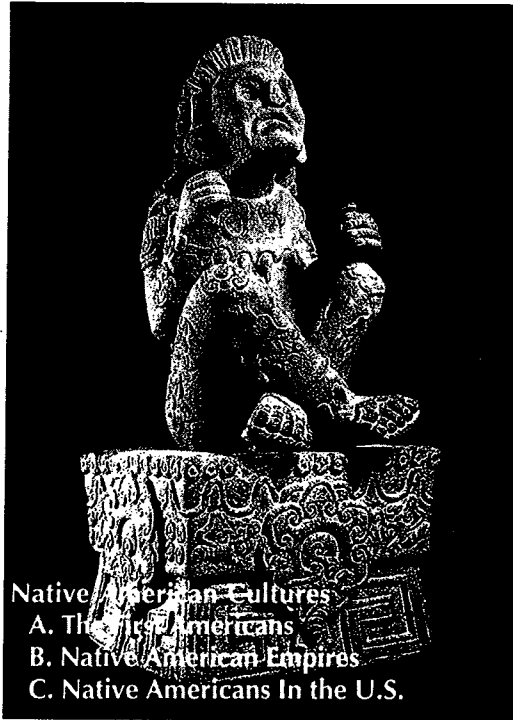
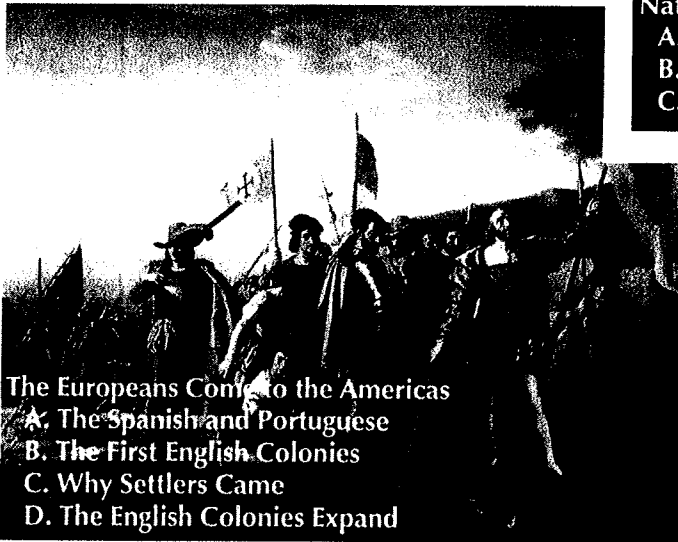


## CHAPTER 3

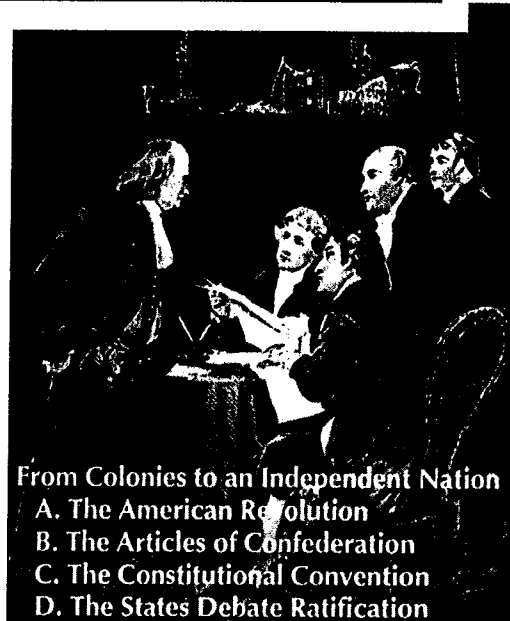
# FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO INDEPENDENCE



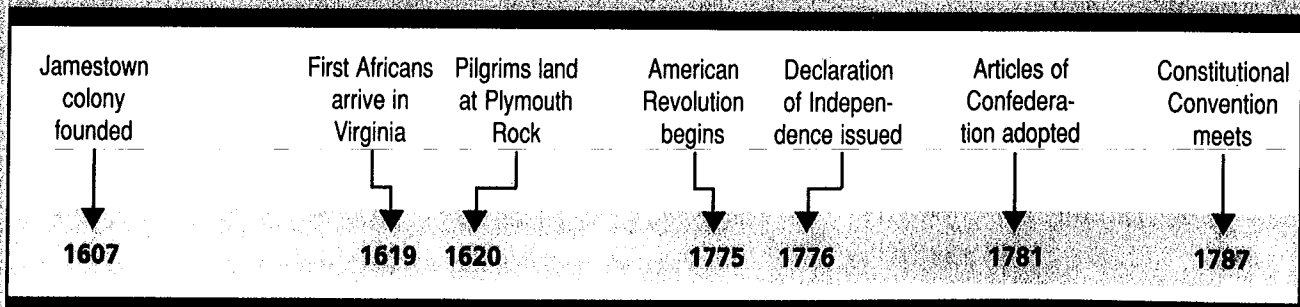
**Native American Cultures**  
A. The First Americans  
B. Native American Empires  
C. Native Americans In the U.S.



