



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **9th Grade | Unit 10**

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 910

Man In A Changing World

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Man In A Changing World

Introduction

Only as we come to terms with our past and present can we see a future. You should give thoughtful concern to the realities of today's world as you plan your individual future and career for personal fulfillment with the intention of improving the world as an opportunity to serve God.

More than ever before, our nation will need the dedication of men and women who are prepared for life and who recognize the obligation to put their preparation to the best possible use. As Christians you will be better able to spread the Gospel if you are prepared and have a workable plan for your life. Christians are to be the instruments of salvation to the hopeless, the helpless, and to the whole world.

In this LIFEPAAC® we shall consider the position of the individual citizen in today's complex society. We shall review our historical background, the formation of our government, and the major changes that have occurred in our nation. We shall see how our lives are affected by geography, culture, and the environment. We shall reflect upon the citizen's privileges (rights) and responsibilities (duties). We shall explore how to assimilate all of these factors, how to discover God's plan for the future, how to live according to His will, and how to make contributions necessary to the betterment of today's changing world.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Tell about the settlement of the United States.
2. Describe the expansion of the United States.
3. Trace the development of national, state, and local government.
4. Name some major changes in America over the years.
5. Relate geography to man.
6. Relate man's role to the development of the earth.
7. Explain how geography and its tools are used.
8. Identify the regions of the world.
9. Explain the importance of environment to man.
10. Outline the process of choosing a career.
11. Tell the important rights and duties of citizenship.
12. Integrate these factors in planning your life.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNITED STATES

As we study our historical background, we realize that the biblical principles that Christians embrace today were inherent in the settlement, **expansion**, and development of the nation.

At the beginning, the colonists came to America seeking religious and political freedom. They sought the freedom to worship God as their own conscience (inner guide) dictated and sought the right to live as free men. In order to survive, the early Americans had to practice daily principles of the Bible: diligence, single-mindedness, good stewardship, courage, and faith. They acknowledged Almighty God as their Creator and sought His guidance and strength. They pursued rights and dignities, inherent and **unalienable**, as God-given. Furthermore, they honored the idea that “all men are created equal” and upheld the position of the individual as a citizen in the kingdom of God.

Through the struggles, conflicts, new developments, and wars these values have echoed and reaffirmed. For example, in 1941, when England and Germany were locked in a desperate war, President Franklin Roosevelt stated to Congress the “four essential freedoms” that he thought should be won with the peace: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

We have the knowledge that the historical background of this nation had God in the foreground. Biblical principles were an important part of the formulation of our laws and customs. Certainly, these considerations are important today. They give Christians in the United States an optimistic basis of operation to live victoriously in this changing world.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

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

1. Tell about the settlement of the United States.
2. Describe the expansion of the United States.
3. Trace the development of the national, state, and local governments.
4. Name some major changes in America over the years.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

acquisition (as wu zish' un). Something acquired or gained.

amendment (u mend' munt). Change, modification, or addition.

annexation (an ek sā' shun). To obtain or take for oneself.

arable (ar' u bul). Land that is tillable.

compliance (kom plī' uns). Giving in to the wishes of others; agreement.

decentralized (dē sen' tru līzd). The dispersion or breaking up from a focal point.

dissent (di sent'). To differ in opinion.

dogmatic (dôg mat' ik). Stating what is to be believed; authoritative; indisputable.

enterprise (en' tur prīz). Building new things using initiative and energy.

exemplify (eg zem' plu fī). To show by example.

expansion (eks pan' shun). Enlargement.

fortitude (fôr' tu tūd). Strength of mind that enables a person to encounter danger.

fossil fuels (fos' ul fyü' ulz). Petroleum products and coal.

humanism (hyü' ma niz um). The belief that man is the only important reality.

hydroelectric (hīdro i lek' trik). Production of electricity by water power.

immigrant (im' u grunt). A person who comes into a foreign country or region to live.

impinging (im pinj' ing). To come into close contact with or encroach upon.

industrialization (in dus' trē u lu zā shun). Age of power-driven machines.

militia (mu lish' u). Band or army of citizens who are not regular soldiers but are formed for the protection of their state or country.

pertinent (per' tu nunt). Important; the matter at hand.

philosophy (fu los' u fē). A study of the principles underlying conduct, thought, and ethics.

prohibition (prō u bish' un). To forbid the practice of making, selling, or using.

ratification (rat u fu kā' shun). To be approved or confirmed.

science (sī' uns). A branch of knowledge that systematizes facts, methods, and principles.

specialization (spesh' u lu zā' shun). Concentration on a special area of study or work.

technology (tek nol' u jē). Learning what is useful in industry or manufacturing.

territory (ter' u tôr ē). A large tract of land.

transatlantic (trans ut lan' tik). Across or crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

tyranny (tir' u nē). Cruel or unjust use of power.

unalienable (un āl' yu nu bul). Things that cannot be taken away or given away (also spelled *inalienable*).

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC 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, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION

The colonization and settlement of the United States began over one hundred years after the discovery of the New World. The first colony was at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. People came from Europe (the Old World) seeking religious and political freedom. Some came seeking wealth, power, and adventure. Many came seeking a “second chance” for a new life for themselves and their children. After the coastal lands along the Atlantic Ocean were settled, courageous Americans moved their families westward toward new land, riches, and adventure. As the people moved westward, immigration from Europe was continued, the Indian threat was resolved, and governments were formed by the **territories**.

With the development of territorial government, the territories sought statehood. Other lands were added to the nation by acquisitions and annexations. As the nation expanded, it suffered and sustained the shock of Indian wars, the Revolutionary War, and the Civil War (the War between the States).

Settlements. Christians settled in the New World. The recorded history of the New world began in 1492 when Christopher Columbus, an Italian sea captain sailing under the Spanish flag, crossed the Atlantic and discovered islands that he named the West Indies. He did not realize that the American continent existed, and he imagined that he had reached the west coast of Asia.

Impelled by territorial ambition and religious fervor, Spanish pioneers played the leading part in discovering and conquering the New World. A succession of explorers crossed the Atlantic, and few ships set sail without a priest aboard. The first white men to come to America

were Spaniards who came mostly to the islands of the Caribbean and to Mexico. From there they spread north into the high, dry lands of New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Most of the Spanish were soldiers who came to conquer the Indians. The priests came to convert them to Christianity. Even after two hundred years, only a few thousand Spaniards lived in North America and yet the Spanish influence lasted. Spanish is still the language of Mexico and of a large part of Central and South America.

When Europeans first set foot on American shores, the continent was populated by hundreds of Asian tribes who presumably had crossed the narrow Bering Strait that separates what are now Siberia and Alaska. Since the earlier explorers and settlers thought, like Columbus, that they were in India, they called these people Indians. Indian chiefs were powerless to resist Spanish pressure. Some tribes accepted Christian doctrine because it had some things in common with their traditional beliefs, such as faith in one supreme being.

