INSTRUCTIONS

Welcome to your Continental Academy course “Exploring U.S. History”. It is made up of 8 individual lessons, as listed in the Table of Contents. Each lesson includes practice questions with answers. You will progress through this course one lesson at a time, at your own pace.

First, study the lesson thoroughly. Then, complete the lesson reviews at the end of the lesson and carefully check your answers. Sometimes, those answers will contain information that you will need on the graded lesson assignments. When you are ready, complete the 10-question, multiple choice lesson assignment. At the end of each lesson, you will find notes to help you prepare for the online assignments.

All lesson assignments are open-book. Continue working on the lessons at your own pace until you have finished all lesson assignments for this course.

When you have completed and passed all lesson assignments for this course, complete the End of Course Examination.

If you need help understanding any part of the lesson, practice questions, or this procedure:

- Click on the “Send a Message” link on the left side of the home page
- Select “Academic Guidance” in the “To” field
- Type your question in the field provided
- Then, click on the “Send” button
- You will receive a response within ONE BUSINESS DAY
About the Author…

Caroline Grant earned her Bachelor of Arts [B.A.] degree in Psychology and her Master of Science [M.S.] degree in Social Studies Education from Florida International University. She is also a certified therapist for dyslexic students. Miss Grant has had considerable experience teaching in public and private high schools. She has taught students of varying abilities ranging from the gifted to the academically challenged. Since 2003, she has been working as an Instructor in English at Broward Community College and as a General Education Instructor in Social Sciences and Humanities at Coastal Educational Institute. Miss Grant resides in Plantation, Florida.
Examines significant events in American history from discovery to the contemporary era. Themes of colonization, revolution, nationalism, civil war, reconstruction, industrialization, immigration, progressivism, world wars, economic depression, and foreign policy are introduced. Maps, tables, charts, review and comprehension questions aid study.
Each of the 8 lessons is 10 – 20 pages long with many practice assignments. There is a 10-question assignment (which will be graded) upon the completion of each lesson. There is a 50-question assignment upon the completion of this course.

- Student will know what is civic life, politics, and government
- Student will know the foundations of the American Political System
- Student will know how the government embodies the purposes, values, and principals of American Democracy
- Student will know the relationship of the United States to other nations and to world affairs
- Student will know the roles of citizens in American Democracy
- Student will know when and how the three worlds meet
- Student will know when colonization and settlement occurred
- Student will know when expansion and reform occurred
- Student will know the Civil War and Reconstruction period
- Student will know the emergence of modern America
- Student will know the Great Depression and World War II period
- Student will know how the United Stats was postwar
- Student will know Contemporary United States
- Student will understand social, ethical, and human issues
- Student should develop an understanding of environmental quality
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LESSON 1

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT (To 1760)

EARLY AMERICANS

The first inhabitants of North America came during the Ice Age. Sheets of ice or glaciers covered the Northern Hemisphere. Ocean levels dropped. Water remained trapped in ice. Higher parts of the ocean floor appeared. A land bridge connected Siberia North America. Migrations to America continued for thousands of years.

Immigrants arrived in America at different times. Early immigrants were Paleo-Indian hunters. They used stone tools. They fished and hunted animals. They spread to North, Central, and South America. They were the first humans in America.

The Ice Age ended about 10,000 years ago. The climate temperatures warmed. Ocean levels rose. The ocean covered the land bridge. Human migration was restricted. The Bering Strait created still separates Siberia from Alaska.

Indian tribes settled in what is now Canada and the United States. In the United States, groups settled on the Northwest coast, the Great Plains, the Eastern Woodlands, and the Southwest.
The first native Americans had simple culture. They were nomadic, meaning they moved from one place to another. They hunted animals like bison, bears and sheep. They used bows and arrows. The Natives fished, hunted, and developed agriculture. By the time the Europeans arrived, the Natives had complex, organized societies.

Practice Exercise 1.1

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. Over ten thousand years ago, the Earth was covered by
   ________________ of ice.
   a. melted       b. sheets       c. cracked holes       d. broken ridges

2. The ____________ Indians stayed in one place.

3. Land bridges across oceans are possible if water levels _________.
   a. rise       b. remain as they are now   c. drop       d. increase from a tsunami

4. __________ is the movement of people or animals from one place to another.

5. The first settlers in America originally came from:
   a. Northeast Asia    b. India      c. The East Indies  d. Alaska
6. The Ice Age is best defined as:
   a. Continuous layers of ice found in the Northern Hemisphere
   b. The freezing and lowering of ocean levels over 10,000 years ago
   c. Movement of sheets of ice across Siberia and North America about 10,000 years ago
   d. The age, more than 10,000 years ago, when the Northern Hemisphere was covered with ice

7. From the following map, what was the direction of early Indian migrants as they journeyed from Asia?
   a. South   b. Southeast   c. Southwest   d. North
EARLIEST MIGRATION FROM ASIA TO AMERICAS


INDIAN SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

By the 1400s, Europeans were curious about unknown regions of the world. European rulers hoped to find gold. Traders searched for routes to Asia. Missionaries spread Christianity. Navigation and shipbuilding improvements stimulated exploration.

Italian navigator Christopher Columbus believed the world was round. He thought he would reach Asia by sailing west. In 1492, the Spanish monarchy financed his voyage. Columbus discovered the Caribbean islands and later explored South and Central America. He found a New World.

Columbus made three more voyages between 1493 and 1504. He brought Spanish settlers to Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Hispaniola in the Caribbean. He explored more of South and Central America.

The Spanish settled Florida in 1565. The Spanish explored New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and California. They were hungry for gold. Spanish explorers converted Indians to Christianity. They established farms or plantations. They used Native Indian as slaves. The Indians died from diseases. So, African slave labor was used.

Soon afterward, the French began to explore the New World. The first permanent French settlement in America was Quebec, which is now part of Canada. The French settled along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers.
The French explored the Great Lakes and established for trading. They converted Indians to Christianity.

The English settled the Atlantic coast of North America. They came to America for religious, political, and economic reasons. In middle sixteenth century England, there was great religious division. Non-conformist religious groups separated from the Church of England. Puritans and Quakers suffered for criticizing the Church of England.

English groups like the Puritans and Quakers migrated to the New World for religious freedom. They left England because they did not agree with the established church. They settled in Massachusetts Bay in 1630. By 1682, seven [7] colonies had been found on the Atlantic coast of America.

Other people came to America escape political turmoil. The English Civil War of 1642-45 promoted migration. Economic factors also played a role in migration. Unemployed, landless farmers also left England for America. Criminals and debtors often chose migration to America over imprisonment.

Practice Exercise 1.2

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The first Europeans to establish permanent settlements in North America were the __________.
2. Most Europeans who migrated to the United States came for __________ reasons.
   a. economic    b. political    c. religious    d. All of the above

3. Columbus was a(n) _____________ explorer.

4. The _____________ faced persecution because they did not agree with the Church of England.
   a. Protestants    b. Quakers    c. King    d. Anglicans

5. ______ settlers were interested in using Indians as slaves on their plantations.

6. The first people to establish permanent settlements in the New World were the:

THE FIRST COLONIES

The first English colonies occupied New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the South. Each region had different geography, culture, social, political, religious and economic traditions and lifestyles.

Religious dissenters known as Pilgrims were the first Europeans to arrive in New England. The first Pilgrims came in a ship called the Mayflower, in 1620. They settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts and established Massachusetts Bay Colony.

A religious leader, Roger Williams established Rhode Island. He advocated separation of church and state. As a colony, Rhode Island valued freedom from religious persecution.

Puritans settled in New England and had strict religious beliefs. Puritan life centered on the town. All community members and local government officials had to members of the local church.

New Englanders farmed family plots. The geography of the region was challenging. Good soil was limited. The summer growing season was short. Winters were long and cold. However, settlers found other ways to sustain themselves. They built ships, fished, traded, and manufactured goods.

Middle Atlantic or “middle colonies” included New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Their population was diverse and included German, Dutch, and Scottish-Irish settlers. Each Middle Atlantic town had a local government.
The major economic activity in the Middle Atlantic region was farming. Soil was fertile. Farms were larger. The climate was milder. There was a longer growing season. Settlers manufactured paper, glass, and textiles. Seaport cities New York and Philadelphia became shipbuilding centers. Corn, meat, and foodstuffs exports went to England and other countries.

The Southern colonies included Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Southerners came from different parts of Europe, but most came from England. The first successful permanent English colony in North America was Jamestown, Virginia 1607.

African slaves first arrived in Virginia in 1619. Social life in the South was based on the plantation. Agriculture was the main activity in the South. Climate was warmer. The soil was fertile. Most Southern farmers owned little land, but the wealthiest, most influential people owned large plantations where they grew tobacco, rice, and cotton for export.

At first, these great “planters” used indentured laborers. Indentures were temporary workers. They bought their freedom with their labor. As the tobacco market grew, planters imported African slaves. Slavery was less common in the New England and Middle Atlantic. By the end of the colonial period, seven of eight slaves lived in the South. Each Southern town had a local government based on the plantation system. Social life was similar to England. People talked and dressed like the English. The architectural style of most houses was English.
Early settlers learned to have a good relationship with Indians. The early settlers of Jamestown depended on food from the Indians to survive. The Pequot Indians taught the first Pilgrims to plant crops like squash and corn.

Trade began to develop between British and French settlers and Indians. In Canada and the Great Lakes, the French and Indians traded furs. The French had a good relationship with the Indians because they did not take away large portions of Indian land. The French did not destroy forests and animals Indians needed to survive.

As Europeans migrated to America, Indians lost their lands. The relationship between settlers and Natives grew hostile. Fighting erupted. Settlers gave Indians diseases that the Natives had little resistance to. Measles and smallpox decreased the Native population in North, South, and Central America by 90%.

Practice Exercise 1.3

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. During the colonial period, the main economic activity in all regions of America was _____________.
   a. knitting        b. herding        c. farming        d. glass blowing
2. The first permanent English colony in North America was ______________.

3. The ____________ were interested in hunting animals and establishing settlements in Canada.

4. In which of the colonies was the greatest degree of religious toleration?

THE FIRST COLONIES

Lesson 1 Practice Answers

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LESSON 1 THINGS TO REMEMBER

- The first settlers in North America came from northeast Asia.
- The first people to establish permanent settlements in the New World were the Indians.
- Cold climates and glaciers in the north made migration from Asia more difficult.
- The first European explorers did not come to the New World to show that it was possible to sail around the world.
- The Puritans migrated to North America to find religious freedom.
- The fur trade between the French and the Indians is an example of economic relationship between the two.
- The economic activities that the early settlers engaged in were farming, shipbuilding, and fishing.
- The Europeans affected the lives of the Native American Indians by spreading communicable diseases, introducing large scale plantation farming, and Christianity.
- Farming was not an important occupation in all three colonial regions.
- Boycott is a term not associated with tariff.
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND NEW REPUBLIC  (1754 – 1815)

CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND COLONIAL AMERICA

Between 1753 and 1763, England and France fought the French and Indian War. They battled over what is now Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Britain gained territory and massive debt. The British Empire needed a way to pay the cost of war. The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act of 1765 and the Townshend Acts of 1767 to raise taxes from the American colonies.

The Stamp Act required official documents in the colonies to bear British stamps. The Townshend Acts required colonists to pay duties or taxes on tea, lead and glass. However, American colonists considered this taxation without American representation. Americans stopped buying British products.