**The Europeans Come to the Americas**  
A. The Spanish and Portuguese  
B. The First English Colonies  
C. Why Settlers Came  
D. The English Colonies Expand



**From Colonies to an Independent Nation**  
A. The American Revolution  
B. The Articles of Confederation  
C. The Constitutional Convention  
D. The States Debate Ratification



## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will learn about the people who first settled the lands that came to be called the Americas. By the 1500s, Europeans began exploring and colonizing the Americas. Eventually, the British emerged as the leading power in North America. In the 1770s, a conflict developed between the American colonies and Great Britain, leading the colonies to declare their independence from Britain. The American Revolutionary War began, and the colonists eventually defeated the British.

The United States achieved its independence, but faced new problems in trying to form a government. As you read this chapter, you will learn about:



*The Declaration of Independence being read in public for the first time*

### Settlement of the Americas

The first people to settle in North and South America came from Asia thousands of years ago. They developed a variety of lifestyles. In the 1500s Europeans began to arrive — at first a small number, and then a flood of settlers. In North America, Europeans founded colonies along the Atlantic coast.

### American Revolution

North American colonists objected to the British imposing taxes on them without their consent. Their protests started a conflict that led to independence from Great Britain. In the Declaration of Independence, Americans asserted that the purpose of government was to meet the needs of the governed.

### The Critical Period

Under our first system of national government, called the Articles of Confederation, most governmental powers were held by the states. Under this system, the national government proved to be too weak to deal with the problems facing the new nation.

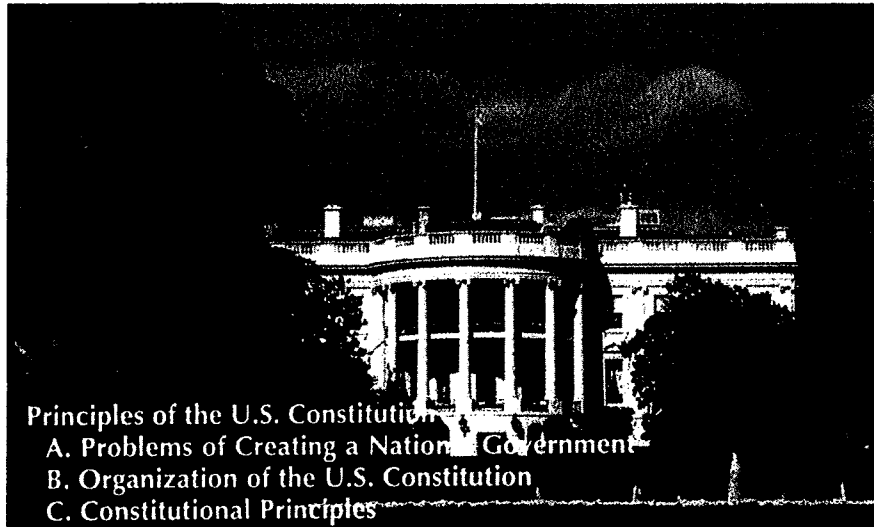
### The Constitutional Convention

A Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to create the framework for a new national government. After a series of difficult compromises, they wrote the U.S. Constitution, which has remained the basis for our national government for more than 200 years.

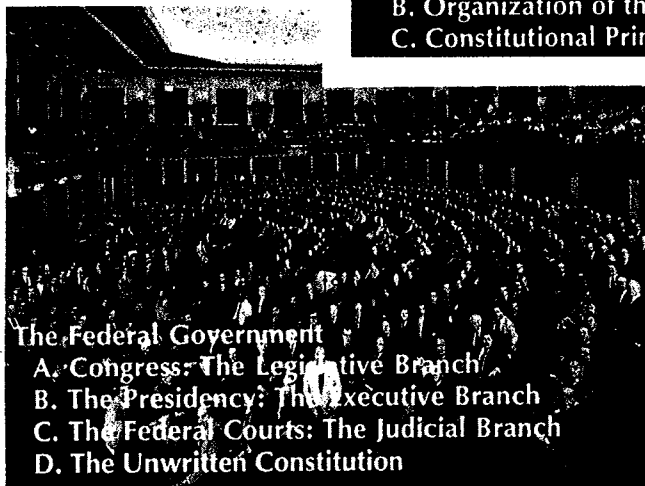
In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ What factors motivated Europeans to come to the Americas?
- ❖ What problems did the American colonists face?
- ❖ What basic ideas are found in the Declaration of Independence?
- ❖ What problems did the new nation face under the Articles of Confederation?

# OUR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

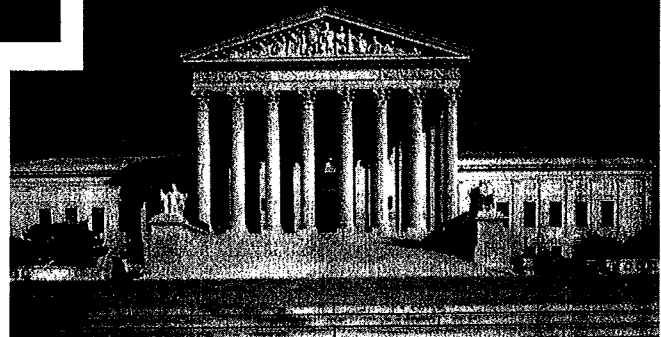


Principles of the U.S. Constitution  
A. Problems of Creating a National Government  
B. Organization of the U.S. Constitution  
C. Constitutional Principles



The Federal Government  
A. Congress: The Legislative Branch  
B. The Presidency: The Executive Branch  
C. The Federal Courts: The Judicial Branch  
D. The Unwritten Constitution

Constitutional Protection of Individual Rights  
A. The Bill of Rights  
B. The Fourteenth Amendment  
C. Other Important Rights



## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will learn about the basic ideas of the U.S. Constitution and how the American government is organized and operates.