The French were the next settlers to come. They were attracted by the abundance of fish in the icy waters off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and by the beaver and other fur-bearing animals in the cold North. The French explored the mighty river that they named the St. Lawrence and pushed on into the Great Lakes. Eventually, they paddled their long Indian canoes down strange rivers until they came to the Mississippi. They floated all the way down to the river’s mouth where they built the city of New Orleans. Thus, the French spread out over a vast empire, but like the Spaniards they also spread themselves too thin.



Complete these statements.

- 1.1 Europeans who came to the New World were seeking a. _____ and
b. _____ freedom.
- 1.2 Biblical principles practiced by the colonists were a. _____ ,
b. _____ , c. _____ , d. _____ , and
e. _____ .
- 1.3 The four freedoms stated by President Roosevelt in 1941 were a. _____ ,
b. _____ , c. _____ , and d. _____ .
- 1.4 The recorded (written) history of America began in a. _____ when
b. _____ .
- 1.5 The city of New Orleans was built by the _____ .

Colonization. The English were the last people to come, but they came to stay. They were men and women who planned to make their homes in the New World. In contrast to the **dogmatic** belief of the Spanish explorers and settlers, many early European colonists left Europe to escape from established churches, to seek the freedom to follow the dictates of their own consciences, and to worship God as they saw fit. The colonists were willing and eager to go to the New World. Some came seeking wealth, power, and adventure. Many of them came, however, because they wanted to get away from their old world and to make a fresh start.

In England, Scotland, or Germany a man remained in the same occupation. If he were a farmer or laborer, for example, he remained a farmer or laborer all his life. The chances were that his children would be farmers and laborers, too. Most people were miserably poor and knew that they would always stay poor. Consequently, the bolder individuals took a chance on a better life in a new world. From the very beginning, America was the land of the second chance.

Most original colonists were from England, although many European countries set up trading posts and colonies in the New World. They encountered many hardships in their attempts to establish colonies. Although they brought varied skills with them, they soon realized that they had to learn many more skills to survive in this country.

The English settled along the Atlantic coast between Maine and Florida. Here, the climate was ideal, and the soil was wonderfully rich. Good harbors were available for ships, and swift rivers flowed to turn the wheels of mills. The Indians of this region along the Atlantic coast were relatively few in number and unorganized. Within one or two hundred miles of the coast stretched the great Appalachian Mountain range, serving as a natural barrier to protect the English. The presence of this barrier was advantageous to the English. They did not spread out as the Spaniards and French did, but put down roots and grew into strong communities. The early settlers did not know what lay to the west. The fertile soil, abundant water supply, and bountiful minerals in this new land would later help the United States to become one of the world's most prosperous nations.

Cultural similarities. Life in the colonies tended to make most Americans develop a similar culture. They had not been alike initially, having come from many European countries, and from different classes of society. They also spoke different languages and had different religions. In America they eventually lived far apart from one another, yet this New World did not develop many little Englands, Italys, and Spains. Instead, it developed one single country with a single people.

Many reasons explain why Americans came to think and act alike. For one thing, they came to speak the same main language—English. They also had to fight together in their own defense. All through the years, the colonists had fought against the French in Canada and the Ohio country and against the Indians on many frontiers. Most importantly, colonists acted and thought alike because they all lived much alike and had to meet and solve the same problems.

The scattered, isolated colonies eventually united to form one nation with these words on its Great Seal: *E Pluribus Unum*—"Out of many, one." This motto was first stated in a small colonial publication, *Gentlemen's Journal*, in 1692.

Struggles and conflicts were present from the beginning of colonization and settlement of the United States. The willingness to adapt and



overcome struggles, obstacles, and change is an important characteristic of our national background. Christians of today can take the **fortitude** of our forefathers as an example as we attempt to live Christ-centered lives. As Philippians 4:13 states, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."



Write the letter for the correct answer.

- 1.6** The biggest difference between the Christian beliefs of the Spanish explorers and settlers and those of the North American colonists was _____.
 a. they were of a different cultural and racial background
 b. they came from different countries
 c. the Spanish forced their doctrine and worship on the Indians, while the colonists believed in religious freedom
- 1.7** Five things Europeans were seeking when they came to the New World were _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
 a. to follow a new king
 b. religious freedom
 c. political freedom
 d. wealth
 e. power
 f. adventure
- 1.8** Most of the colonists were from _____.
 a. Germany b. England c. Italy d. Scotland
- 1.9** To follow the dictates of one's own conscience and worship God as one sees fit is called _____.
 a. political freedom b. doctrinal belief c. religious freedom d. settlement
- 1.10** Fertile soil, abundant water supply, and bountiful minerals are natural resources that have made America _____.
 a. strong b. prosperous c. a democracy d. lose power
- 1.11** *E Pluribus Unum* means " _____. "
 a. Out of many, one b. Enough is enough
 c. Together we stand, divided we fall d. All pull together
- 1.12** The willingness to adapt and overcome obstacles and struggles is called _____.
 a. stubbornness b. freedom c. fortitude d. character
- 1.13** "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" is found in _____.
 a. Philippians 4:13 b. I Corinthians 13:8 c. Genesis 1:1 d. John 3:16

Complete these activities.

1.14 In what ways were the original colonists different?

- a. _____ b. _____
 c. _____ d. _____
 e. _____

1.15 What were five reasons Americans came to act and think alike?

- a. _____ b. _____
 c. _____ d. _____
 e. _____

TWO IMPORTANT WARS

As the United States was settled and expanded in land and in population growth, Americans fought and overcame the French and the Indians. The nation was later engaged in two more important wars: the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. Both of these wars were fought over important freedom principles.

Revolutionary War. In 1783 after six years of Revolutionary War, the colonies won their independence from British rule. A hundred and fifty years after England planted the tiny settlements in the new land, the colonies had grown up and wanted to become independent.

For one thing, America was so much bigger in land area than England. "It is ridiculous for a continent to belong to an island," said Thomas Paine.

England interfered constantly with the way the colonists ran their own affairs—their politics, their trade and commerce, their farming, their lumbering and hunting, and even their religion.

The men who lived in this new land of fresh air and high skies were very different from their brethren of the mother country. In the wilderness they had learned independence and self-reliance.

After the French and Indian War ended in 1763, England began to impose more strict supervision on the colonies. For example, taxes were levied and acts were passed that restricted the colonists in all areas of their lives. Extra taxes were imposed on products of all kinds that came from England. Acts were passed whereby the colonists were forced to house soldiers. Finally a tax on tea led a group of protesters to rebellion. At the Boston Tea Party, angry colonists threw the tea into the harbor to protest "taxation without representation." This, and other similar events, led to the American Revolution.

The colonists wanted to be free of British rule, to maintain their independence, and to protect their rights as free men. Thomas Jefferson stated the philosophy of the colonists when he said, "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time."

