous debates was held in 1858 in Illinois by two men running for the U.S. Senate. Stephen Douglas argued that people should be able to choose for themselves whether or not to oppose slavery. His opponent, Abraham Lincoln, was from the new anti-slavery Republican Party. Lincoln said that slavery was morally wrong and should not be allowed to spread into the new territories. Lincoln lost the election but gained national attention for his stand.

**John Brown's Raid.** A violent abolitionist named John Brown tried to start a slave rebellion in 1859. He attacked the U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia to get weapons. He was caught and hung. Many northerners thought he was a hero, and he became a martyr to the abolitionists.



| *Uncle Tom's Cabin* turned many against slavery.





Using the map, give the letter for the named section (each answer, 2 points).

2.041 \_\_\_\_\_ Oregon Cession

2.042 \_\_\_\_\_ Louisiana Purchase

2.043 \_\_\_\_\_ United States in 1818

2.044 \_\_\_\_\_ Gadsden Purchase

2.045 \_\_\_\_\_ Mexican Cession

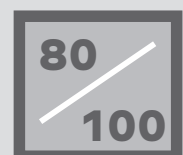


**Teacher check:**

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