The main challenge of the “Framers” (*writers*) of the new Constitution was to strike a balance between the powers of the federal and state governments without threatening the rights of individual citizens. To meet this challenge, the authors of the Constitution created a document that would help to delicately balance these two important goals.

As you read this chapter, you will learn about:



*With George Washington presiding, delegates sign the new U. S. Constitution.*

### **The Principles of the U.S. Constitution**

The new U.S. Constitution provided a strong government. This government was to be based on certain principles. Federalism, the separation of powers, and a system of checks and balances would assure that no one branch of government overpowered the others.

### **The Federal Government**

The federal (*national*) government created under the Constitution was divided into three branches: a legislature (*Congress*), an executive (*the Presidency*), and a judiciary (*the Federal courts*). Each was organized and operated differently.

### **Constitutional Protection of Individual Rights**

To protect the rights of individual citizens, the first Congress added ten amendments, which became known as the Bill of Rights. Later, other important protections of individual rights were added.

In studying this chapter, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ How did the Constitution create a strong central government without threatening individual liberties?
- ❖ How does our federal system of government work?
- ❖ How are individual rights protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights?



## CHAPTER 5

# THE CONSTITUTION TESTED

### Three Presidents of the Young Republic

- A. George Washington
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. Andrew Jackson



### The Civil War

- A. Causes
- B. Highlights



### Reconstruction

- A. Reconstruction Plans
- B. Effects on the South
- C. African American Leaders

George Washington  
elected  
President

1789

Jefferson  
purchases  
Louisiana  
Territory

1803

Andrew  
Jackson  
elected  
President

1828

Civil  
War  
begins

1861

Emancipa-  
tion  
Proclamation  
issued

1863

Civil  
War  
ends

1865

Recon-  
struction  
ends

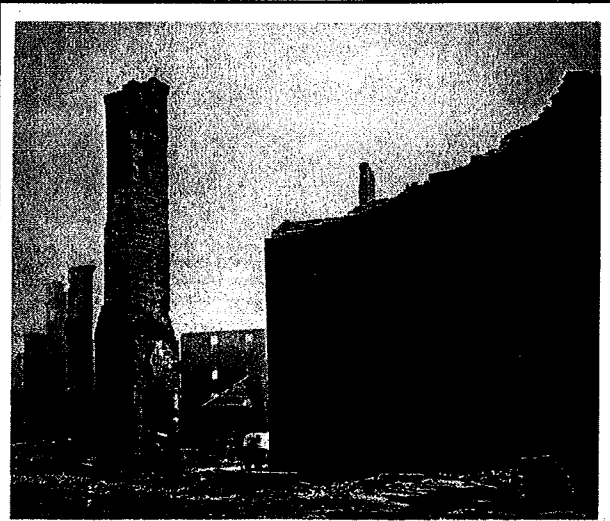
1877

## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will read how under its first Presidents, the new American nation developed a government founded on the Constitution and doubled in size because of the Louisiana Purchase.

Different sections of the country developed different lifestyles. Western expansion raised the question of whether slavery would be allowed in new Western states. Within its first 75 years, the nation thus endured its greatest test since independence — the Civil War between the Northern and Southern states. After four years of fierce fighting (1861-1865), the South lost the war. The Union was preserved and slavery came to an end.

During the Reconstruction Era following the war, Southerners struggled with these changes and developed new ways of life. As you read this chapter, you will learn about:



*After the Civil War, many cities  
in the South lay in ruins*

### **Early Presidents of the Young Republic**

After independence, early American leaders sought to strengthen the nation by developing a policy of westward expansion. George Washington, the nation's first President, warned Americans against becoming entangled in European wars. The foreign policy of the early American Presidents became one of cautious neutrality towards Europe.

### **The Civil War**

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, Southern states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. The North's larger population, manufacturing facilities, and greater naval power enabled it to win the long and bloody war that followed. During the conflict, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed many enslaved people in the South.

### **Reconstruction Era**

To re-enter the Union, Southern states had to approve the 14th Amendment, enabling the federal government to protect the rights of Americans from the acts of state governments. Congress imposed military rule and Reconstruction governments on the South. After the end of Reconstruction, Southern state governments introduced racial segregation and denied African Americans the right to vote and other rights.

In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ What were the goals of the early American Presidents?
- ❖ What were the causes of the Civil War?
- ❖ How did the South cope with the problems of the Reconstruction Era?
- ❖ How did African Americans lose their rights following Reconstruction?