The resulting war between England and her American colonies lasted seven years. It had started as a little skirmish in a Massachusetts village; when it was over, it had changed the whole history of the world. Out of it came a new nation, the United States of America.



Complete these statements.

- 1.16** The American colonies won their independence from England in the
a. _____ War in the year b. _____ .
- 1.17** Two reasons the colonists were not satisfied with British rule were a. _____
and b. _____ .
- 1.18** War with England was necessary to a. _____ and b. _____ .

Civil War (The War between the States).

Approximately one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence was written, the new nation found itself bitterly divided on the rights and the wrongs of slavery. The Northern states condemned slavery as immoral. The Southern states, where black slaves were employed on the sugar, rice, and tobacco plantations, defended it as necessary for economic survival. New states were coming into the Union, either as “free” or “slave” states, and an equal balance could not be maintained. Three years before the Civil War broke out, Abraham Lincoln said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” The issue of slavery became bitter and **pertinent** to the solidarity of the nation.

In 1865 after four tragic years of war, the Southern states were defeated, and the slaves freed. Just one month before the surrender of the Southern states, President Lincoln spoke about the seriousness of this internal war in his second inaugural address when he said, “With

malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.”

After the South’s surrender at Appomattox in 1865, General Ulysses S. Grant, of the North’s army, said, “The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again.”

Could the South avoid bitterness and hatred of the victorious North? The South’s hero, General Robert E. Lee, voiced this hope, “The war being at an end, the Southern states having laid down their arms, and the questions at issue between them and the Northern states having been decided, I believe it to be the duty of everyone to unite in the restoration of the country and the re-establishment of peace and harmony.”

The Civil War freed the slaves and re-established the Union.



Match these items.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1.19 _____ Abraham Lincoln | a. Southern general |
| _____ General Ulysses S. Grant | b. “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” |
| _____ General Robert E. Lee | c. 1865 |
| _____ end of Civil War | d. Northern general |
| | e. president of the Confederacy |

Complete these statements.

- 1.20 The Southern states favored slavery because _____.
- 1.21 The main issue of the Civil War was a. _____, and the Civil War freed the slaves and re-established the b. _____.



Complete this research activity.

1.22 Complete research on the Revolutionary War or the Civil War. Write a two-page report.

TEACHER CHECK

initials

date

EXPANSION

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the states along the eastern seaboard were well established. Americans had begun to look westward, seeking land, wealth, and adventure. As the people moved westward, immigration from abroad continued, and the nation grew in both population and land area.

Westward movement. Gradually, enterprising pioneers moved out of the settled areas into an unknown wilderness sparsely populated by Indian tribes. The Indians fiercely resisted the white man's invasion of their lands. In the wars that followed, the Indians were outnumbered and outfought until they lost their herds of buffalo and their hunting grounds. The colonists believed that they had a right to the land occupied by the Indians. The English land grants made to the different colonial companies by the king of England had given colonists "all land from sea to sea."

After the American Revolution, hundreds of men and women, discontented with life in the older settlements, struggled across the towering Appalachian Mountains to find new land that suited them. At last they came to a place where all the rivers ran to the west and emptied into the Mississippi, and all the paths ran downhill. The settlers clustered together in little villages, and around each village they raised a stockade of tall logs for protection against the Indians.



| The Pioneer Woman honors the memory of the women who, in the days of the westward movement, had the strength and courage to endure the hardships and dangers of settling new lands.

Acquisitions and annexations. The leaders of our country realized that **expansion** was necessary. Expansion can be accomplished in other ways, but outright purchase and **acquisition** by

wars were the main ways that land expansion came about in the United States.

Lands added to the original settlements included: the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803; the Northwest, called the Oregon Country **Annexation**, from Britain in 1846; and the Florida Purchase from Spain in 1819. As a result of the Mexican War, Texas, California, and the great Southwest became a part of the United States in 1848. The Gadsden Purchase brought in parts of Arizona and New Mexico in 1854.

Annexation of other lands held today included Alaska and Hawaii, which eventually became our forty-ninth and fiftieth states respectively. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1868.

Hawaii was annexed in 1898 at the request of representatives from the Hawaiian Islands.

After the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States was recognized as a world power.

Throughout the history of our country, much controversy has arisen over the way we have acquired lands. Pause a moment to think about what would have happened, for example, if our forefathers had not had the fortitude to stand by their convictions and to gain these territories. Our nation possibly would not exist or we might even be under the control of other countries. King Solomon wrote these words to us in Proverbs 29:18, "Where there is no vision, the people perish...." As citizens of the United States, we should be very thankful that our forefathers had this vision.



Match these items.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1.23 _____ | Louisiana Purchase | a. Britain |
| _____ | Florida Purchase | b. France |
| _____ | the Southwest | c. Russia |
| _____ | the Northwest | d. Spain |
| _____ | Alaska | e. Mexico |
| | | f. Canada |

Number these events in the order in which they occurred.

- 1.24** a. _____ the annexation of Hawaii
 b. _____ the Oregon Country Annexation
 c. _____ Louisiana Purchase
 d. _____ the Gadsden Purchase
 e. _____ the purchase of Alaska
 f. _____ Florida Purchase



Complete these activities.

1.25 Tell when the United States became recognized as a world power. _____

1.26 Give three reasons American colonists moved westward.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The government of the United States derived its beginning and purpose from the famous document, the Declaration of Independence. Concerning the reason for governments and the source of their authority, Thomas Jefferson wrote, “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—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed....”

Our government receives its authority to govern from the governed. The government of the United States, therefore, is a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people” since our Constitution delegates to the people of the United States authority for the national government.

National government. When the Revolutionary War was over, the people of the new nation set up their own nation and their own government. They wrote a constitution, which is now the oldest written constitution in the world. In addition, they wrote a Bill of Rights that gives everybody protection against **tyranny**.

After the Constitution was written, a battle ensued over **ratification**, concerning federal versus state power. However, on June 21, 1788, the Constitution was ratified; and it became the law of the land.

The Preamble to the Constitution is the opening paragraph. It tells six reasons why the Constitution was written. These reasons are listed:

1. To form a more perfect Union, a union of states that are joined together to form a better government,
2. To establish justice or equality under the law,
3. To insure domestic tranquility, meaning peace within our country,
4. To provide for the common defense, protecting its citizens from fear of foreign aggression,
5. To promote the general welfare or well being of its citizens, and
6. To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our future generations.

The main body of the Constitution contains seven articles. These articles present the basic plan and structure for our national government, state the relationship between the states and the federal government, and outline the process for making amendments and ratifying the Constitution.

The last section of the Constitution consists of the **amendments**. The writers of the Constitution provided for changes and additions to be made. Currently, the Constitution has twenty-seven amendments. The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights, and these ten amendments guarantee individual rights.