On December 16, 1773, Samuel Adams led a group called “Sons of Liberty” to Boston Harbor. The Sons wanted independence from England. Dressed as Indians, the Sons boarded British ships in the harbor that were carrying tea from India. The Sons of Liberty threw 342 cases of the tea into the harbor. This tax revolt inspired additional revolts by Americans and became known as the “Boston Tea Party.”
The angry British government responded by stationing more troops in Boston. Britain passed new laws in 1774 intended to make the colonies respect its authority. The people of Massachusetts were deprived of the right to conduct business through the port of Boston. The colonist regarded these acts as unacceptable. They called the new laws the “Intolerable Acts.” These oppressive laws fueled colonial resistance. These acts did not stop the colonists as the British expected.

Virginia and other colonies showed support for Massachusetts by sending food and supplies. In September 1774, at the First Continental Congress, delegates from all colonies demanded the repeal of the Intolerable Acts. They wanted the colonists to have the same rights as British citizens. However, the British Parliament and King refused to approve these changes.

Practice Exercise 2.1

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The First _______________ Congress was the first inter-colonial Congress to address British policies.

2. The Intolerable Acts of 1774 closed the port of ____________.
3. The ___________ War was the indirect cause of the Stamp Act.
   a. Revolutionary
   b. Queen Anne’s
   c. Spanish-American
   d. French and Indian

4. The boycott or ___________ of British products increased tensions between the colonies and Britain.
   a. tariff
   b. embargo
   c. importation
   d. support

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

In 1775, British soldiers first fought American colonists in Massachusetts. That year, a Second Continental Congress assembled to find a solution to the conflict with England. In 1776, Thomas Paine inspired colonists with his pamphlet “Common Sense.” Paine claimed separation from England was necessary. The pamphlet stated America was a separate geographic region. Paine wrote there was no reason for American citizens to remain loyal to England.

The delegates at the Second Continental Congress formulated a Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson wrote this declaration, which stated, “All men are created equal.” It claimed that Americans were entitled to “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” It argued the British government denied them these rights. Therefore, it was their duty to create a new government.
The Second Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The Congress issued a nationwide boycott of British products. The United States wanted to maintain peace with England, but it wanted to make itself an independent country. The King of England and Parliament flatly refused to negotiate with the Americans.

The American colonies cut off ties with England. It formed a navy to attack British ships at sea and created a Continental army to protect American lands. The Congress made George Washington commander in chief of the Continental army. Each colony provided its own troops and money for the army.

In response, the British attempted to control Boston. At Bunker Hill, the Continental Army defeated the British soldiers. In the Middle colonies, the British captured New York and Philadelphia. The British continuously forced the American army to retreat. Faced by superior British forces, Americans used guerilla tactics against the British.

A major turning point in the war for independence came in 1777. The Americans defeated the British at Saratoga, New York. By allying with the French, the American army defeated the British.

The final phase of the Revolutionary War took place in the South. The British controlled the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Southern ports. However, the British could not control the countryside.
The final American victory of the war occurred on October 19, 1781 at Yorktown, Virginia. The French army and navy assisted the Americans. For the Americans, this was a meaningful victory. The costly war was not officially over until the British acknowledged the independence of the colonies. The Treaty of Paris acknowledged American independence in September of 1783.

Practice Exercise 2.2

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The turning point of the Revolutionary War occurred at __________, New York in 1777.

2. ______________ wrote the Declaration of Independence.

3. Military aid from ______________ played an important part in the American victory at Yorktown in 1781.

4. The final Revolutionary war battle occurred at ______________.
THE CONSTITUTION

In 1777, the Continental Congress formed a preliminary American government according to a document called the *Articles of Confederation*. The Articles made the thirteen colonies free and independent states. Under the Articles, the Revolutionary War ended.

Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. These ordinances provided for the sale of federal lands. The Ordinances provided for settlement and eventual statehood of territories known as “the Old Northwest”. When these regions reached 60,000 inhabitants, they could adopt a constitution and apply for statehood. In this way, the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin soon joined the United States.

As a young country, America displayed poor national leadership. It did not command respect from countries abroad. Individual states had too much power. The central government had too little power.

The national government under the Articles consisted partly of a Congress, but it had no power to impose taxes on the people. It could only request funds from individual states. The national government could not prevent individual states from issuing their own currencies. It had no power to regulate interstate trade, nor could it regulate foreign commerce. The national government had no power to raise a national army. It could only request states to supply troops.
In May 1787, representatives from twelve states gathered in Philadelphia to develop a **Constitution**, which would provide the basic laws for a new government. The delegates believed a strong central government was essential. They wanted a government that was strong, but not one with unlimited powers.

One controversy for delegates was the representation in Congress for slave states. The controversy was resolved by a three-fifths compromise. The compromise allowed an individual slave to count as three-fifths of a person for state representation.

The Constitution of 1787 called for a **federal government**. Such a government divides power between the national and state levels. The Constitution gave the national or federal government the power to make treaties with foreign countries. The federal government would maintain the army, collect taxes, raise money, and impose duties on imported goods. Individual states could establish local governments and schools and regulate trade within their borders.

The Constitution divided the central government into three branches: the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. Each branch has its own separate powers. Because of their experience with England, the framers of the Constitution did not want any one branch of government to have too much power. Therefore, the Constitution limits each branch’s power. These basic laws give our system a series of checks and balances.
The President is the head of the Executive branch of government. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He has the power to check Congress by vetoing legislation. The President has power over federal courts. He nominates and appoints federal judges. This branch also implements, administers, and enforces laws passed by Congress.

The Legislative branch, or Congress, is divided into two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The main function of Congress is to raise money through taxes, make laws for the country and declare war. It can check the power of the President by refusing to approve his proposals, appointments or treaties. Congress may remove the President from office in a procedure known as “impeachment.”

The Judicial branch interprets and executes federal laws. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. It has the power to declare the actions of the Executive branch unconstitutional. It may declare laws passed by Congress unconstitutional. The Supreme Court makes the final decision on important federal laws and cases.

Practice Exercise 2.3

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The ___________ branch of government interprets federal laws.
2. The ___________ Court is the highest court in the country.

3. A major weakness of the Articles of ____________ was it could not resolve the issue of representation in slave and free states.

4. The ___________ has the power to veto Congressional legislation.
   a. House of Representatives  b. Senate  c. President

5. Under ____________, states may impose taxes on foreign goods.
   a. separatism  b. consolidation  c. federalism  d. unity

6. The Land ______________ of 1785 helped settlers move to new territories.
   a. Statutes  b. Codes  c. Ordinance  d. Treaties

Answer question 7 by referring to the chart on the next page.

7. Which of the following power(s) of state and local government would affect the development of local/state businesses?
   a. The power to tax  b. To control foreign trade
   c. To make laws  d. All of the above
POWERS GIVEN TO FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

<table>
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<th>State Government</th>
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<td>1. To tax</td>
<td>1. To set up local governments</td>
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<td>2. To make treaties</td>
<td>2. To set up courts</td>
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<td>3. To declare war</td>
<td>3. To make and enforce laws</td>
<td>3. To provide education</td>
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<td>4. To coin money</td>
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<td>4. To control local businesses</td>
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<td>5. To make laws about citizenship</td>
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Answer question 8 by referring to the chart on the next page.

8. In our system of checks and balances, what power is referred to in all branches of government?
   a. The veto    b. The declaration of war    c. Laws    d. Foreign policy
## THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

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<th>Supreme Court</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Carries out laws</td>
<td>1. Makes laws</td>
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<td>2. Can veto bills</td>
<td>2. Can override a president’s veto</td>
<td>2. Can declare laws unconstitutional</td>
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<td>3. Appoints judges</td>
<td>3. Can impeach or remove a president from office</td>
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<td>4. Conducts foreign policy</td>
<td>4. Approves president’s appointment of judges</td>
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<td>5. Commander-in-Chief of armed forces</td>
<td>5. Approves treaties</td>
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<td>6. Declares war</td>
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EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD

The Constitution had to be accepted in nine of the thirteen states to be put into effect. This process caused division and eventually formed America’s first political parties. Delegates supporting a strong central government were called Federalists. Anti-Federalists opposed strong central government. Anti-Federalists came to be called Democratic Republicans.

The Federalists were strong in the Northeast. They were landowners, business people, and bankers. Federalists wanted a strong government to protect their interests. John Adams and Alexander Hamilton led the Federalists, which by 1854 became the Republican Party.

The Anti-Federalists were shopkeepers and small farmers from the southern and western territories. Anti-federalists cherished individual liberties. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison led the Anti-Federalists. They were known as Democratic Republicans and eventually evolved into the Democratic Party.

The Constitution was ratified by the states in September 1787. George Washington, a federalist, became the first president in 1789. The first Congress added ten amendments to the Constitution in 1791 known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights restricts the power of the central government and protects individual freedoms of all Americans.
President Washington appointed Alexander Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton’s goal was to restore American economy. He proposed the country pay domestic and foreign debt by encouraging trade. He thought some national debt owed to investors was a good idea because they would have a stake in the country’s success. He encouraged foreign investment. He proposed a national banking system and a federal currency. The Tariff Act of 1789 raised taxes and placed tariffs on imported goods. Tariff protection helped American business owners sell manufactured goods at lower prices than imports.

Practice Exercise 2.4

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. _____________ were often business men who favored a strong government.
   a. Federalists   b. Republicans   c. Communists   d. Anti-Federalists

2. The first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the _____________, limit the power of the federal government and protect individual liberties.
   a. Magna Charta   b. British Constitution
   c. Bill of Rights   d. Universal Declaration of Rights
3. The Democratic Republicans were the forerunners of today’s ____________ Party.

4. The Federalists believed in government favoring ____________.
   a. small farmers  b. craftsmen
   c. silversmiths  d. business men

5. ________________ was first Secretary of the Treasury.
   c. Alexander Hamilton  d. Thomas Paine

6. What term is not associated with tariff?
   a. Trade law  b. Boycott  c. Imported goods  d. Taxes

Lesson 2 Practice Answers

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LES SSON 2 THINGS TO REMEMBER

- The colonists used economic boycotts to resist British taxation.
- The First Continental Congress was called to protest colonists’ rights as citizens.
- During the War of Independence, George Washington was Commander in chief of the national army.
- The U.S. became an independent nation after the signing of the Treaty of Paris.
- Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* played a significant part in the early revolutionary movement because it inspired individuals to support the idea of independence.
- The first national government was weak because it had no power to raise a national army, individual states had little power, and it imposed too many taxes on the states.
- The main way the Constitution differed from the Articles of Confederation was that it created a stronger national government made up of three branches.
- The purpose of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution is to prevent the government from becoming too powerful.
- Anti-Federalists were opposed to the idea of a Constitution because it did not protect the fundamental rights of citizens.
- After the adoption of the Constitution, political parties appeared in the U.S. because there were many differences over economic and political issues.
LESSON 3

SECTIONALISM AND SLAVERY (1789 – 1860)

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY OF THE NORTHERN STATES

Until the Revolution, most Northern settlers raised crops for their own subsistence. They did not raise crops for sale. The majority of people made their own homes, clothes, and furniture. Small shopkeepers provided general supplies. The War of 1812 and the Industrial Revolution changed how people lived.