## CHAPTER 6

# AMERICA INDUSTRIALIZES

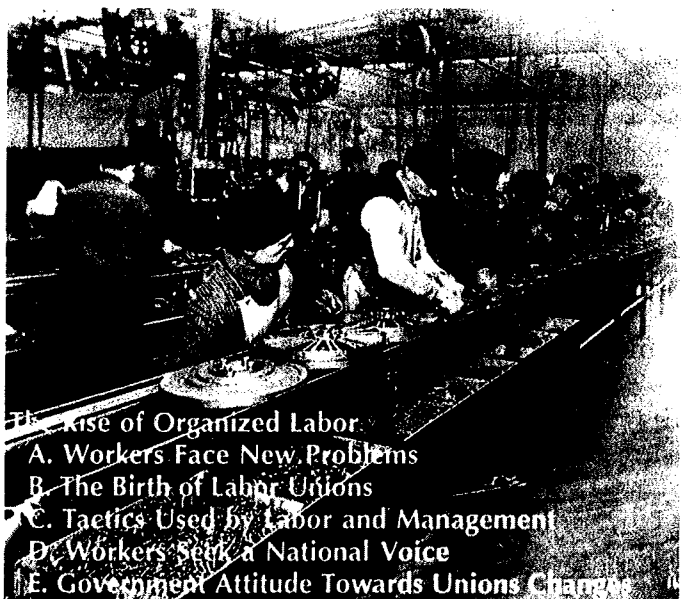
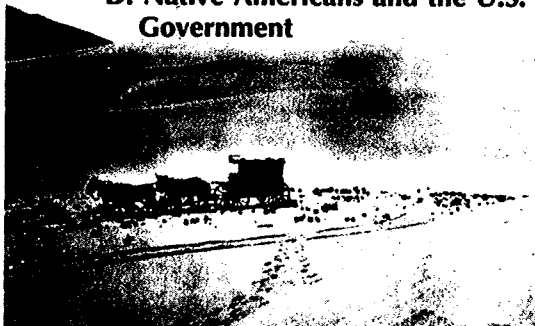
### The Rise of Industry in the United States

- A. The Free Enterprise System
- B. Becoming an Industrial Giant
- C. Great Business Leaders: Heroes or Villains?
- D. Regulating Competition



### The American Frontier

- A. Settlement of the Frontier
- B. The Importance of the Frontier
- C. The Occupation of the Great Plains
- D. Native Americans and the U.S. Government



### The Rise of Organized Labor

- A. Workers Face New Problems
- B. The Birth of Labor Unions
- C. Tactics Used by Labor and Management
- D. Workers Seek a National Voice
- E. Government Attitude Towards Unions Changes

Industrial  
Revolution  
in England

1750s

Knights of  
Labor  
organized

1869

Bell  
invents the  
telephone

1876

Gompers  
elected head  
of A. F. L.

1885

Interstate  
Commerce  
Act passed

1887

Congress  
enacts  
Dawes Act

Sherman  
Anti-Trust Act  
passed

1890

Taft-Hartley  
Act  
passed

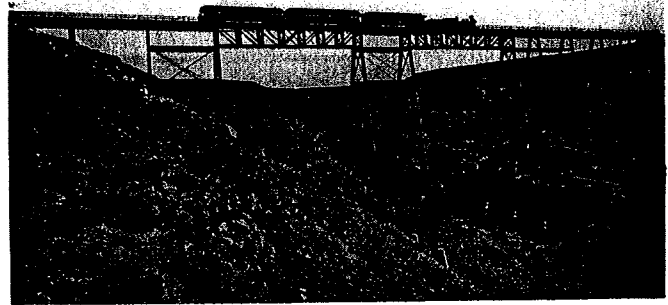
1947

## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will learn how the United States became one of the world's leading industrial powers in the decades following the Civil War.

Industrialization touched almost every aspect of American life: it changed the way people worked and where they lived, as well as having a profound impact on the lives of the Native American Indians and the American frontier.

During this period in American history, several important changes occurred in the following areas:



*One of the most important changes in the U.S. was the growth of rail lines into every corner of the nation.*

### **The Rise of Industry in the U.S.**

The development of new machines led to the rise of factories and mass production. Population growth, immigration and the expansion of railroads led to the rise of a nationwide market. Entrepreneurs such as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller were leaders of these changes.

### **The Rise of Organized Labor**

Often ill-treated and poorly paid, industrial workers eventually organized into unions to obtain better wages and working conditions. At first, public opinion was opposed to unions, but attitudes changed in the early twentieth century.

### **The American Frontier**

The completion of transcontinental railroads allowed settlers to occupy the Great Plains and the Far West. This flood of settlers onto the Great Plains and the Far West had an important impact on Native American Indian tribes, who were forced off their land onto reservations.

In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ What factors enabled the United States to emerge as a major industrial power?
- ❖ What impact did the emergence of transcontinental railroads have on U.S. development?
- ❖ What measures did government take to regulate competition?
- ❖ How were workers affected by the rise of industry?
- ❖ How did the settlement of the frontier affect Native American Indians?