UNITED STATES CHECK AND BALANCE SYSTEM



| Branches of Federal Government

Many states wanted the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution before they would ratify it.

Important changes in the thinking of citizens in the United States are shown by some of the amendments. For example, the Fifteenth Amendment gave all citizens (male) of the United States, regardless of color or race, the right to vote. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote. Also the Twenty-Third Amendment established Presidential electors for the District of Columbia and the Sixteenth Amendment allowed taxes to be placed on a personal income. The Eighteenth Amendment, passed in 1918, provided for the **prohibition** of making, selling, or distributing alcoholic beverages in the United States. Later, the Twenty-First Amendment, passed in 1933, repealed the Eighteenth Amendment and stated that only states could prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment, passed in 1971, lowered the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen. The right to amend the Constitution enabled this nation to make changes at the appropriate time.

With the federal government stronger than the state governments, our Founding Fathers set limits on the federal level to prevent it from becoming too powerful.

The Constitution provided for three separate branches or divisions in the federal government. This three-way division of power among the branches is known as the separation of powers. The powers were divided to prevent any leader or small group of men from trying to take over all the power of the government. It also provided a system of checks and balances for the three branches.

These three branches of the federal government are the legislative branch, which makes the laws; the executive branch, which enforces the laws; and the judicial branch, which interprets the laws.

The United States federal government is called a democracy. A democracy is a government where people control their own affairs. It is a government whereby the people govern themselves and by which they are guaranteed certain unalienable rights.



Complete these activities.

- 1.27** According to the Declaration of Independence, who is responsible for giving our government authority? _____
- 1.28** According to the Declaration of Independence, what unalienable rights are endowed by the Creator to men? _____

- 1.29** When was the Constitution of the United States ratified? _____
- 1.30** Write the six reasons the Constitution was written as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

1.31 Describe the three functions of the main body of the Constitution called the seven articles.

1.32 Tell how changes and additions can be made to the Constitution.

Complete these statements.

1.33 The three branches that make up our federal government are a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .

1.34 Laws are made by the _____ .

1.35 Laws are enforced by the _____ .

1.36 Laws are interpreted by the _____ .

1.37 The Constitution provided for this separation of powers to insure that _____
_____ .

1.38 A government where the people control their own affairs is called a _____ .

State government. Most of us live under four distinct levels of government: city, county, state, and national. We probably hear more about the national government although, for most of us at least, it is the farthest away. Our national government directly and indirectly affects all of our lives with the laws it passes and with the money it spends on programs that are designed to help us. We are more closely associated with our state and local governments. As a result, the national government left some rights to the states that affect our lives also.

A state is defined as a group of people occupying a definite territory, organized under one government, and not subject to controls by the outside. The state is responsible for the protection, welfare, transportation, and safety of its

citizens. One of the rights left to the states by the federal government is education. Education is a right and responsibility that the state has to each of its citizens.

Our fifty states are part of the national (federal) government. This relationship occurs because they share their powers with each other. The Declaration of Independence first used the term *united states* when it used the following words: "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America declare that these united colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states."

As a citizen of the United States, the state, and the local community, you not only have a privilege but also a responsibility to fulfill the obligations set forth in the Constitution of the

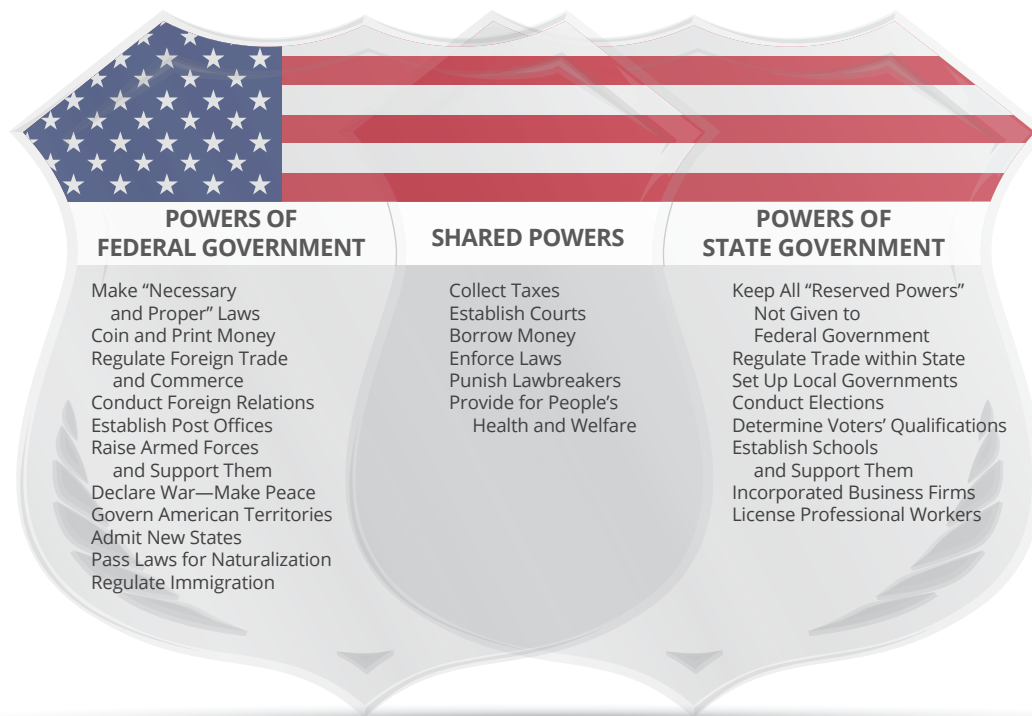
United States. Furthermore, you have the right to express your thoughts and desires through free elections by secret ballot. As a citizen you should know what your state and local governments can do for you and what your tax dollar will do for you in the fields of education (schools), transportation (modern highways), protection (police and fire), delivery of mail, and similar services.

As a future voter you carry a responsibility to choose the best qualified individuals to be your leaders and representatives in state, county, city, or township governments. In addition, as a citizen you should become a concerned, well-informed voter so that you can intelligently choose the proper leadership for your government.

The federal and state governments have some concurrent (shared) powers. The most unpopular shared power is probably the power of taxation. Many kinds of taxes are collected by our federal government. Our states also collect various taxes. These taxes include

gasoline, alcoholic beverage, cigarette, real estate, income, and personal property taxes. The money from these taxes is used to pay for education, health, safety programs, highways and many other governmental activities.

Another shared power of the state and federal governments is the National Guard (state **militia**). The Congress of 1792 authorized each state to set up a state militia to defend the state. It consisted of citizen volunteers who trained in their spare time and were called up to active duty only in case of an emergency. Today, the state militia is called the National Guard. It is supported by both the state and federal governments. It can be called out by the governor of the state to assist in such emergencies as floods, tornadoes, and other similar natural disasters to communities, or to help preserve law and order. The National Guard can be brought under the control of the President during wartime, thus making the National Guard part of the regular army of the United States.