In 1812, the United States declared war against Britain. The British continually interfered with American trade with European nations. The British encouraged Indian uprisings in the West. The War of 1812 united Americans. It made national interests a priority. Americans made sure the country was militarily strong in order to remain independent.

The War of 1812 opened western lands for settlement. Removal of the British threat made land available. The war allowed American industries to develop. A British naval blockade cut the country off from European imports. American industries met public demand for goods. These industries produced more goods at home. By the time the war ended in 1814, the North was on its way to becoming the nation’s industrial center.
The Industrial Revolution began in England in the 1850s. It soon reached America when entrepreneurs and skilled workers brought technological ideas. Manufacturing and transportation technology expanded. Most of the growth took place in the North.

Advances in machine technology changed the nature of work and business trends. Handmade methods of production gave way to machine methods. Manufacturing shifted from homes to the factory. The power loom produced fabrics more efficiently, faster, and in greater quantities. The products were of higher quality and less expensive to make than homemade ones. Women started buying clothing from textile manufacturers instead of making clothing at home.

Industrialization spread rapidly through the Northeast. Rivers supplied waterpower for new factories. The region had natural industrial resources like coal and iron. The first successful factory was Moses Brown’s cotton spinning mills in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. New York City also developed into a major trade and manufacturing center.

The expansion of industry stimulated communication and transportation. New technology included the telegraph and steam engine. Steam power fueled railroads, canals, roadways, and factories. These innovations allowed factories to be built anywhere. Society expanded with technology.
Between 1800 and 1850, thousands of people migrated to the North looking for work in growing cities. People looked for jobs as craftsmen, laborers, and factory workers. Women worked in factories too and in the clothing industry.

In the North, there were opportunities for social advancement. The wealthiest people were “aristocrats.” The middle class included tradesmen and professional managers. Many in the middle class rose from the working class. The working class included factory workers, domestic servants and other people involved in various low-paying jobs. The people who usually lived in poverty were recent immigrants from Europe.

Practice Exercise 3.1

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The War of _________ helped bring the Industrial Revolution to America.
   a. Revolution       b. 1848       c. 1812       d. 1800

2. The _________ engine improved inland transportation and commerce by land and water.
   a. hydraulic       b. electric     c. steam      d. solar
3. The invention of the ___________ helped the growth of factory-based industries.
   a. power broom   b. power loom
   c. chemical emulsifier   d. Ginsu knife

4. The ___________ states had the natural resources to facilitate the development of factories.
   a. Northern   b. Southern   c. Western   d. Far Western

5. Moses Brown’s ___________ spinning mills were the first successful factories in the North.
   a. paper   b. cotton   c. silk   d. plaster

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN STATES

Few major urban centers existed in the South. The majority of people lived in isolated rural communities. There were few major cities. There were no large commercial centers. The region had a warmer climate and an abundance of fertile soil. The economy was dependent on agriculture. Most Southerners grew what they needed to survive. The North developed transportation technology like railroads, canals and roadways. The South did not. The most developed Southern city was New Orleans. It had a large trading industry based on its location on the Mississippi River.

The wealthiest people in the South were plantation owners. Plantation owners made up a very small minority of the population.
They owned most of the slaves. Cotton, tobacco, rice were primary crops on plantations. Cotton was an extremely profitable crop. Cotton was sold to textile mills in the North and exported.

Landowners with smaller farms were called “yeomen.” Yeomen farmed their lands with the help of their families or a slave or two. They grew and sold subsistence and cash crops. Yeomen raised livestock. The poorest whites owned no land. They hired themselves out as manual laborers.

Colonial planters first used Indians and European indentured laborers to work their plantations. When these workers became ill or died, African slaves were imported. They were the property of their owners.

After the Revolutionary War, there were about 500,000 slaves in America. By 1860, there were nearly 4 million slaves in the South. They lived in unsanitary, overcrowded one-room cabins. Slaves worked from dawn to dusk. Some slaves worked as servants in plantation houses. There were over 250,000 free blacks. Some were descendants of slaves given freedom by their owners. Some slaves achieved freedom by fighting in the Revolutionary War. Most free Blacks worked as tenant farmers or skilled laborers.

Cotton growing stimulated the growth of slavery. Many planters migrated west with slaves looking for new lands. Slavery and cotton growing moved to the Deep South. States like Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana grew.
Practice Exercise 3.2

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. _______________ worked on large farms in the South before Africans did.
   a. Indian slaves   b. Irish slaves
   c. Filipino slaves   d. Scottish slaves

2. ____________ was the most profitable crop in the South.
   a. Rice   b. Cotton   c. Indigo   d. The apple

3. __________ farmers grew crops for their own subsistence.

4. The warmer climate of the Southern states made __________ the main economic activity.
   a. iron smelting   b. sewing
   c. textile manufacturing   d. farming

SLAVERY AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

The Native American in America population was nearly annihilated by disease. As the Portuguese, Spanish and French began searching for sources of labor, they began buying slaves from West Africa. As the tobacco, rice and indigo plantations grew, British colonies began to
participate in the **slave trade**. By the early 1700’s, the British dominated the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

The slave business was conducted as “Triangular Trade.” It involved voyages to three different regions of the world. These trade routes connected colonial America, Europe, and Africa. In the first part of the journey, New England slave traders traveled to the West African coast. There, they traded rum, cloth and iron for slaves.

The voyage across the Atlantic was known as the “Middle Passage.” Hundreds of slaves were packed into the unsanitary cargo holds of ships. Thousands died from disease and hunger. When ships reached the West Indies, slave traders sold slaves for sugar and molasses. Ships destined for the United States brought slaves and sugar to the colonies for sale.

By 1700, slavery was established in the Southern colonies. The number of slaves increased. Colonial laws restricted their behavior. Slave families were broken up. Slaves were not allowed to read or write. They could not gather in groups, testify in court, or strike their owners.

After independence, many American citizens thought slavery should be abolished. Small religious societies like the Quakers believed slavery was morally wrong. They refused to keep slaves. Groups known as “abolitionists” worked for the “Immediatists” who wanted the emancipation of slaves. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison published the popular Abolitionist newspaper the *Liberator*. Other newspapers helped the Abolitionist
movement. In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe published her book *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, which claimed that slavery was not just a political problem. It was an inhumane institution.

Slaves resisted by running away and sabotaging, or slowing down work. There were rare outbreaks of open slave rebellion in North America. Free black activists like Harriet Tubman supported the Abolitionist movement. Tubman organized the Underground Railroad, which was a network of escape routes. The Railroad provided a series of safe houses. Runaway slaves could hide in these houses, as they made their way north to Canada.

An escaped slave named Frederick Douglass wrote about the evils of slavery. Sojourner Truth campaigned for women’s rights and emancipation. The Abolitionists pushed the issue of slavery into the national political spotlight, and it eventually became an issue leading to the Civil War.

**Practice Exercise 3.3**

**Select the letter of the best answer.**

1. The “____________ Trade” refers to the movement of slave ships from America to Africa.
2. The ______________ Railroad was a network of safe houses helping runaway slaves escape to the North.

3. The “___________Passage” refers to the journey made by slaves across the Atlantic in slave ships.
   a. Terrible   b. Middle   c. Dark   d. Pleasant

4. __________ Cabin was written about the inhumanity of slavery.
   a. Aunt Jemima's   b. Sambo's
   c. Uncle Tom's   d. Extended family

5. According to the map of the slave trade below, which geographical region imported the most slaves from Africa from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century?
   a. North America   b. Central America
   c. The Caribbean   d. South America
THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE AND
ESTIMATED SLAVE IMPORTS, 1400-1800

SLAVE TRADE STATISTICS

Number of live slaves taken from West Africa between 1451-1870

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Caribbean</td>
<td>1,664,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Caribbean</td>
<td>1,599,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Caribbean</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Caribbean</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3,646,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish America</td>
<td>1,552,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europe 175,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Islands</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,690,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONFLICT BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

By 1850, the federal government controlled all regions of the country. Still, “sectionalism” filled the North and South. Citizens displayed more loyalty to their individual states than to the Union. Many issues pulled regions apart. The South and West disagreed with tariffs imposed on foreign imports. These regions wanted cheap goods.

The balance of power between individual states and the federal government caused conflict. The tariff issue of 1828 was an example. The Southern states opposed a national protective tariff imposed on imported goods. The tariff raised the prices of imported products for Southerners. Northern states supported the tariff because Northern industries could sell their manufactured goods at lower prices without competition.

The rapid westward movement of settlers also caused conflict. Should newly opened territories become slave or free states? Some people believed slavery should be banned in new territories. Most people did not advocate removing slavery where it existed, but they worried that if the new states allowed slavery, the South would become too powerful. If slavery were banned, power would shift to the North.

By 1850, there were fifteen free states and fifteen slave states. When California applied for statehood, the Compromise of 1850 was declared. This agreement made California a free state, but it stipulated all escaped slaves must be returned to former owners. This stipulation was known as
the Fugitive Slave Law. This law created even greater conflict between the North and South. Many Northerners refused to obey the Fugitive Slave law. They believed slaves were entitled to freedom once they reached a free state.

In 1857, the Dred Scott case made the situation worse. Dred Scott was a former slave who sued for his freedom when his master took him to a free state. The Supreme Court ruled that even though Scott was taken to a free state, he was still the property of his master. This decision enraged Northerners and the Anti-Slavery movement. It meant it was legal to extend slavery into all territories. The decision outraged a man named John Brown. Brown and his followers took over the federal armory at Harper’s Ferry in 1858 with the idea of arming slaves. However, the plan failed and Brown and his followers were hung.

SLAVE AND FREE STATES BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

Practice Exercise 3.4

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. In the ________ case, the Supreme Court ruled Congress could not abolish slavery.
   a. tariff  b. Compromise  c. Plessy  d. Dred Scott

2. The ________ Slave Law stated all escaped slaves must be returned to their former owners.
   a. Free  b. Fugitive  c. Abolition  d. Emancipation

3. The Compromise of 1850 made ________ a free state.

Lesson 3 Practice Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1</th>
<th>3.2</th>
<th>3.3</th>
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<tr>
<td>5. B</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5. D</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The invention of the power loom positively affected the economic life of North America.

The main causes of the development of the Industrial Revolution in North America were the availability of abundant natural resources, the transference of scientific technology from England, and investors with a skilled work force.

One negative effect of the Industrial Revolution in the North was that many immigrants lived in poverty in the cities.

The U.S. did not gain a stronger interest in regional matters following the War of 1812.

It is not true that all whites owned land and had many slaves in the South.

A warm climate, fertile soil, slave labor, and markets contributed to the growth of agricultural production in the South.

The correct geographical sequence of the slave trade was West Africa, West Indies, and the U.S.

The map of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade indicates that West Africa was the main point of origin for slaves going to the Americas.

Dred Scott was not an important anti-slavery leader.

The abolitionists made the public aware of the evils of slavery by printing newspapers, by publishing books, and by not keeping slaves.
LESSON 4

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1861 – 1877)

THE CIVIL WAR

When Abraham Lincoln became president in 1861, conflict between the North and South escalated. He promised to restrict slavery to the states where it existed. Southern states feared domination by the North, so they decided to secede from the Union.