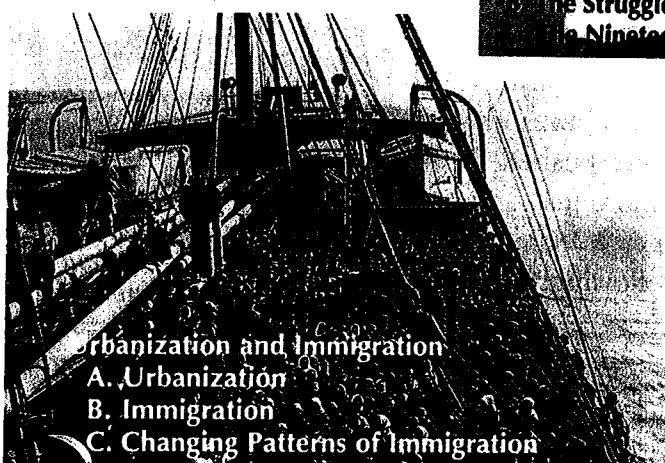


## CHAPTER 7

# A CHANGING AMERICA



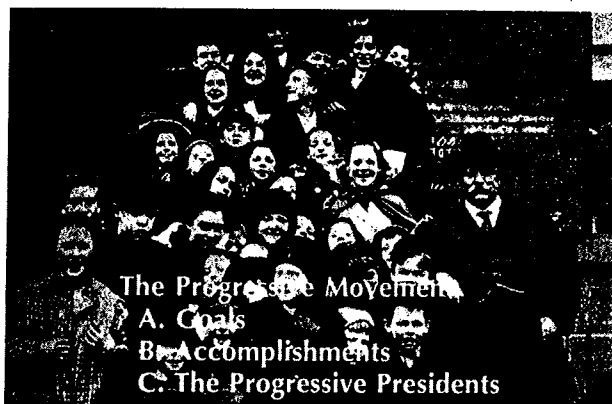
**The Women's Rights Movement**  
 A. The Role of Women Changes  
 B. The Struggle for Voting Rights  
 C. The Nineteenth Amendment is Passed



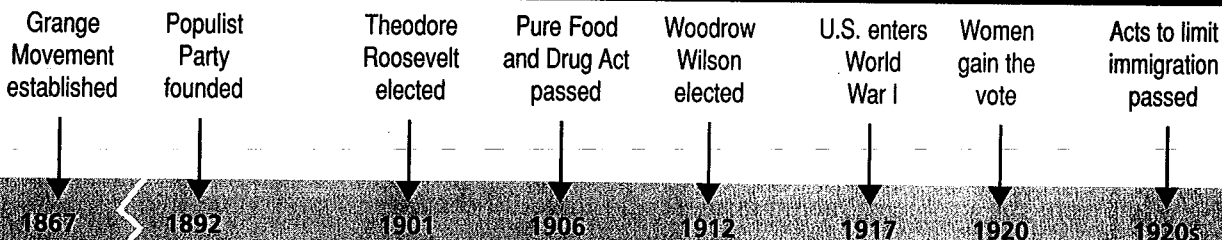
**Urbanization and Immigration**  
 A. Urbanization  
 B. Immigration  
 C. Changing Patterns of Immigration



**The Grange and Populist Movements**  
 A. America: A Nation of Farmers  
 B. The Grange Movement  
 C. The Populist Party



**The Progressive Movement**  
 A. Goals  
 B. Accomplishments  
 C. The Progressive Presidents



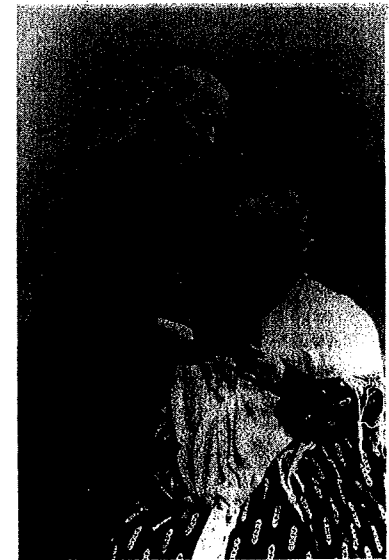
## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will learn how the women's movement, after a long struggle beginning in the 1840s, finally obtained the right to vote for women.

Also during this period, industrial growth brought a vast increase in the number of immigrants coming to the United States, and a growing population in the cities. Meanwhile, farmers organized to protest against lower food prices, which were causing their incomes to fall.

Americans began to adopt important reforms to meet the many new problems posed by industrialization and urbanization. Progressive writers made people more aware of abuses that needed to be corrected, and government leaders pushed for laws that made social and economic conditions more just.

In this chapter you should be aware of the following:



*Susan B. Anthony (left) and Elizabeth Cady Stanton began the women's movement.*

### **The Women's Rights Movement**

American women organized to achieve equal rights with men. Women struggled for the right to own property, to get a higher education, and to vote.

### **Urbanization and Immigration**

People flooded into cities in search of jobs and a better life. Immigrants were also attracted to city life. The urban population grew so rapidly that cities could not deal with problems of inadequate housing, poor sanitation, and medical care.

### **The Grange and Populist Movements**

In the late 1800s, farmers' incomes were sharply reduced by falling food prices while their expenses remained high. To protect their livelihood and support their families, American farmers organized to demand "cheap money" and the regulation of the railroads.

### **The Progressive Movement**

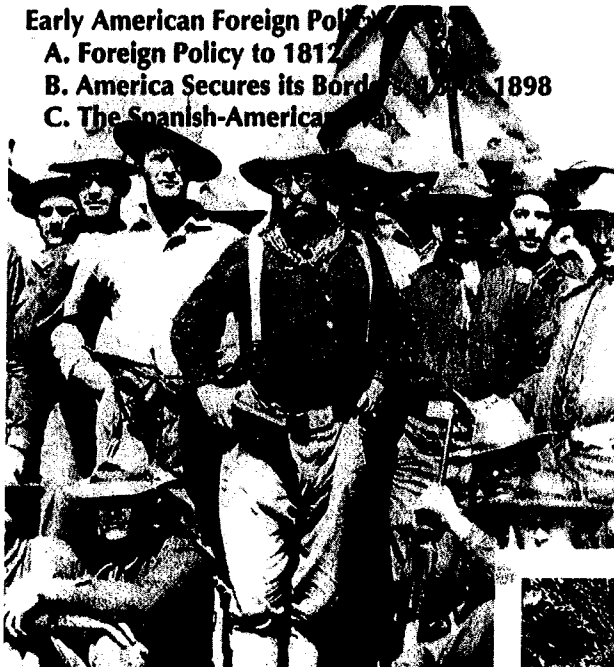
Progressive reformers sought to end political corruption, to curb big business, and to remedy the social problems caused by industrialization. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson introduced Progressive reforms at the national level.