Complete these activities.

1.39 The state is responsible for the a. _____, b. _____, c. _____, and d. _____ of its citizens.

1.40 The definition of a state is _____.

1.41 List the six concurrent (shared) powers of the state and federal governments shown on the chart.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ |
| c. _____ | d. _____ |
| e. _____ | f. _____ |

Local government. In the Constitution of the United States, only two types of government are stated: federal and state. Local government gets its authority from state government and includes the county, city, town, village, and township that have come into operation through the authority of the state.

The development of local government is **exemplified** by the first colony of Jamestown, Virginia, which was founded in 1607. These first English settlers did not know what conditions they would find in the new land. They had crossed the Atlantic to find freedom and riches. They thought they would be able to find a passage that would lead them through America to the Far East.

In Jamestown, for example, every member of the colony had to look out for himself. At times, people gathered together in small groups, but usually one was on his own. He had to find his own food and his own shelter.

When food supplies began to run low, the colonists, facing hunger and disease, realized they needed to work together or they would not survive. This realization resulted in the settlers' decision to improve the way in which they would govern themselves. They formed a council under Captain John Smith, who was chosen president. Laws were made for the colony,

and through John Smith's leadership they were able to see that the laws were enforced. Captain Smith organized the government and developed work forces to clear the land of tree stumps and stones for the planting of crops. He declared that those who did not work would not eat (2 Thessalonians 3:10). The settlers soon decided to perform their tasks. In addition, Captain Smith developed trade between the Indian tribes that helped the colonists to survive the first few years. This government, set up by Captain Smith in Jamestown, was the first local government in the United States.

County government is one division of local government. The duty of county government is twofold. First, the county government assists the state. It helps the state government to collect taxes, to supervise elections, and to see that state laws are carried out. Second, the county government serves the people by providing them with different services. These services include roads, public education, zoning, and licensing. Some counties manage such things as sewage disposal, jails, welfare systems, and libraries. In addition, they maintain parks, airports, hospitals, electricity, and water services. These services, however, have to be in **compliance** with state government. Counties help the state government enforce these services. Over three thousand counties operate

in the United States. County government varies from state to state. They have, for the most part, the same goals and powers.

The most important unit of local government in the United States is city government. It is the closest to each citizen and his family. The city government has a variety of problems dealing with health, education, and safety. Traffic has to flow smoothly through the neighborhood streets. City police patrols and squad cars have to be alert in case of a crime. The collection of city garbage and trash should operate efficiently. Street lighting, paving, water supply, traffic signals, crossing guards for schools, sewer

systems, and hundreds of other problems are the daily business of city governments.

Like all other local governments, city governments are established by the state legislature. Most state constitutions require that a community reaches a certain size before it can become a city. When the population does reach that size, it can ask the state legislature to grant it a charter. A city charter is similar to a constitution since it contains a plan of government. It provides for city government and outlines the powers that a city will have. The three main forms of city government are the Mayor-Council Plan, the Commission Plan, and the City Manager Plan.



Complete these activities.

- 1.42** The Constitution mentioned two types of government, which are a. _____ and b. _____.
- 1.43** Local governments are created by the authority of the _____.
- 1.44** The first local government in the United States was a. _____ that formed a b. _____ and elected a president, Captain c. _____.
- 1.45** Captain John Smith declared, "Those who do not a. _____ will not b. _____."
- 1.46** Read 2 Thessalonians 3:10 and tell in your own words what it says. _____
- 1.47** Write three ways the county government assists the state.
 - a. _____ b. _____
 - c. _____
- 1.48** Write four ways the county government serves the people.
 - a. _____ b. _____
 - c. _____ d. _____
- 1.49** The city government deals with the problems of a. _____, b. _____, and c. _____.
- 1.50** Three main forms of city government are a. _____, b. _____, and c. _____.

MAJOR CHANGES

Many changes have taken place since our nation was founded. Usually, the trend has been to move along until a crisis arose that necessitated change. Some changes came, however, that caused major changes in the thinking and working of the average citizen, such as industrial, scientific, and technological advancements. These developments have been absorbed into daily living almost without thought. Still, we as Christians are affected.

The problems sometimes can be avoided, and the opportunities may be embraced if we are prepared to interpret present and past events **impinging** on human life. If we have the mind of Christ, we shall not be overcome by rapid change, secular ways of looking at life, or the complex conditions in the world today. Colossians 1:27 says, "...Christ in you, the hope of glory." The Bible provides each individual Christian a foundation. Gratitude sets our attitude of humility when we know, as stated in Romans 5:8, "But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." Courage and hope for the future are ours, for "...thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ" (1 Corinthians 15:57). We should realize who we are in Christ, and we must stay humble before Almighty God. Then God will work mightily through us.

Industrialization. Although in the first half of the nineteenth century the frontiers of the United States had advanced westward to the Pacific Ocean, a great stretch of territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains still remained unsettled until after the War between the States. Into that grassy region cattlemen brought their herds. For a time it was a vast, unfenced pasture land. After the Homestead Act was passed in 1862, more and more of the land was settled. In time, homestead ranches and farms spread over the Great Plains, the last part of the country to be settled.

For about a hundred years after the United States became a nation, it was for the most part a pioneer country. During that time, however, the Industrial Revolution was bringing about a type of life entirely unlike anything that had existed before. A new age was getting under way—the age of the power-driven machine.

As people settled different parts of the country, they discovered the rich natural resources of those regions—great veins of iron ore, vast beds of coal, huge deposits of oil, and a host of other resources necessary to the growth of an industrial nation. Steam, petroleum, and electricity supplied unlimited power for machines.

During this time, scientists and inventors were developing machines and processes whereby communication, transportation, electricity, medicine, trades, and the arts made rapid advancement. Businessmen were developing great industrial **enterprises**, improving methods of production, and devising new ways of financing business. Great numbers of skilled workers kept the wheels of industry turning. The railroad, the automobile, the steamboat, and the airplane provided swift transportation by land, sea, and air, making possible the development of trade between all parts of the country and with other nations. Marvelous new methods of communication—the telegraph, the telephone, wireless, radio, and television—linked America with all parts of the world.

While industries were developing in various parts of the country, people in great numbers left their farms to go into the many new occupations being opened up. At that time **immigrants** were entering the country continually. These people, who came from the farms and from other countries, formed the army of laborers needed by the rapidly growing industries. They helped provide the necessary work force in industry. They also worked in the coal and iron mines. They drilled for oil and kept the fires burning in the steel mills.

Industrialization has had a profound effect upon the people of the United States. Gradually, the country became an industrial nation instead of an agricultural nation. Unfortunately, corruption in business and government became rampant. A great gap existed between the immense wealth of a few and the circumstances under which most people lived. Trade unions were organized by laboring men who realized that only by uniting could they hope to have any success in negotiating for better conditions. A reform movement came about, bringing legislation that sought to restore the

democratic ideals upon which this nation was founded.