The South believed states created the union, and therefore, these states believed they had the right to secede. The first states to secede were Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Delegates from the seceding states formed the “Confederate States of America.” The Confederacy formed its own Constitution that stated slavery was a legal institution. The Confederate Constitution also said each state was an independent region entitled to its own decisions. Richmond, Virginia was declared capital of the Confederate States of America.

President Lincoln intended to preserve the Union. The Civil War began in 1861 when the Confederacy seized Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. This action caused Virginia and other Southern states to secede. Lincoln declared war on the South and sent troops to put down the rebellion. The war between North and South began.
Robert E. Lee led the Confederate army from 1861-65. Ulysses S. Grant led Union forces. During the conflict the Confederacy invaded the North twice. At first, the South won most of the battles, but eventually the Union Army of the North prevailed. On April 9, 1865, the war ended when General Lee surrendered to Grant in the town of Appomattox, Virginia.

The Civil War had a huge impact on the North. Northern industrialists made huge profits providing goods and supplies for the war. Northern meatpacking, oil refining, and steel production industries grew.

The war also took an enormous personal and economic toll. More than 3 million Americans died. The governments of the North and South racked up huge debts. The South experienced devastating losses in all areas of life.

Practice Exercise 4.1

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. During the Civil War, the ____________ won more military victories than the South.
2. President Lincoln’s main military objective for the war was to __________ in the South.
   a. End slavery  b. Expand slavery
c. Expand state’s rights  d. Restore the union

3. The South was defeated by ______________ forces in 1865.
   a. Gettysburg  b. Ulysses S. Grant
c. Robert E. Lee  d. “Stonewall” Jackson’s

4. Which of the following was an immediate result of the Civil War?
   a. Northern industry declined
   b. Sectionalism disappeared in all areas of economic life
   c. The states no longer had the option to secede from the Union
   d. The South kept its pre-Civil War social and economic structure

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Abraham Lincoln made his Emancipation Proclamation official on January 1, 1863. It freed all slaves in the rebellious Confederate states, but the proclamation did not apply to slaveholding states remaining in the Union. Lincoln’s proclamation gave Northerners a moral reason for the war. It encouraged Black soldiers in the South to join the Union army. The proclamation did not free all the slaves right away, but it assured slaves would be free once the North won the war.

The Union army enlisted over 180,000 free Black men and escaped slaves. Approximately 100,000 Blacks serving in the Union army were
former slaves. Almost 40,000 Blacks lost their lives in battle. They usually served in all-Black units commanded by White officers.

**Practice Exercise 4.2**

**Select the letter of the best answer.**

1. The Emancipation Proclamation _____________________________.
   a. Ended slavery in the United States
   b. Ended slavery in the states in rebellion
   c. was issued by Jefferson Davis
   d. was only in effect in the North

2. Black soldiers usually served in ___________ army units.
   a. segregated       b. integrated       c. Black led  d. Indian

**RECONSTRUCTING THE UNION**

After the war, President Lincoln planned to re-unite the nation. Lincoln proposed amnesty to Confederates. Amnesty is a pardon. Only ten percent of the people in the confederate states had to take an oath of loyalty to the Union. They swore obedience to Congress and the Constitution. Confederate states had to accept the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery. Then, they could vote for their new state governments.
However, Lincoln was assassinated before the plan was enacted. The next president, **Andrew Johnson**, continued Lincoln’s Reconstruction plan. Radical Republicans, however, controlled Congress. They wanted harsher terms for re-admission of the Southern states. They instituted **Radical Reconstruction**. Congress required the South to be divided into five military districts. The federal army controlled the districts. The Southern states agreed to new constitutions. Only people who were non-Confederates could serve as government officials.

The Radical Republicans tried to improve the lives of African Americans. The Fourteenth Amendment of 1866 gave rights of citizenship to all people in the South except Native Americans. The Fifteenth Amendment of 1869 gave all Black males the right to vote. The Freedmen’s Bureau provided food, shelter, clothing, work, and education to the Black community.

Northerners who rebuilt the South were often “carpetbaggers.” They came to the South with their possessions rolled in a bag. “Carpetbaggers” became powerful in Southern government. Many became wealthy from new business opportunities or political corruption.

Southerners did not pay war damages or give up lands, but they had to endure military occupation and Northern representative government. The end of slavery posed a serious threat. The agricultural economy of the South remained dependent on the plantation system.
Many large landowners were forced to divide up their lands. They rented to White or Black tenant farmers. They profited from their land. They distributed portions of land to poor Black or White sharecroppers in exchange for half the crops. Southern farmers changed their methods of farming. They placed more emphasis on growing a variety of crops. They no longer depended on a single crop like cotton; this ended years of soil depletion and made the land more fertile.

Industry developed in the South after the Civil War. Southern resources included minerals, abundant water supplies, and cheap labor. Oil refineries and steel mills were established. Cigarette factories capitalized on tobacco planting. Textile mills processed cotton crops and many Southerners left rural areas. They went to work in new factory towns like Birmingham, Alabama. By 1900, Southern industrial growth was four times the pre-Civil War level. The South still remained behind the North in industry.

Reconstruction was not a complete success. Radical Reconstruction policies remained strong until the 1870’s. By 1872, many Northerners felt the government had done enough to help Black people rebuild their lives. President Ulysses S. Grant removed all federal troops from the South.

Still, former Confederate government officials wielded power in the South. African Americans had little opportunity to exercise their new constitutional rights. Many Southern states instituted Black Codes or “Jim Crow” laws. These laws denied blacks the right to bear arms, serve on
juries, or hold positions in banking and politics. Blacks were not allowed to vote. They had to pass literacy tests. They had to pay poll taxes they could not afford.

Black people were terrorized by White secret societies. The Ku Klux Klan was one such group. These groups refused to acknowledge the end of slavery. The Ku Klux Klan killed many African Americans and White supporters. They burned houses, schools, and churches that belonged to Blacks. The federal government was powerless to prevent Southern state governments from creating Jim Crow laws. Such laws imposed “segregation” or separation of races. Segregation occurred in schools, neighborhoods, railroads, shops, and all areas of public life.

Racist laws were sanctioned by the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision [1896]. The Supreme Court stated public facilities could be separate for Blacks and Whites as long as they were of equal quality.

Practice Exercise 4.3

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The ___________ Amendment freed all the slaves in America.
   a. Thirteenth       b. Fourteenth       c. Fifteenth       d. Sixteenth
2. The ____________ Bureau assisted slaves with schooling after the Civil War.
   a. Forty-acres and mule       b. Freedmen’s
   c. Democratic                d. Slaves

3. ____________ laws segregated public facilities for Blacks and Whites.
   a. Jim Crow       b. Integration       c. Sit-in       d. Civil rights

4. The ___________ wanted to restore slavery to the South.
   a. Radical Republicans       b. Abolitionists
   c. Ku Klux Klan             d. Feminists

5. Which of the following was not a result of the Civil War?
   a. The economic prosperity of the industrial North
   b. The power of the federal government to preserve the Union
   c. The abolition of slavery
   d. The end of Jim Crow Laws

WESTWARD EXPANSION

The first established settlements in America were along the Northern and Southern coasts. As the country grew, citizens decided to settle further west where land was abundant.

The new government wanted the country to expand. So, new territories were established further west. The third president,
Thomas Jefferson, began to remove obstacles to expansion. In 1802, Jefferson admitted the state of Ohio to the Union. In 1803, he doubled the size of the country when he purchased the Louisiana Territory from France. This territory included a large area of land from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. This historic deal was called the Louisiana Purchase.

Between 1804 and 1806, Jefferson appointed Merriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the northwestern regions of the country. Lewis and Clark provided valuable information about future settlement.

In the 1840’s, Americans were encouraged to move west. Americans believed in “manifest destiny”, or the idea that the United States had a divine mission to expand its territory. It would spread the ideals of democracy and freedom. England gave America a number of Far West territories. The British sold Oregon. It became a state in 1859. Spain added new states to the Union, such as Florida. After a war with Mexico and payment of $15 million dollars, the territories of New Mexico and California were added in 1848.

The California and Rocky Mountain regions attracted settlers. These areas had vast deposits of gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. The Gold Rush began in California in 1848. It drew people from all over the world. By 1849, there were about 100,000 people mining for gold in California.

By 1860, many Native Indians were forced off their homelands by government policies and treaties. They were forced to live on smaller areas
of land known as reservations. By 1881, most Native Americans were forced to live on reservations.

New technologies moved people West. Steamships and railroads led the way. Railroads helped farming industries develop. Railways helped farmers in the West transport crops to eastern markets. In 1872, Congress awarded railroad companies over 170 million acres of telegraph-lined land. The country’s transportation and communication infrastructure expanded.

Railroad companies sold large portions of land to farmers. Railroad corporations made huge profits. African Americans migrated west using railroads or boats. One of the largest Black settlements was in the Oklahoma territory. Blacks established thirty towns there between 1890 and 1910.

The federal government gave settlers land grants to develop farms. The Homestead Act of 1862 and the Desert Act of 1877 provided settlers with cheap land if they promised to improve it. Over 400,000 people acquired land this way. In the Great Plains, cattle ranching became big business. The rich soil and large grasslands supported the region. In the Ohio Valley, grain production and dairy farming expanded after the Civil War.
Practice Exercise 4.4

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. U.S. government policies forced many Native Indians to live on
   ________________.
   a. plantations     b. farms     c. reservations     d. tribal lands

2. ________ companies helped the settlement of western regions by
   selling land to farmers.
   a. Insurance    b. Railroad    c. Automobile    d. Chemical

3. The philosophy of ___________Destiny meant the United States had to
   conquer overseas countries to acquire territories.
   a. Infest     b. Manifest     c. Conquest     d. Turnkey

4. The _________ was responsible for the rapid population increase in
   California.

5. The explorers named Lewis and Clark _________________.
   a. Explored New Mexico       b. Explored Texas
   c. Explored the Louisiana Territory    d. Allied with the Iroquois
6. According to the following map, the largest area of land added to the United States was:
   a. The Louisiana Purchase  
   b. Texas  
   c. Oregon Country  
   d. Mexican Cession

WESTWARD EXPANSION


Lesson 4 Practice Answers

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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LESSON 4 THINGS TO REMEMBER

- The correct order of the events of the Civil War were, the secession of the southern states, the formation of the Confederacy, the rebellion at Fort Sumter, and the battle at Appomattox.
- An important result of the Civil War was that it did not change the pattern of land ownership in the south.
- The main significance of Emancipation Proclamation was that it freed slaves, it freed slaves to fight in the war, and it promised that after the war all slaves would be free.
- The Emancipation Proclamation did not grant amnesty to former slave owners.
- The states no longer had the option to secede from the Union as an immediate result of the Civil War.
- The Civil War did not end Jim Crow laws.
- The purpose of the Black Codes was to restrict the civil rights of blacks.
- Radical republicans believed the South was conquered territory and should be occupied.
- The Fifteenth Amendment was not a method used by Southern whites to prevent Negroes from voting.
- The largest purchaser of federal land during westward movement was railroads.
Throughout the 1700’s and early 1800’s, immigrants arrived in the United States. They came from Europe, Asia, and Latin America hoping for a better life. After 1880, demand for unskilled factory workers in American cities increased. This demand pulled people from Eastern and Southern Europe.

In New York, immigrant workers were preferred. Factory owners did not want to hire African Americans. Many White Americans preferred to work in retail stores and offices or on farms. Immigrants worked long hours in factories for low wages.