In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

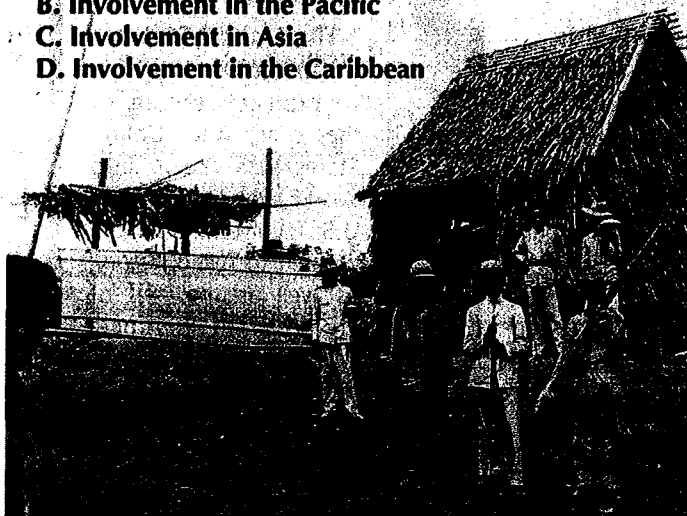
- ❖ What changes took place in the lives of American women?
- ❖ What problems did the nation face as cities grew and immigrants flooded in?
- ❖ What were the problems facing farmers and how did they try to overcome them?
- ❖ What changes were brought about by the Progressive Movement?

# AMERICA REACHING OUT

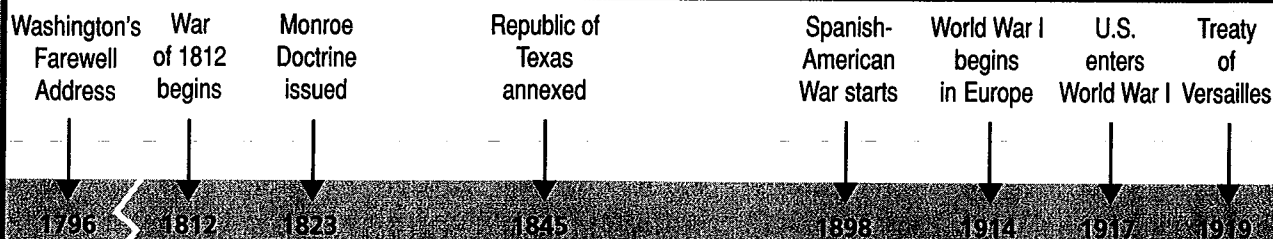
**Early American Foreign Policy**  
**A. Foreign Policy to 1812**  
**B. America Secures its Borders 1812-1898**  
**C. The Spanish-American War**



**America Builds a Colonial Empire**  
**A. Reasons for U.S. Imperialism**  
**B. Involvement in the Pacific**  
**C. Involvement in Asia**  
**D. Involvement in the Caribbean**



**The U.S. in World War I**  
**A. European Causes of the War**  
**B. The U.S. Enters the War: 1917**  
**C. The U.S. at War: 1917-1918**  
**D. The Peace Settlement**



## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will learn how United States foreign policy developed from its beginnings, under President George Washington, through the end of World War I.

You will read how under President Washington American foreign policy initially sought to avoid all entanglements in foreign alliances and overseas wars. This policy shifted in the later 1800s as the nation became an industrial giant, leading to the emergence of the United States as a major world power.

In this chapter you should focus the following:



*U.S. Marines arriving in China in 1900  
to put down the Boxer Rebellion*

### **U.S. Foreign Policy to 1898**

During its early years as a nation, the United States sought to avoid alliances and military involvement with Europe and other nations. Much of early U.S. foreign policy was focused on expanding the nation's borders westward.

### **America Builds a Colonial Empire**

To halt atrocities in Spanish-held Cuba and to help Cubans win their independence, America went to war with Spain in 1898. As a result of winning the war, the United States acquired Spanish possessions in the Caribbean and Pacific, and became a colonial empire.

### **The United States in World War I**

To protect freedom of the seas, the United States was drawn into World War I in Europe. U.S. involvement in the war led to Allied victory, as well as the end of Progressivism in America. After the war, the nation retreated into isolationism.

In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ What factors helped to determine America's early foreign policy goals?
- ❖ How did U.S. involvement in the Spanish-American War lead to important foreign policy changes?
- ❖ What factors led to America's becoming a colonial power?
- ❖ Why did the United States become involved in World War I?