Thus, through the labor, the enterprise, and the inventiveness of the people, the United States was changed from a basically religious, rural, and **decentralized** government culture to a secular, industrial, urbanized, and government-controlled culture. In homes the emphasis shifted from being family-centered to allowing other things to be more important. To the individual, industrialization meant **specialization** rather than self-sufficiency.



Match these items.

- 1.51** _____ Great Plains
 _____ industrialization
 _____ communication
 _____ transportation
 _____ businessmen
 _____ immigrants
 _____ reform movement
 _____ natural resources

- a. iron ore, coal, oil, water
- b. last area of United States to be settled
- c. legislation to restore ideals
- d. development of power-driven machines
- e. telephone, telegraph, radio
- f. factory workers
- g. railroad, automobile, airplane
- h. production and finance
- i. petroleum, steam, oceans



Complete these activities.

- 1.52** Three things that supplied power for machines were a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.53** Businessmen contributed to industrialization by developing new
a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.54** Rapid advancement was made in a. _____ , b. _____ ,
c. _____ , d. _____ , and e. _____ .
- 1.55** The effect of industrialization on the homes and families was the beginning of a _____

_____ .
- 1.56** The effect of industrialization on the individual was _____
_____ .

Social, economic, and political changes.

Many changes have taken place since the founding of our nation. For example, industrialization had many long-lasting effects. Cities grew in size and in number, whereas farm lands under production have decreased. The prediction was that by the year 2000, 85 percent of the population of the United States would live in cities. The United States has changed from an agricultural nation to an industrial nation. This change has created many problems and conflicts.

Problems of air and water pollution have arisen. Adjustments have had to be made in individual and family lifestyles. To answer the needs of the growing number of poor people, welfare systems have been established. The cost of living has accelerated, and new jobs have had to be found by families, or both parents have had to go to work. As marriages have been put under stress, the rate of divorce has increased; the most prevalent cause cited has been financial problems.

An attitude, contrary to the fundamental beliefs of our forefathers, has grown up in our society.

This concept, called **humanism**, asserts that man is the only important reality. It excludes God, rejecting Creation and divine control of history. Humanists seek a natural explanation for all phenomena. Humanism holds that technology, wealth, education, and personal comfort are the ultimate ideals. Total equality in every sphere of life, regardless of ability or character, is stressed in humanistic thinking. Humanism is reflected in the idea that to do what pleased the self is acceptable. This idea seems to be the basic **philosophy** of the secular world today. A Christian cannot engage in this type of thinking since it denies the individual's personal responsibility to God.

As industrialization moved swiftly across the land, a tide of immigrants from all over the world flowed toward the United States. Most of them settled in the industrial centers of the East and the Midwest and helped perform the work to keep the wheels of industry going. The needs and wants of the constantly growing population of the country created a demand for more and more products, and industries expanded rapidly to meet these demands.

Because of high productivity, the United States of America has achieved one of the highest standards of living in the world. With only about 7 percent of the land area of the earth, 7 percent of the natural resources of the world, and 7 percent of the world's population, this nation produces about one-third of the world's goods. People in the United States have better food, better clothes, and better houses than many other people. The people have more leisure, recreation, education, and opportunity for cultural improvement.

Over the years, however, conditions arose that troubled many thoughtful people. As a result, desire to do away with certain inequities swept over the country and a period of reform set in. A number of organized movements formed to help the less fortunate members of society and to correct such conditions as the growth in the slum areas, long hours of work, and child labor in factories.

Throughout the history of this nation, an effort to make democracy work has continued, and the spirit of democracy has made itself evident in many ways. For example, all citizens have attained equal educational, political, and legal rights. Educational opportunities have been made equal for all the children of all the people regardless of race, color, or religion. Labor unions have been organized to improve conditions of the workers.

The government has also taken action to regulate business in order "to promote the general welfare," thus achieving one of the purposes of democracy as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution.

Historically, decisions have been made by Congress concerning the equality of voting, the right to political **dissent**, and other civil rights measures that have greatly affected our society and reinforced the proposition that "all men are created equal" as stated in the Declaration of Independence. Several court decisions have had a great influence on society, also. Relative

to violators of the law, the Supreme Court issued two major decisions: it decreed that a suspect must be warned that he has the right to remain silent before he can be questioned by a policeman. He must also be told that any statement he makes may be used against him in a court of law and that he has the right to an attorney.

Another court decision in 1962 declared unconstitutional the recitation of a non-denominational prayer in the New York schools. In still another court decision, *School District of Abington Township v. Schempp*, the court ruled that daily Bible readings and the recitation of the Lord's Prayer constituted "a religious ceremony" and therefore were unconstitutional. These decisions mark one of the most pronounced changes in American society.

More than three hundred years earlier in 1647, the Law of 1647 in Massachusetts established public schools with tax support. The purpose of the schools, as stated in the law, was to teach the children how to read so that they could read the Bible. Three centuries later, the Supreme Court ruled that required daily Bible reading and prayer recitation was unconstitutional. The decision that brought this radical change in the direction of American education represents a dark day in the history of this country. Christian schools today are restoring Bible reading and prayer to their rightful place in the curriculum.

The 1960s and 1970s saw the Civil Rights movement become a domestic issue in the United States. Laws were passed to protect the rights of voters, rights of employment, and the right to public accommodations of each citizen, regardless of race or color.

In addition, both World War I and World War II had far reaching effects on people. More than 8 million lives were lost in World War I. During World War II, 54 million people perished. War drains a nation's health and its productivity; it wastes the land and its natural resources. Our

nation did have a unity of purpose in these two wars—to promote freedom. However, in the 1960s and 1970s the Vietnam War was opposed by many people. Some protesters left the country to live elsewhere to avoid fighting in a war in which they did not believe.

In hopes of preventing future wars, soon after World War I the League of Nations was founded. This international association of countries was created to settle quarrels between nations. Ironically, the United States did not join the League of Nations proposed by its president, Woodrow Wilson. The League's failure came in 1935 when it could not prevent Italy from invading Ethiopia.

Following World War II, the United States and more than one hundred other nations founded a new world organization called the United Nations.

The United Nations charter pledges its membership "to practice tolerance and to live in peace with one another as good neighbors."

Unlike the League of Nations, the United Nations does not require all its members to agree to preserve national boundaries. The United Nations can recommend actions, but it cannot order full participation by its membership. The major work of the United Nations is political, economic, and social. Its members can join together militarily to intervene if they see an unjust struggle taking place between nations.

Peacekeeping by diplomacy seems necessary as man seeks ways to curb his neighbor's greed and violence. Jesus said (Matthew 5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."