Most immigrants lived in poverty. They faced disease, crime, and lack of housing. The number of poor immigrants in the cities increased. The middle class moved from cities to suburban neighborhoods. Immigrants experienced prejudice from native-born Americans. People born in America resented having to compete with immigrants for jobs. Immigrants settled in their own ethnic neighborhoods for protection.

Chinese and Japanese immigrants settled on the western coast of California. They worked in the gold mines. They worked on farms and
railroads. Law persecuted Asians. Latin American, Puerto Rican and Cuban immigrants settled throughout the coastal regions.

Massive numbers of immigrants came to America during the early part of the twentieth century. They brought diverse cultural heritages. They found employment in various industries. They often worked in specific industries. Jews worked in garment industries. Italians and Irish contributed to transportation. Eastern Europeans worked in mining industries and steel mills. Mexicans worked in agriculture.

Immigrants contributed to America’s growth by increasing demand for products, goods, and services. They encouraged business growth with their labor. Immigrants assimilated into American society. They learned to speak English. They participated in American culture. Immigrants contributed to American food, literature, music, art, and culture.

Practice Exercise 5.1

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. European immigrants to America after 1880 settled mostly in ____________ areas.
   a. rural          b. farming          c. suburban          d. urban city

2. Native-born Americans were often ____________ toward European and Asian immigrants.
   a. kind          b. welcoming          c. hostile          d. supportive
3. The ___________ made their greatest contributions in America to the agricultural industry.
   a. Irish  b. Mexicans  c. Italians  d. Jewish

Answer the next question using the chart on immigration on the following page.

4. In what period did non-European immigrants first come to the United States?
   a. Between 1941 and 1960  b. Between 1901 and 1920
   c. Between 1961 and 1976  d. Between 1861 and 1880
## IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1976

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<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Immigrants</th>
<th>Selected Countries of Origin</th>
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<tr>
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<td>4,311,465</td>
<td>Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Britain</td>
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<td>5,127,015</td>
<td>Germany, Ireland, Canada, China</td>
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<td>1881-1900</td>
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<td>Germany, Russia, Italy</td>
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<td>1901-1920</td>
<td>14,531,197</td>
<td>Italy, Russia, Greece, Japan</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941-1960</td>
<td>3,550,518</td>
<td>Germany, Philippines, Mexico, Korea</td>
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<td>1961-1976</td>
<td>5,760,258</td>
<td>Mexico, West Indies, Vietnam, Philippines</td>
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Branson, Margaret Simmann. (1986).

Between 1860 and 1900, American cities grew and industrialized. They improved transportation, but health, comfort and safety issues at work were largely ignored. Most factory laborers worked 60-80 hours per week for low wages. Many factory workers were women and children. They were crammed together in factories or tenement “sweat shops.” They had little fresh air.

Factory workers received no disability compensation if injured. Labor reform groups appealed to state governments for safety measures. Work hours dropped to 54 hours per week. Child labor was outlawed for those under the age of fourteen. Reform groups organized labor unions and encouraged workers to protest for better conditions and pay. In 1881, the American Federation of Labor helped introduce new minimum wage laws.

Social reformers improved the lives of people in crowded cities. Jacob Riis showed the public photos of how people lived in slums. Local officials improved public sanitation. They tore down tenements. They improved housing. They built public schools and playgrounds.

Jane Addams opened the first settlement house in Chicago. She called it “Hull House.” It was a community center that provided social services to immigrants, especially the poor.
Settlement houses provided day-care centers for the children of working mothers. Settlement houses provided English lessons and laid the foundation for the **Progressive Movement**.

It was more difficult for social reform to occur in the South. Jim Crow laws segregated Blacks and Whites in all areas of life. Blacks wanted better opportunities. Between 1890 and 1900, thousands of African Americans left the South. They moved to Northern cities. This was the **Great Migration**.

By 1920, 1.4 million Black Americans lived in Northern cities. African Americans experienced discrimination in the North. African-Americans were usually offered the least desirable jobs. They could only live in neighborhoods with other Blacks. Many prominent reform-minded African Americans opened Black colleges and universities. Booker T. Washington founded the Tuskegee Institute.

**Practice Exercise 5.2**

**Select the letter of the best answer.**

1. ____________ houses were started by Jane Addams to provide community services for immigrants.

2. The Tuskegee Institute for African Americans was started by:
   a. Booker T. Washington  b. Bayard Rustin  
   c. WEB DuBois d. Martin Luther King, Jr.
3. The ____________ union introduced new minimum wage laws.
   a. Communist
   b. International Workers of the World
   c. American Federation of Labor
   d. Temperance

4. The “Great Migration” refers to:
   a. The movement of African Americans away from South at the end of the nineteenth century.
   b. The movement of African Americans to the North to look for better educational opportunities
   c. The movement of African Americans to Northern cities to escape Jim Crow legislation
   d. All of the above

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

The reform period of 1901 to 1917 was known as the Progressive Era. Middle class progressives tried to improve the quality of life for the poor. They tried to end political corruption. They helped government create laws for the needs of all citizens.

Progressive Era journalists were called “muckrakers.” Muckrakers wrote about corrupt policies and practices of government officials and attacked large industries. They targeted the oil industry. Progressives
demanded hiring of non-partisan city government officials in order to halt political patronage. Voters removed government officials from office.

Progressives introduced worker compensation and labor reforms. They reduced working hours for women and children. Other progressive laws limited large public utility companies. Gas and electric companies were regulated. These companies were taken over by city governments. Governments then regulated prices for services.

President Theodore Roosevelt took office in 1901. He supported the Progressive movement. He used his influence to pass laws that limited the power of business monopolies. He restricted railroad companies. He formed the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] to ensure the safety of food and medicines. Roosevelt also established the first national parks.

One Progressive success was women’s suffrage, which secured voting rights for women. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.
Practice Exercise 5.3

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. President Roosevelt supported the Progressive Movement and established the ___________ Administration [FDA].

2. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to ___________.
   a. equal rights to work  b. equal pay
   c. vote  d. family leave

3. The Progressive Movement limited the power of ___________.
   a. voters  b. common people  c. big business  d. workers

4. “Muckrakers” were ____________.
   a. corporate owners  b. corporate managers
   c. chief executive officers  d. journalists

5. The Progressive Era lasted from _________________.
   a. 1901 to 1917  b. 1900 to 1925
   c. 1890 to 1917  d. 1900 to 1940
Lesson 5 Practice Answers

5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3
---|---|---
1. D | 1. D | 1. C
5. A
The Progressive Era lasted from 1901 to 1917.

The “Great Migration” refers to the movement of African Americans to the North to look for better educational opportunities.

Immigrants influenced the growth of American cities, the development of American industry, and the founding of the nation.

After 1880, the lives of citizens in the USA were impacted by immigrants by more citizens choosing to work in the retail business sector. Many people in the middle class moved from the cities to the suburbs, and wages were kept low in the cities.

Jane Adams and Jacob Riis tried to aid the poor in the cities.

The purpose of the formation of labor unions in the late 1800s was to raise wages for workers, improve working conditions, and regulate working hours.

A result of the Great Migration of African Americans to northern cities was the growth of de facto discrimination.

The Progressive Movement limited the power of big business.

President Teddy Roosevelt supported the Progressive movement.

National Park conservation was started by Theodore Roosevelt.
LESSON 6:

WORLD WAR I AND DOMESTIC CHALLENGES (1914 – 1939)

AMERICA ENTERS THE WAR

Many factors led to World War I. The war took place in Europe and lasted from 1914 to 1918. By the end of the 1800’s, European countries were in competition for colonies, trade, and natural resources. They competed in Africa, Asia and South America. This was evident in Africa between 1870 and 1914. A number of imperialist European nations almost went to war over ownership of the “Dark Continent.”

Another source of tension leading to war was nationalism. Nationalism is a strong feeling of loyalty to one’s own nation. It includes the desire to be an independent state. In France, nationalists wanted to regain two territories, Alsace and Lorraine, taken by Germany in 1870. The situation was the same in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. Smaller states with minorities from Serbia, Poland, Croatia, and Czechoslovakia sought independence.

The growth of imperialism and the threat of nationalism led to the build-up of large armies. Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary built superior weapons. A system of opposing military alliances developed. Europe was in a state of unrest.
One alliance, the *Triple Entente*, consisted of Britain, France and Russia. Another called the *Triple Alliance* included Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. Together, these alliances formed a “balance of power” in Europe.

The immediate cause of World War I was the assassination of the heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne. His name was Archduke Franz Ferdinand. When a Serbian nationalist murdered him in 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. Russia defended Serbia by sending military aid. Other members of the Triple Entente joined the war. By 1914, all of the countries in both alliances were involved. The Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey opposed the Allies of Russia, France and Britain.

The United States initially remained neutral. However, America later entered the war for a number of reasons. A majority of Americans sympathized with the countries of the Triple Entente, which included Britain, France and Russia. Many Americans had cultural and family ties with these countries.

There were also economic reasons for America declaring war. Trade with the Allied countries increased once war began. American industry, agriculture and businesses expanded. All kinds of goods went to Europe. The government had also lent over $2 billion to the Allies by 1917. Most of this money was spent on U.S. goods.

The Allies used propaganda to highlight the virtues of American democracy. The Allies publicized the evils of the German monarchy.
Germany’s submarine warfare was the main reason the United States entered the war. In 1915, the Germans sank the British passenger ship the Lusitania. This attack killed 1,200 people, 128 Americans. German submarines also torpedoed American merchant ships. Germany also tried to form an alliance with Mexico. These actions brought America into the war.

On April 6, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson declared war. America entered on the side of Britain, France, and Russia. When the Russian Revolution took place in 1917, the new communist government allied with democratic countries. The war ended on November 11, 1918 when Germany signed an “armistice”, which is an agreement to stop fighting. The war took an enormous toll. Ten million people died. Millions more were wounded. New technologies of war included machine guns, chemical, gas, and trench warfare, tanks, and planes.

Practice Exercise 6.1

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. _____________ is a strong feeling of loyalty to one’s own nation.
   a. Mercantilism  b. Capitalism
   c. Imperialism  d. Nationalism

2. The direct cause of the World War I was _________________.
   a. Assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne
   b. German torpedoing of Japanese ships
   c. Italian alliance with Germany
   d. British attack on France
3. The major reason America entered the war was ________________.
   a. Japanese actions         b. German actions
   c. To take European colonies d. To defend authoritarianism

4. America entered World War I on the side of the ________.

5. European countries were ____________ because they desired to own and occupy territories in other parts of the world.
   a. socialistic  b. communistic  c. imperialistic  d. egalitarian

POST-WAR PROSPERITY

America experienced a recession after the First World War. It was caused by a shift to a peacetime economy. Industrial production and exports fell. Unemployment rose to 12% in 1921. **Calvin Coolidge** became president in 1923. Coolidge instituted a national recovery.

The government promoted big business interests in the 1920s by maintaining a “hands-off” policy. Corporations were free to grow. President Coolidge helped reduce taxes on large corporations. He gave tax breaks to wealthy business people.

People invested in corporate stocks in the 1920s. By the end of the decade, industries boomed. By 1929, three-fourths of America’s manufactured goods came from 1,300 corporations.
These corporations controlled half the nation’s wealth. Government reduced the national debt by raising tariffs on foreign imports. Tariffs protected American industry and agriculture. Tariffs encouraged the public to buy American products. Factories lowered production costs. Corporate mergers increased.