## CHAPTER 9

# PROSPERITY, DEPRESSION, AND WAR

### Boom Times: the 1920s

- A. Reasons for Prosperity
- B. The Republican Presidents of the 1920s
- C. Cultural Values in Conflict
- D. Threats to Civil Liberties
- E. A Return to Isolationism



Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal  
A. Increased Government Responsibility  
B. Legislation for Recovery, Reform  
C. Social Security Act



World War I  
A. Causes  
B. American Entry  
C. American War Effort  
D. End of War and Treaty of Versailles

Lindbergh  
flies solo  
to Europe

1927

Great  
Depression  
begins

1929

Start of  
the  
New Deal

1933

Germany invades  
Poland; World  
War II begins

1939

Japan  
attacks  
Pearl Harbor

1941

U.S.  
declares  
war

Atom bomb  
dropped on  
Hiroshima

1945

United  
Nations  
formed

## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will learn how the nation entered a new age of prosperity in the 1920s. Unfortunately, this prosperity was cut short by the Stock Market Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression that followed — the worst economic crisis in U.S. history. President Hoover proved unable to restore economic growth.

Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the federal government intervened to stimulate the economy on a massive scale. However, it was not until the United States entered World War II that the nation fully recovered from the depths of the Great Depression.



*A photograph taken by Dorothea Lange during the Great Depression*

In this chapter, you will learn about the following:

### **Boom Times: the 1920s**

In the 1920s, the automobile and other new technologies contributed to growing prosperity. Mass consumption also led to changes in cultural values, such as new roles for women.

### **The Great Depression**

When the New York Stock Market crashed in 1929, banks failed, markets vanished and businesses went bankrupt. Soon millions of people were out of work.

### **The New Deal**

President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced policies of relief, recovery and reform to revive the economy. The New Deal greatly increased the size, power and responsibilities of the federal government.

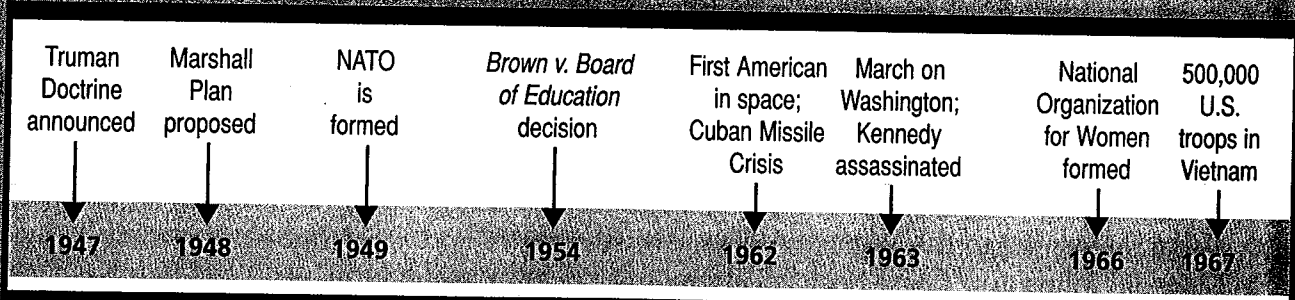
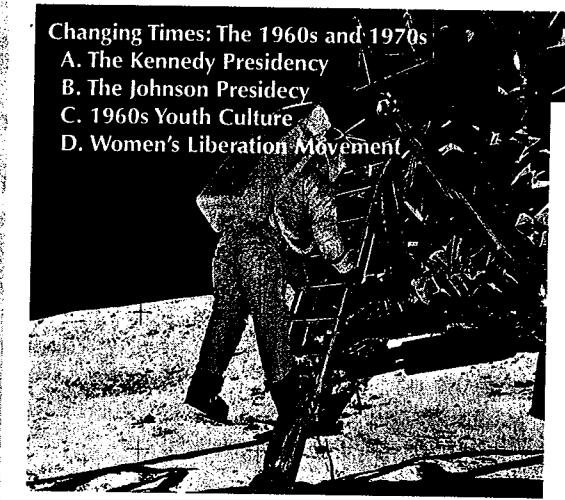
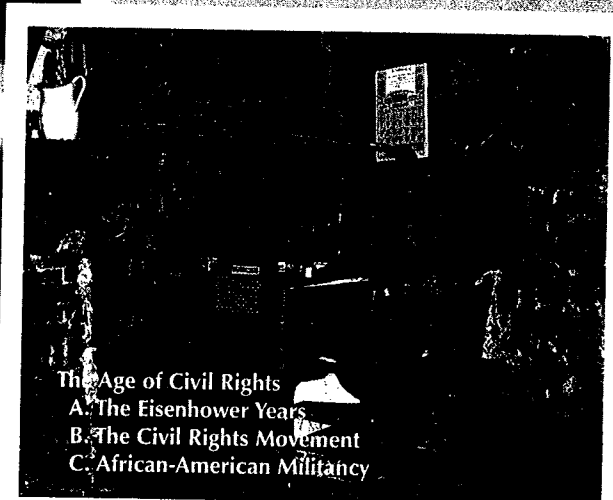
### **The U.S. in World War II**

Despite the outbreak of World War II in Europe in 1939, the United States remained neutral. On December 7, 1941, Japanese planes bombed Pearl Harbor. This attack brought the United States into the war against Germany, Italy, and Japan.

In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ What factors contributed to the economic prosperity of the 1920s?
- ❖ What were the causes of the Great Depression?
- ❖ What has been the impact of the New Deal?
- ❖ What impact did World War II have on the United States and Europe?