This nation has experienced political scandal in the Watergate incident during the Nixon Administration. The nation has also experienced a rise in inflation. The bicentennial celebrations in 1976, however, gave citizens a chance to pause and to think about their heritage in the light of what their forefathers gave them as a nation.



Complete these activities.

1.57 List five consequences of industrialization.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

1.58 The theory that teaches that man is the only important reality is _____ .

1.59 Most immigrants who came to the United States settled in the industrial

- a. _____ and b. _____ .

1.60 President Wilson's international association of nations designed to settle disputes was known as the _____ .

1.61 The philosophy of humanism will rob an individual of his personal responsibility to _____ .



Write the letter for the correct answer.

- 1.62** America has one of the highest standards of living in the world because of its _____ .
- a. natural resources
 - b. inventors
 - c. productivity
 - d. people
- 1.63** Organization to improve conditions of the workers are called _____ .
- a. factories
 - b. social clubs
 - c. laboratories
 - d. labor unions
- 1.64** "All men are created equal" is stated in the _____ .
- a. Bill of Rights
 - b. Declaration of Independence
 - c. Preamble to the Constitution
 - d. Bible

Complete these activities.

- 1.65** In 1962 the recitation of prayer in public schools was declared unconstitutional by a _____.
- 1.66** The Law of 1647 in Massachusetts established public schools with tax money for what purpose? _____
- 1.67** Christian schools are restoring a. _____ and b. _____ to school curriculum.
- 1.68** The civil rights movement caused laws to be passed that protect a. _____, b. _____, and c. _____.
- 1.69** List three bad results of war.
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Answer true or false.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| 1.70 | _____ | The United States joined the League of Nations. |
| 1.71 | _____ | The United States is a member of the United Nations. |
| 1.72 | _____ | The United Nations requires all its members to agree to preserve national boundaries. |
| 1.73 | _____ | The major work of the United Nations is to form military armies. |
| 1.74 | _____ | The Vietnam War was opposed by many people of the United States. |
| 1.75 | _____ | Jesus said, "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." |

Science and technology. From the beginning of the nineteenth century, **science** and **technology** have been promoted to help man find the raw materials buried in the earth and to discover new and better methods of productivity. For example, coal and petroleum have been used for fuel to energize power-driven machines to manufacture every kind of product man has needed in life. The coming of the machine age has demanded that new markets be located close to transportation routes. Profits from the sale of merchandise have made governments, as well as individual families, prosperous. Wealthy men from Western nations have traveled broadly with their products and have continued to expand their manufacturing concerns. Groups of wealthy businessmen have created corporations to meet a world-wide demand for more goods. To facilitate transportation, governments have engineered intercontinental road systems. As industry has expanded, deeper mines have been dug, more oil wells have been drilled, and larger factories have been built. However, waterways, oceans, landscapes, and airways have had a limit to the demand that the development of industry has placed on them. In some metropolitan areas of the world, the environment has been overtaxed.

Merchants pressed their governments to employ engineers to find ways of cutting the cost of long-distance shipping. Canals to connect rivers with larger bodies of water were started by engineering companies. Eventually, even oceans were flowing together through the locks of wide, modern canals such as the Panama and Suez canals. People also discovered that dredging shallow rivers would allow inland cities to have ports.

Ship turbines burning **fossil fuels** soon replaced steam-powered vessels. With the start of World War II, several powerful navies had already developed diesel-powered ships. Then, the atomic age introduced nuclear energy to

the field of navigation. However, only the most advanced nations have been able to afford this kind of propulsion.

Industrialization created a tremendous demand for metals of various kinds. Early in this century an American, Daniel Jackling, introduced the idea of open-pit mining. Coal veins that stretched across the hills and valleys of Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and other areas in the United States were opened and stripped of many tons of fossil fuel.

Many geological mining expeditions have been organized in recent years. Geologists, chemists, and geophysicists are now employed by mining concerns to find hidden minerals. Satellites equipped with special cameras to locate secret deposits of metal-bearing ores are being used today around the world.

Only in recent years have citizens of manufacturing nations begun to demand that controls be placed upon the disposal of wastes from mining and from related industries. In the United States the Environmental Protection Agency was created to police the companies causing pollution problems. The real answer, however, lies with an informed citizenry that will minimize and reverse the destruction of their landscape. With the scientific knowledge that man now possesses, he can find solutions to the pollution problem.

With the arrival of the machine age, governments began looking for additional sources of energy to use in developing cities and their interdependent industries. Great rivers were harnessed to provide **hydroelectric** power. Aqueducts were constructed so that the reservoirs behind the dams could be used to store and supply water to meet the needs of a nation's people. Irrigation systems were introduced so that land would be **arable** enough to grow crops in drier climates of the world. These water engineering projects enabled desert cities like Phoenix, Arizona, for example, to experience tremendous population growth.

The United States has probably had as many outstanding scientists and inventors as any nation on earth. Communication in the United States has advanced to its present stage through the contributions of such outstanding scientists and inventors as Alexander G. Bell, who invented the telephone; Samuel F. B. Morse, who invented the Morse Code; and Cyrus W. Field, who laid the **transatlantic** cable between Europe and the United States.

Transportation was improved by Robert Fulton with his successful steamboat run. James Watt invented the first successful steam engine that led to the success of the railroad. Henry Ford built the Ford automobile and was the first to mass-produce automobiles. Charles Good-year developed the process of vulcanization of rubber for use in tires and in other products. George Westinghouse invented the first automatic air brake used on passenger trains. The Wright brothers were the first to successfully fly a motor-powered airplane at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in 1903.

The field of electricity was led by such men as Thomas Edison, who patented over a thousand inventions. His most important inventions were the incandescent lamp (light bulb), phonograph, automatic telegraph, and microphone. Benjamin Franklin worked with electricity. Charles P. Steinmetz was able to patent over one hundred inventions involving electricity.

Great advances were also made in medicine. Walter Channing introduced the use of ether to reduce the pain of surgery. The Mayo brothers developed operations for cancer, gallstones, and goiter. William Thomas G. Morton, an American dentist, experimented with sulphuric ether as an anesthetic. Walter Reed proved that yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito. Jonas Salk developed a serum for polio prevention. Each year new discoveries are being developed to improve the control and treatment of human diseases.

Society has also experienced the age of space exploration, which started in October of 1957

with the launch of a Soviet satellite. Astronaut Alan B. Shepard was the first American to soar into space in May of 1961, and John Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth. On July 20, 1969, Neil A. Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. The nation's people have benefited from the space program in many ways. For example, accurate weather forecasts received from space help track storms so that people can make preparations and take precautions that could save lives.

Other important contributors include Luther Burbank, who developed many varieties of improved flowers, vegetables, and fruits. George Washington Carver is perhaps best known for his development of the industrial uses for the peanut and the sweet potato. Albert Einstein developed the theory of relativity and wrote several books in the field of physics. Elias Howe designed and patented the sewing machine. Cyrus McCormick invented a reaping machine to make harvesting of grain easier. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin that helped make cotton the leading crop in the southern United States before the Civil War and introduced the idea of interchangeable parts.