The wealthiest people in America spent money and controlled most of the income. They lived luxurious lifestyles. The majority of the population consisted of the working class who were far from wealthy.

The unemployment rate remained about 11% throughout the 1920’s. Workers in new industries benefited most. Automobile, manufacturing, and communications industries boomed. Small farmers suffered because of overproduction. Overproduction resulted in lower prices for crops. Small farmers faced competition from large agricultural corporations, so many people left farming for other occupations.

The automobile brought post-war prosperity. Henry Ford developed the assembly line. He established the Ford Motor Company, which produced cars on a massive scale. The assembly line reduced the price of cars. It increased demand. The growth of the automobile industry led to development of other industries. Aluminum, plastics, steel and rubber industries expanded. New and improved motor highways were built.
Practice Exercise 6.2

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. In 1920’s America, the greatest consumers of manufactured products were the ____________.
   a. poor  b. middle class  c. wealthy  d. workers

2. ____________ workers benefited from 1920’s prosperity.
   a. Farm  b. All factory  c. Auto  d. Textile

3. By 1929, corporations, controlled ____________ the country’s wealth.
   a. ten %  b. twenty %  c. fifty %  d. ninety %
GREAT DEPRESSION

The prosperity of the post-war period was short-lived. In 1929, a series of plunges in the American stock market marked the beginning of the Great Depression. It all started with the “Great Crash.”

“Depression” means a period of slow business activity and economic collapse. The Great Depression of the 1930s was caused by weaknesses in the economy. Individual and corporate stock values plunged. Stocks are shares of corporate ownership. Overproduction of consumer goods and over-speculation caused the downturn.

A large percentage of the population were farmers who were growing far more food than the public could buy. Factories were offering too much easy credit. They were producing too many goods.

In the 1920’s, 40% of the population lived below the poverty line. Most people could not afford new products. The economy depended on consumer spending by middle and upper classes, but these people formed a small portion of society.

In October 1929, the stock market crashed. Individuals and businesses with stock investments lost huge amounts of money. The effects were horrific. Over 6,000 banks failed. Thousands of people were ruined. The country’s foreign trade fell. Businesses, farms and industries went bankrupt. Worker lay-offs caused a decline in consumer spending. Over 12 million people in the United States were unemployed by 1932.
Farmers in the Midwest, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado faced economic ruin. In addition, droughts began in 1933. The lack of rain caused severe dust storms, which removed tons of fertile topsoil. The land was left dry and barren. This region became known as the Dust Bowl. Thousands of families were unable to sustain themselves. They were forced to migrate further west.

Practice Exercise 6.3

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The Great Depression was caused by the crash of the ____________.
   a. farm market       b. stock market
   c. non-industrial markets   d. banking system

2. Droughts in the ____________ left the region barren in the 1930s.

3. In the 1920’s, _____% of the population in the United States lived below the poverty line.
   a. 10    b. 20    c. 25    d. 40

Answer the following question by referring to the map on the next page

4. Which state in the Midwest was most affected by the Dust Bowl?
THE NEW DEAL

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected in 1932. His objective was to take America out of the Depression. His program for national recovery was called the New Deal. The New Deal aimed to bring about economic recovery and foster growth. Roosevelt tried to provide relief to suffering citizens. He established reforms to prevent another depression.

Roosevelt proposed laws to restore social and economic life. One New Deal measure was the Federal Emergency Relief Act [FERA] passed in
1933. It gave direct aid in the form of cash, clothing, and shelter to the unemployed and destitute. Jobs were created for young men by agencies such as the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC]. Other laws helped people keep their homes and farms if they could not make mortgage payments. In 1934, the Federal Housing Administration [FHA] was created to help people buy new homes.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act [AAA] of 1933 paid farmers to produce fewer basic commodities. These commodities included corn, wheat, and cotton. AAA tried to ensure the recovery of the agricultural industry. It raised the prices of foodstuff and other commodities. This was achieved by cutting the production rate.

The National Recovery Act [NRA] supported industrial revival by setting up new standards of production and minimum wages. Congress helped business and trade by making laws to control stock trading. Other laws regulated the national banking system. New laws protected people from losing their deposits if banks failed.

Other reforms included huge land and public works projects. The Tennessee Valley Land Authority [TVA] improved the environment and living conditions of people in the Tennessee Valley. Provisions protected communities from floods and soil erosion. Many rural areas were given electricity for the first time. The Works Progress Administration [WPA] of 1934 built and repaired hospitals, schools, roads, bridges and parks.
Another New Deal provision created unemployment compensation and social security. Unemployment compensation gave states aid for unemployed citizens. The Social Security system provided aid for pensions for retired workers.

The New Deal did not solve the Depression. Unemployment remained high. Farmers suffered. There were still too many surplus products on the market. The New Deal helped Americans cope with the Depression. It gave them more confidence in the government. It gave them faith in the power of the president. The effects of the Depression continued until America entered World War II in 1941.

Practice Exercise 6.4

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The ____________ provided electricity to the rural poor.
   a. WPA          b. FERA          c. TVA          d. AAA

2. The Agricultural Adjustment Act [AAA] paid farmers to produce ____________ basic commodities to assist the recovery of the agricultural industry.
   a. more   b. fewer
   c. poorer quality   d. genetically engineered
3. Unemployed __________ men were given jobs by the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC] in 1933.
   a. old  b. young  c. handicapped  d. insane

4. The purpose of the Social Security Act was to provide:
   a. income for retired workers  b. financial aid to farmers
   c. housing for the homeless  d. training for unemployed workers

Lesson 6 Practice Answers

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LESSON 6 THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Germany’s use of submarine warfare was the best explanation of the U.S. entry in WWI.
- The revolution in Russia was not a factor that contributed to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914.
- A major result of WWI was that the U.S. became a world power.
- The years of prosperity during the Twenties featured limited business investments in corporations, increased government regulation of corporate business, and increased consumer spending.
- The growth of the automobile industry led to the development of the steel and rubber industries.
- A major weakness of the period of prosperity in the 1920s was over speculation in the stock market.
- An important cause of the Great Depression was that farms and factories produced more goods than buyers could afford to purchase.
- The Great Depression resulted in a decline in consumer spending for general products, a dramatic rise in unemployment, and the loss of major investments in corporate businesses and industries.
- The geographic factor that had the greatest influence on the pattern of westward migration during the Depression was the droughts in the Midwest that led to the removal of fertile soil in farming areas.
- During the Depression, 40% of America lived below the poverty line.
WORLD WAR II AND AMERICAN POST–WAR FOREIGN POLICY (SINCE 1945)

FROM NEUTRALITY TO INTERVENTION

World War II began when Germany invaded Poland in 1939. By 1940, Germany occupied France, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium. German planes began bombing England. In the United States, President Roosevelt passed the Neutrality Acts of 1939, which kept America out of the war. The American government engaged in a profitable business of selling war supplies to Britain and its allies. The German attacks on Britain demonstrated Germany was a powerful, aggressive country. The German war machine was conquering countries all over Europe.

In 1940, Japan, Germany, and Italy signed the Axis alliance agreement. These three countries hoped to dominate the world. Japan’s bombing of the American Pacific naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941 brought America directly into World War II. The day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States declared war on Japan. A few days later, Italy and Germany declared war on the United States.

America entered the war on the side of the Allies, which included England, France, and Russia. The United States activated its army, navy, and marines to defend democracy. After six long years of war, on May 8, 1945, the Allies defeated Germany. The war in Europe was over.
In August 1945, the American military bombed the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic bombs. This was the first time atomic bombs were used. The destruction caused by the atomic bombs forced Japan to surrender. The war was finally over after four years of savagery. It devastated Asia, Africa, Europe, the Atlantic, and the Pacific.

Practice Exercise 7.1

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The _________ alliance was formed in 1940 by the United States, France and England to prevent Japan, Germany and Italy from taking over the world.

2. World War II began when Germany invaded __________ in 1939.
   a. Italy  b. Japan  c. England  d. Poland

3. The United States directly entered the World War II when Japan bombed the American naval base at _________ in Hawaii.

4. The defeat of __________ marked the end of the Second World War.
   a. Japan  b. Germany  c. Italy  d. England

5. ____________ was atom-bombed at the end of World War II.
ORIGINS AND IMPACT OF THE COLD WAR

In February 1945, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill of England, and Stalin, dictator of the Soviet Union, met at Yalta to determine Europe’s future. The war was nearing its end.

The Soviet Union occupied a number of countries in Eastern Europe. It occupied Poland, Rumania, and Hungary. The Soviets turned these countries into communist satellite states. The citizens of these countries had no individual rights. They could not select their own governments. The Western Allies wanted more freedom for these countries, but Stalin refused to change his country’s policies.

The Allies decided to divide Germany and its capital Berlin into four occupation zones. The Soviet Union, Britain, France, and the United States would each control a region. There was disagreement about the long-term future of Germany. The Soviet Union wanted to keep Germany weak and divided. However, the other Allies wanted a unified Germany.

The United States, France, and England tried to reunify Germany after the war. The Soviet Union rebelled. Soviets shut down important services, railways, and water routes to western Germany. The United Nations decided Germany should remain divided into two separate zones to avoid war.

In 1949, the Western powers controlled the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Republic was also known as West Germany. The
Soviet Union dominated the German Democratic Republic. The communist Democratic Republic was also known as East Germany. The establishment of this “Iron Curtain” across Europe marked the start of the **Cold War**.

The expansion of communism across Eastern Europe began to threaten the Western European and American democracies. The result was the Cold War, a period of hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1990.

The United States began the Point Four Program. The program discouraged the growth of communism in developing nations. It provided $400 million in aid for programs in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

In April 1949, the United States and eleven western European nations formed a collective security defense organization. This organization was called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Soviet Union formed a similar opposing alliance called the Warsaw Pact. Seven Eastern European communist countries joined the group.

The Cold War greatly impacted the United States. Anti-communist investigative campaigns developed from the 1930s to 1950s. These campaigns strived to identify pro-communist American citizens.

Senator Joseph McCarthy organized this hunt for suspected communists. Innocent people were persecuted. Civil rights were violated. The “witch hunters” pursued communist conspiracy.
In 1959, Fidel Castro became president of Cuba by taking power through revolution. He instituted a communist regime. Castro’s successful revolution angered the American government because it brought communism close to the United States. The situation was worse in 1961. The CIA and Cuban exiles organized an invasion of communist Cuba. The invasion was defeated by Cuban troops. The incident was referred to as The Bay of Pigs invasion.

The failed Bay of Pigs invasion affected American relations with the Soviet Union. The following year, the Soviet Union increased its military and economic aid to Cuba. Castro feared another American military invasion, so Soviet Premier Khruschev sent missiles to Cuba. They were placed at strategic points on the island pointing toward America. President John Kennedy threatened to surround the island with a naval blockade if Cuba did not remove the missiles.

This Cuban Missile Crisis brought the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of war. The Soviets eventually withdrew the missiles and war was averted. Cold War tension also grew in Europe. The Soviet government under Premier Nikita Khrushchev built the Berlin Wall in 1962. It tried to prevent East Germans from crossing over to free and democratic West Germany.