Some of the great contributors to advancement in the United States were immigrants. Alexander G. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was born in Scotland, as was Andrew Carnegie, the great steel manufacturer. Samuel Gompers, the founder of the American Federation of Labor, came from England. Carl Schurz, who was born in Germany, became a leader in the reform movements and also became an advisor to several presidents.

When we consider the nation at its founding, we have to marvel at the advances made in this country in just over two hundred years. Our situation is unique in that no civilization has previously had to face the challenge of scientific specialization. The moral needs of man as a human being and the scientific and intellectual resources at his command may be brought into a productive, meaningful, and creative harmony.



Match these items.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.76 _____ | Alexander G. Bell | a. theory of relativity |
| 1.77 _____ | Charles Goodyear | b. reaping machine |
| 1.78 _____ | Thomas Edison | c. vulcanization of rubber |
| 1.79 _____ | Albert Einstein | d. cotton gin |
| 1.80 _____ | Andrew Carnegie | e. telephone |
| 1.81 _____ | Elias Howe | f. telegraph |
| 1.82 _____ | James Watt | g. sewing machine |
| 1.83 _____ | Eli Whitney | h. lightbulb and phonograph |
| 1.84 _____ | Cyprus McCormick | i. steam engine |
| 1.85 _____ | Robert Fulton | j. steamboat |
| | | k. steel manufacturer |

Complete these activities.

- 1.86** Two reasons science and technology were promoted are
a. _____ and b. _____.
- 1.87** Rivers and oceans were connected to one another by the use of _____.
- 1.88** Two famous canals that connect oceans and seas are the a. _____ and
b. _____.
- 1.89** Two fuels that power modern ships are a. _____ and b. _____.
- 1.90** Daniel Jackling introduced the idea of _____ mining.
- 1.91** Mining concerns employ a. _____, b. _____, and
c. _____ to find hidden minerals.
- 1.92** Man can find solutions to the pollution problem by _____.



Answer true or false.

- 1.93 _____ The Environmental Protection Agency was created to police the companies causing pollution problems.
- 1.94 _____ Great rivers were harnessed to provide diesel fuel.
- 1.95 _____ The Wright brothers were the first to split the atom.
- 1.96 _____ William Thomas G. Morton was a German dentist.
- 1.97 _____ Henry Ford was the first to mass produce automobiles.
- 1.98 _____ Walter Reed developed a serum for smallpox prevention.
- 1.99 _____ Neil A. Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.
- 1.100 _____ Wheat was the leading crop in the Southern United States before the Civil War.
- 1.101 _____ George Washington Carver developed industrial uses for the peanut.
- 1.102 _____ Luther Burbank was a great steel manufacturer.
- 1.103 _____ Jonas Salk discovered a vaccine that prevents polio.
- 1.104 _____ McCormick reapers made harvesting of grain easier.

TEACHER CHECK



_____ initials

_____ date



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1.01 | _____ Christopher Columbus | a. the French |
| 1.02 | _____ American Revolutionary War | b. War between the States |
| 1.03 | _____ built city of New Orleans | c. Russia's former territory |
| 1.04 | _____ Alaska | d. discovered America |
| 1.05 | _____ Bill of Rights | e. interprets the laws |
| 1.06 | _____ Civil War | f. last area of United States to be settled |
| 1.07 | _____ industrialization | g. first ten amendments of the Constitution |
| 1.08 | _____ Great Plains | h. development of power-driven machines |
| 1.09 | _____ World War II | i. makes laws |
| 1.010 | _____ legislative branch | j. bombing of Pearl Harbor |
| | | k. American independence was won |

Write the letter for the correct answer (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.011** The main issue of the Civil War was _____.
 a. slavery b. taxation c. independence d. navigation
- 1.012** The Civil War freed the slaves and re-established the _____.
 a. colonies b. industry c. Union d. British Isles
- 1.013** Changes and additions can be made to the Constitution by _____.
 a. proposals b. amendments c. declarations d. juries
- 1.014** President Abraham Lincoln told the nation that " _____. "
 a. Out of many, one b. United we stand, divided we fall
 c. Enough is enough d. All pull together
- 1.015** Conditions were improved for workers by the organization of _____.
 a. employers b. factories c. labor unions d. legislatures
- 1.016** "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is found in the _____.
 a. Preamble of the Constitution b. Declaration of Independence
 c. United Nations d. Allegiance to the flag
- 1.017** The willingness to overcome struggles, conflict, and obstacles is called _____.
 a. fortitude b. character c. honesty d. stubbornness

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.018** Europeans who came to the New World were seeking a. _____ ,
b. _____ , c. _____ , and d. _____ .
- 1.019** American colonists moved westward seeking a. _____ ,
b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.020** The three branches that make up the federal government are
a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.021** Natural resources that have made America a prosperous nation are
a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.022** Power is supplied to machines by a. _____ , b. _____ , and
c. _____ .
- 1.023** Three results of industrialization are a. _____ , b. _____ , and
c. _____ .

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

- 1.024** _____ The forty-ninth and fiftieth states are Canada and Hawaii.
- 1.025** _____ The state government is responsible for income tax paid to the federal government.
- 1.026** _____ Humanism teaches people to worship God.
- 1.027** _____ Daily Bible reading and recitation of prayer are unconstitutional in public schools today.
- 1.028** _____ The Vietnam War was approved of by all Americans.
- 1.029** _____ The telephone was an important invention in the field of communication.
- 1.030** _____ Science and technology have produced an age of specialization.
- 1.031** _____ The Panama and Suez canals are famous canals that connect oceans and seas.
- 1.032** _____ Modern ships are powered by diesel fuel and steam power.
- 1.033** _____ Industrialization helped make families stronger and decreased stress.
- 1.034** _____ The Civil Rights movement helped secure voting and employment rights for all, regardless of race or color.
- 1.035** _____ The welfare system was developed to aid the poor of the nation.

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.036

John Glenn
- 1.037

Jonas Salk
- 1.038

Eli Whitney
- 1.039

Andrew Carnegie
- 1.040

Albert Einstein
- 1.041

United Nations
- 1.042

Abraham Lincoln
- 1.043

Creation
- 1.044

democracy
- 1.045

McCormick's reaping
machine
- a.

President of the United States during Civil
War
- b.

government where the people govern
themselves
- c.

theory of relativity
- d.

organized to promote peace
- e.

first American to orbit the earth three times
- f.

helped farmers produce more grain
- g.

developed a serum for polio prevention
- h.

invented the cotton gin
- i.

a great steel manufacturer
- j.

earth and man created by God
- k.

colonization

103

123

SCORE _____

TEACHER _____

initials

date



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