In 1987, President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and President Ronald Reagan of the United States agreed to limit nuclear arms. The impact was less military spending for both countries. By 1989, The Soviet Union had grave economic troubles and began to relax its control.
Many countries in Eastern Europe liberated themselves from communist rule. The removal of the Berlin Wall and Germany’s reunification in 1989-90 signified the end of the Cold War. The Soviet Union was dissolved.

COMMUNIST AND NATO COUNTRIES DURING THE COLD WAR

Practice Exercise 7.2

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The purpose of the conference at _________ was to decide the future of Germany.

2. Nikita ___________ sent missiles to Cuba during the Bay of Pigs invasion.
   a. Lenin    b. Stalin    c. Khruschev    d. Brezhnev

3. The ___________ Pact was a trade alliance between seven Eastern European countries.

4. The ___________ Four Program organized by the United States to provided aid for Latin America, Asia, and Africa.
   a. Hold    b. Point    c. Lead    d. Develop

5. The Cold War featured hostility without direct war between the United States and the Soviet Union from ____________.
   a. 1910 to 1920    b. 1920 to 1950
   c. 1930 to 1980    d. 1945 to 1990
6. The _________ Missile Crisis almost brought the United States and the Soviet Union to war.

7. The feature(s) of McCarthyism in the 1950’s was/were:
   a. The exaggerated fear and belief that communists were operating in America
   b. Many investigative campaigns that ruined many people’s reputations
   c. The persecution of people without evidence
   d. All of the above

COLD WAR THREAT IN ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The spread of communism impacted international relations. In 1949, China became a communist country under Mao Zedong. It was renamed the People’s Republic of China. This development alarmed the United States. The U.S. wanted to contain communism and did not want it to spread throughout Asia. America feared communism would spread to Japan. America had provided Japan with assistance to rebuild its economy and help establish democracy.

In 1950, communist North Korea invaded South Korea. North Korea wanted to unify the whole country under communism. The American public was outraged. President Harry S. Truman did not declare war. Instead, he asked the United Nations for “police action” against North Korea on June 27, 1950.
The unofficial war lasted three years. It ended with an “armistice” meaning a temporary suspension of hostilities. The war cost over $15 billion and more than 54,000 American lives. Nearly two million Chinese and Koreans died.

The United States believed the best way to resist communism was to form alliances. The U.S. wanted to prevent communist aggression from spreading to Southeast Asia. Therefore, in 1954 the United States organized the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). SEATO’s members included Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.

Both the United States and Soviet Union competed for influence and territory in the Middle East. After World War II, thousands of displaced Jews flocked to Palestine. They went there to establish a national homeland. Arabs in the region clashed with Jews and did not want to share territory.

The United Nations divided Palestine into two states. One state would be Jewish. The other state would be Arab. On May 14, 1948, the Jewish government declared its section of Palestine to be the new independent state of Israel. The United States recognized Israel. Arabs invaded Israel, but the Israeli army defeated the Arabs. Israel captured half the Arab territory. The Arabs refused to recognize the State of Israel. This marked the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestine, and it continues today.
As a result, Arab nations developed stronger ties with the Soviet Union. They opposed America’s ties to Israel. Egypt’s president Nasser used Cold War rivalries for assistance. He formed an anti-communist government. Nasser accepted economic aid from both the United States and Soviet Union.

Tensions developed in 1955 when the United States offered to lend Egypt $56 million to build the Aswan High Dam. When Nasser accepted arms from the Soviet Union, America withdrew its offer. The Egyptian government blocked the Suez Canal, which prevented international shipping. The blockade hurt Israeli trade. This blockade led Britain, France and Israel to attack Egypt. The conflict ended with Egypt retaining control of the canal.

The Soviet Union used this crisis to establish ties with Egypt and the Middle East. Since then, the United States government has tried to improve relations with Arab countries. The U.S. has pursued peaceful settlement of Arab-Israeli issues.

Practice Exercise 7.3

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The United States believed in the ____________ of communism outside of Eastern Europe.
   a. expansion    b. containment    c. development    d. support
2. The Korean War began when _________ troops invaded South Korea.

3. When __________ became a communist country in 1949, it proved to
   the United States that communism could not be contained in Europe.

4. The recognition of _______ as a legitimate state improved America’s
   diplomatic relations with the Arab countries of the Middle East.
   a. Lebanon         b. Syria       c. Egypt          d. Israel

5. The Egyptian government blocked the __________ Canal in retaliation for
   America’s support of Israel.
   a. Suez           b. Aswan      c. Sinai           d. West Bank

THE VIETNAM WAR AND ITS IMPACT
ON AMERICAN SOCIETY

Before World War II, Vietnam was part of the French colony of
Indochina. The French lost control of Indochina during World War II when
Japan conquered the region. Ho Chi Minh, a Vietnamese communist, and
his followers, the Vietminh, defeated Japan. He declared Vietnam an
independent country.

In 1945, the French tried to reoccupy Vietnam. The French occupation
started another war with the Vietnamese. The French asked America for

In 1954, the fighting came to an end. Vietnam was divided into two regions. The communist Vietminh remained in control of the north. The French occupied the south, which remained anti-communist. When the French left, the south maintained an anti-communist government under Ngo Dinh Diem. In 1963, South Vietnamese communists known as the Viet Cong overthrew Diem. By 1965, America was afraid communism would spread throughout Vietnam and Indochina. President Lyndon Johnson escalated the war by sending American troops. He ordered the bombing of North Vietnam.

Massive commitment to the war in Vietnam led Americans to question the government’s reasons for staying. Many wondered if America’s position as the world’s defender of democracy was worth sending Americans to die in foreign lands. By 1968, there were numerous antiwar movements and nationwide protests. By 1969, the Vietnam War had become the nation’s most costly war. Heavy government spending led to rapid rises in the price of goods known as “inflation”.

There were over half a million American troops in Vietnam. The number of combat deaths climbed to over 23,000. The number of bombs dropped by the American military destroyed the country. The United States finally withdrew its forces in 1973. However, the civil war continued for
another two years. The Vietcong and North Vietnamese finally gained control of Vietnam in 1975. It became a communist country.

Practice Exercise 7.4
Select the letter of the best answer.

1. Ho Chi Minh led the _________.
   a. South Vietnamese  b. President Johnson’s troops in Vietnam
   c. Viet Cong  d. Capitalists in Vietnam

2. President ________ sent the first military troops to Vietnam.

3. The main reason America entered the war was to help the ________ regain Vietnam.

4. Which person was responsible for gaining the independence of Vietnam from Japanese domination?
   a. Mao Zedong  b. Josef Stalin
   c. Ho Chi Minh  d. Calvin Coolidge
## Lesson 7 Practice Answers

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LESSON 7 THINGS TO REMEMBER

- The attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor led directly to the USA’s entry into WWII.
- The two nations that became major world powers after WWII were the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
- Germany’s desire for greater military power was the long-range cause of both World Wars.
- The foreign policy of the USA between 1941 and 1945 was allied with European democracies.
- The installation of a communist government in East Germany was responsible for the beginning of the Cold War.
- A major goal of the USA’s foreign policy in Europe after 1945 was the promotion of organizations for international economic, social, and political cooperation.
- The Cold War of the 1950s and 60s centered on the tensions between the U.S. and the Soviets.
- The main outcome of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 was the Soviet Union withdrawing its missiles from the island of Cuba.
- The Korean War was an example of USA’s effort to contain communism.
- Ho Chi Minh was responsible for gaining the independence of Vietnam from Japanese domination.
After the Second World War, African-Americans began fighting for equal rights. African American soldiers who had fought for democracy in Europe and Asia felt unappreciated. They found segregation at home.

President Truman realized America could not claim to be the world protector of freedom if it had a racist social and political system. Truman started to end segregation. He desegregated the army. He established the Fair Employment Board to give Black citizens equal opportunity to hold civil service jobs.

Early successes stimulated Black intellectuals and civil rights organizations. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) took direct action for African Americans. They used legal action and non-violent protest to break down racist customs and laws.

A major civil rights success came with the landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education [1954]. This case desegregated public schools in the United States. The Supreme Court decision was based on the arguments of Thurgood Marshall, who argued that segregation kept blacks from getting an equal education.
On December 1, 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama, a Black woman, Rosa Parks, took a seat on a bus. The bus driver told Parks to give up her seat to a White man. Because the bus was crowded, Parks refused. She was arrested for breaking the city’s segregation law. The Black community in Montgomery staged a protest led by Dr. Martin Luther King. Blacks decided to boycott the bus system until laws changed. After many months of boycott, the Supreme Court ruled that Montgomery’s segregated transportation was illegal.

The civil rights movement grew. In 1957, Dr. King organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). In 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were formed. Asian Americans and Latinos joined with African Americans to form the Third World Liberation Front.

The movement aimed to desegregate public facilities and institutions. The movement used non-violence. Boycotts and demonstrations were used. The SNCC used the “sit-in” tactic. People remained seated for many hours in places reserved for White citizens. By 1962, they used this method to integrate public facilities. Stores, restaurants and movie theatres in over one hundred cities faced “sit-ins.” The organization CORE desegregated railroad and bus lines in 1961. Whites and Blacks made many journeys on segregated buses and trains in the South to change laws. The violence protestors experienced focused national attention on the South.
On August 28, 1963, the civil rights movement peaked. Over 200,000 people marched in Washington D.C. led by Dr. Martin Luther King. The march demanded Congress legally remove segregation in the United States. The Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964.

Practice Exercise 8.1

Select the letter of the best answer.


2. ________ organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
   a. Ralph Abernathy    b. Bayard Rustin    c. A. Philip Randolph    d. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

3. ____________ protest methods were the primary weapon of civil rights activists.

   a. SNCC    b. CORE    c. Supreme Court    d. ACLU
SOCIAL REFORM IN THE 1960s AND 1970s

President John F. Kennedy wanted to fund social reform in America. In 1961, the government provided housing funds to the poor, elderly, and students. New laws established a standard minimum wage. It increased the average annual family income. In 1963, Congress outlawed segregation in universities and public facilities.

In 1964, President Johnson spearheaded the Civil Rights Act. The act directed all businesses to serve all people regardless of race, color, religion or national origin. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] was established to handle complaints about unfair employment practices. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 took action against states that denied African Americans the right to vote. Congress also passed laws to protect the voting rights of Native Americans. In 1968, the Supreme Court banned housing discrimination against minorities. Other Johnson-era reforms provided schools and poverty relief for the underprivileged. Johnson declared a “War on Poverty.”

Improvements in civil rights legislation continued. In 1970, Congress protected the rights of illiterate voters. It made illegal the use of literacy tests. Women gained more rights and participated more in all areas of life. Women’s groups fought against discrimination in college admissions, pay and hiring practices. The Education Amendment Act of 1972 prohibited discrimination based on gender. It specifically targeted educational programs receiving government funds.
Native American protest groups fought the loss of tribal lands and reservations. They were victims of expanding cities and industries. In 1973, President Nixon returned territories in New Mexico and Alaska. Nearly $1 billion compensation went to the Pueblo and Alaskan Indians.

Practice Exercise 8.2

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The Voting Rights Act of _________ protected the civil rights of African Americans who wanted to vote.

   a. White   b. Illiterate   c. Wealthy   d. Communist

3. In ____________, the government provided funds to improve public housing for the poor.

4. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a government effort to ________________.
   a. end discrimination against various groups
   b. legalize equal treatment of men and women
   c. encourage immigration
   d. provide government assistance for children
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES SINCE 1980

Political corruption was a problem in the 1970s. The Watergate scandal and the resignation of President Nixon plagued America. There was an energy shortage. There was pollution, unemployment, and inflation. **Ronald Reagan** was elected as president in 1980. He promised Americans a “new beginning.” Reagan called for social and economic recovery.

Reagan’s new policy for economic recovery was called **New Federalism**. This policy cut taxes on large businesses and wealthy families. This gave the rich an opportunity to reinvest money in businesses. It provided jobs, goods, and services.

The Reagan Administration tried to reduce unemployment for American citizens by passing the Immigration Reform and Control Act in 1986. This act prevented employers from hiring illegal immigrants. Regan tried to balance the national budget. He reduced social welfare programs. The budget still had a huge deficit.

Inflation dropped to 5%. The rate of unemployment dropped considerably by the end of Reagan’s presidency in 1988. However, the federal government did not cut national debt, which reached over $150 billion.

In the 1990’s, President **William J. Clinton** tried to reform American society. His proposals for health-care reform did not gain support, but his
proposals to balance the federal budget passed. He left office with an impressive budget surplus. Clinton made cuts in public spending. He increased taxes for wealthy Americans. Clinton protected the civil rights of workers. Clinton started unpaid leave for family emergencies.

From 2001-2007, President George W. Bush invaded Iraq and Afghanistan. Bush responded to bombings of the Pentagon and World Trade Center. He greatly increased the national debt with his “War on Terror.”

Practice Exercise 8.3

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. Part of President ____________ New Federalism included cuts in public spending and tax increases for wealthy Americans.

2. During the Reagan presidency, the federal government ____________ the national debt.
   a. increased  b. lowered  c. Eradicated  d. abolished

3. President Reagan’s new economic policy during the 1980’s was called ________________.
   a. New Federalism  b. Federalism
   c. Anti-Federalism  d. Mc Carthyism
TECHNOLOGY AND THE DEVELOPMENT
OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

The United States has recently experienced a scientific and technological revolution. Computer technology development began in the 1940’s when computers were as large as railroad freight cars. Technology changed the way people use information.

In the 1990’s, the global Internet was developed. The Internet bridges the communication gap between societies through a series of linked computers. The Internet has changed the nature of work and business. Many people work via telecommunications carried by distant cables, televisions, telephones, and fax machines.

Technology has also advanced medical research and health care. In 1954, the polio vaccine was developed. It eliminated poliomyelitis by the 1960’s. The discovery of antibiotics brought many diseases like tuberculosis under control.

Health technology has improved. The medical field now uses computer-operated machines. Sonograms, CAT scans, and the electron microscope can examine the human body. Technology saves lives by detecting abnormalities in living organisms. Scientists manipulate genes in plants and animals. These genes grow faster and are more resistant to diseases. This process is genetic engineering.
The space program also impacts our life. In 1957, the Russian government sent Sputnik satellites into space. The American government believed Russia could harm the world with nuclear weapons.

America surpassed Russia in a space race. The U.S. launched its own satellite in 1958. The American satellite was Explorer I. The U.S. government funded educational programs to develop space technology. In 1961, NASA created the Apollo program, which led to large-scale space exploration. In 1962, John Glenn orbited the earth. In 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin first walked on the moon. Space shuttles, satellites and probes still explore space and planets in the solar system.

Practice Exercise 8.4

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. John Glenn was the first man to ____________.
   a. walk on the moon        b. orbit the earth
   c. fly in space           d. orbit Pluto

2. In 1957, ____________ started the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union.
   a. shuttles     b. phone lines      c. satellites     d. space ports
3. Which of the following is not a health research and technology development?
   a. Antibiotics      b. Sonograms
   c. Poliomyelitis     d. Genetic engineering

**CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

The United States uses more energy than any country in the world. Americans make up 4% of the world’s total population, yet they consume 25% of the world’s energy supplies. Americans own 25% of the world’s trucks and cars. Since the 1960s, Americans noticed the harm being done to the environment. Exhaust fumes from cars and factories multiplied. Accordingly, Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon signed legislation to protect the environment.

Acid rain is an environmental hazard. Sulphur dioxide burned from coal in power plants and factories causes acid rain. In 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was formed. The EPA reduced the amount of sulphur dioxide produced at power plants. The Clean Air Act of 1970 restricted pollution from cars and factories. The Clean Water Act of 1972 helped local and state governments remove toxic wastes from rivers and lakes.
In the 1970s, the United States experienced an oil crisis because a number of Middle Eastern countries stopped selling oil to America. Research still focuses on safe energy alternatives. These alternatives include wind and solar energy.

Another environmental threat is de-forestation. Deforestation is cutting down forests for industrial or farming purposes. In the United States, only 5% of our original forests remain. In Brazil, the destruction of the rainforest has caused huge losses of oxygen. Hundreds of plant and animal species go extinct due to deforestation. Deforestation will devastate humanity. We need trees because they produce oxygen, which is essential for life. Tree burning produces the harmful gas carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide destroys the atmosphere.

Another important environmental issue is global warming, which occurs when the earth’s temperatures rise. Industrial methane gases and carbon dioxide cause the increase. These gases form an atmospheric barrier that traps heat from the sun’s rays. This causes a greenhouse effect. Global warming affects the Earth’s waters, lands, and organisms.

A related concern is the ozone layer. The ozone is the layer of gas above the earth that protects living organisms from harmful rays of the sun. Pesticides and aerosol sprays wear it away. These sprays contain harmful chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons. The United States, Canada, and Western European nations recently banned these chemicals.
Practice Exercise 8.5

Select the letter of the best answer.

1. The United States __________ more energy than the rest of the world.
   a. uses b. conserves c. saves d. shares

2. Continued deforestation results in the loss of __________.
   a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. hydrogen d. nitrogen

3. The __________ layer protects living organisms from the harmful rays of the sun.
   a. sulfur b. ozone c. greenhouse d. stratosphere

4. The __________ crisis led government to find new alternative energies.
   a. electric b. oil c. carbon d. metal

5. Acid __________ is produced from a buildup of toxic automobile fumes.
   a. rain b. wind c. hurricanes d. typhoons

Lesson 8 Practice Answers

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The Supreme Court case of Board of Education of Topeka was a landmark decision on the issue of desegregation.

Dr. Martin Luther King supported the philosophy of non-violence.

African Americans first began to make strong demands for equality during the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Rosa Parks is a significant figure in the civil rights movement because she refused to give up her seat to a White man.

The participants in the March on Washington in 1963 were demonstrating for improvements in public housing.

President John F. Kennedy did much to bring about the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by signing legislation to desegregate universities and public facilities.

The return of historical territorial regions to Native American Indians was not part of 1960’s social reform.

Women gained more social and civil rights in the 1970’s in the areas of employment, voting, and education.

In the 1980’s, the wealthy were given tax cuts, but in the 1990’s they had to pay more taxes.

Antibiotics have contributed most to the increase of the world’s population.
According to the map studied previously, the main direction taken by the early Indian migrants in their journey from Asia was South.

New England was the region with the greatest environmental limitations in relation to agricultural development.

The New England settlers overcame the environmental limitations and developed other economic activities such as fishing and shipbuilding.

The major reason for the American Revolution was taxation without representation.

Anti-federalists argued for attachment of a Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

The election of President Abraham Lincoln, who opposed the spread of slavery, led to the immediate secession of several southern states from the Union.

The Fugitive Slave Law was to allow California to become a free state under the Compromise of 1850, to prevent slaves in the South from running away, and to ensure that all free states return runaway slaves.

By relocating Native Indians to new territories and reservations, the government was able to justify taking away their original homelands, to make it easier for white settlers to acquire lands, and to make it harder for Indians to keep their old homelands.

The general belief that the U.S. has the right to control all territories of North America was Manifest Destiny.

The acquisition of New Mexico and California in 1848 was a real example of the principle of Manifest Destiny.
 Settlement of the West was due to the development of steamship and railway transportation, the availability of mineral resources, and the large numbers of settlers who wanted to own farm lands.

The Dred Scott decision was the case that established separate but equal facilities for Blacks and Whites.

Nebraska was the state in the Midwest least affected by the “Dust Bowl.”

The main purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority was to maintain the environment by controlling the floods and provide electric power to the region.

The geographic conflict in Palestine between Palestinians and Israel revolves around the fact that both groups believe that they have the right to occupy and live in the same region of Palestine.

The major goal of America’s foreign policy in the Middle East since the 1950’s has been to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Arab Israeli conflict.

The main reason why the U.S. became involved in the Vietnam War was to prevent the spread of communism throughout Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.

A long-term major effect of the Vietnam War on American foreign policy has been a reluctance to send America troops for extended military action abroad.

The Vietnam War caused widespread destruction of life and property in Vietnam from repeated American bomb attacks resulting in public protest and controversy in America.

President Johnson was responsible for sending the most military troops to Vietnam.
Civil rights were protected in the 1990s by workers being awarded unpaid leave for family emergencies.

In 1969, America made a significant contribution to the Space Age when Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin were the first men to walk on the moon.

Antibiotics have contributed most to the increase of the world’s population.

The launching of the Soviet Sputniks into space in 1957 during the Cold War caused the U.S. to believe that it was possible for the Soviet Union to use the same technology to send nuclear weapons around the world and become the world’s greatest superpower.

The space race in the 1950s was a non-military technological competition, was the beginning of space exploration using advanced technology, and caused the American government to finance new educational programs in space technology.

The telephone, satellites, and the Internet were inventions that had the greatest effect on improving international communications.

Satellites are the man-made inventions that can produce instant images of different regions of the earth from high altitudes above the Earth.

The greatest threats to man’s existence (caused by human changes to the environment) increased carbon dioxide and less oxygen in the atmosphere.

The disposal of toxic waste in rivers has resulted in the increased production of acid rain.

The Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Environmental Protection Agency have had the greatest effects on protecting the physical environment from human activities.
The destruction of the ozone layer, gradual global warming, and world deforestation are major environmental issues that affect the future of the world.

The power of states and the Federal government to make laws has an impact on the development of local/state businesses.

The purpose of the Social Security Act was to provide income for retired workers.

The cities atom-bombed at the end of World War II were in Japan.

The features of McCarthyism during the 1950’s were: the persecution of people without evidence, the exaggerated fear and belief that communists were operating in America, and the many investigative campaigns which ruined many people’s reputation.

Within the system of checks and balances, all branches of the government are allowed to make laws.

The Korean War began when North Korea invaded South Korea.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a government effort to legalize equal treatment of men and women.

President Reagan’s new economic policy during the 1980’s was called the New Federalism.

According to the map studied, South America imported the most slaves from Africa from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century.

Jane Adams established settlements to help immigrants adjust to life in America.

Recalling politicians, parks, food and drug reform were all Progressive reforms.

The Gadsden Purchase of 1853 increased possible slave-holding lands in the South.
The American Federation of Labor worked from 1800—1900 to improve conditions.

African Americans moved mostly to the North during the Great Migration.

The Underground Railroad led to the North.

The Mississippi River has been a major trade and migration route through America.

The South featured a slave plantation agricultural economy.

Most Africans who came to America originated in West Africa.

America was increasingly urban and increasingly industrial from 1870 to 1900.