# AMERICA IN UNCERTAIN TIMES

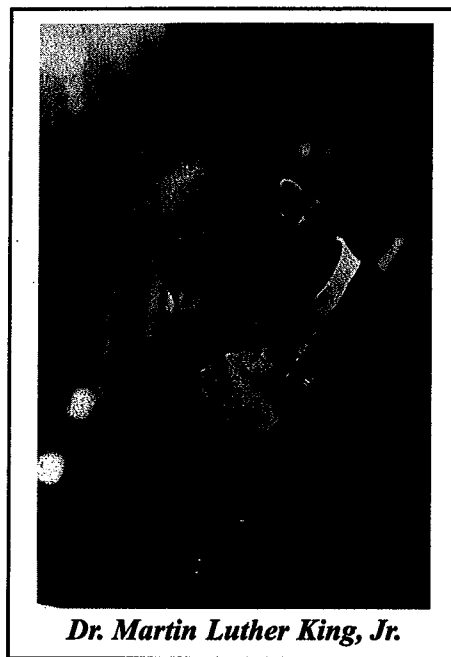


## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

The 1950s and 1960s were a time of prosperity and social reform, in which our current pluralistic society was created. Americans were also concerned about the spread of communism abroad.

The Civil Rights Movement sought equality for African Americans. The Women's Liberation Movement achieved greater rights for women. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson introduced programs to help the poor. The Supreme Court expanded individual rights. Young people all over the United States organized protests concerning environmental pollution, materialism, and poverty.

This period of reform was brought to a close by American involvement in the Vietnam War. This involvement began under President Kennedy. The war escalated dramatically during President Johnson's term in office. It was not until President Nixon's administration that the United States finally withdrew from Vietnam.



***Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.***

In this chapter you will learn about the following:

### **The Cold War**

Immediately after World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union became rivals in the "Cold War," which quickly spread from Europe to Asia. American leaders took a number of steps in an attempt to contain the spread of Communism around the world.

### **The Age of Civil Rights**

Through demonstrations, court challenges, and legislation, African Americans succeeded in ending racial segregation in public schools and other public places, and obtained equal civil rights. Their success helped inspire other minority groups, as well as women.

### **Changing Times: the 1960s and 1970s**

John Kennedy brought a new style to the Presidency. President Johnson introduced Civil Rights legislation and Great Society programs to help the poor. Women sought greater equality. The 1960s were also a time of rebellion by young people.

### **The Vietnam War**

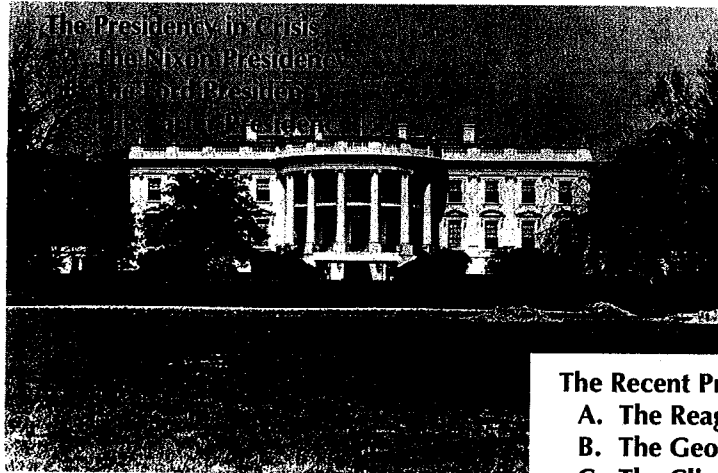
America became involved in defending the government of South Vietnam from attacks by communist North Vietnam. Despite massive aid, heavy bombing, and a half a million troops, the U.S. was unable to win the Vietnam War. Soon after the U.S. withdrew, the North Vietnamese took over South Vietnam.

In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ What were the causes of the Cold War?
- ❖ What were the achievements of the Civil Rights Movement?
- ❖ What factors led to the Women's Liberation Movement?
- ❖ How did Johnson's "Great Society" attempt to extend social reform?
- ❖ How did Americans become divided during the Vietnam War?

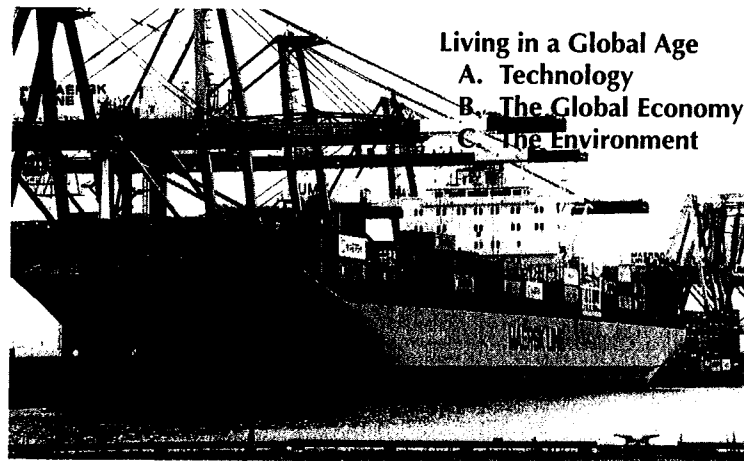
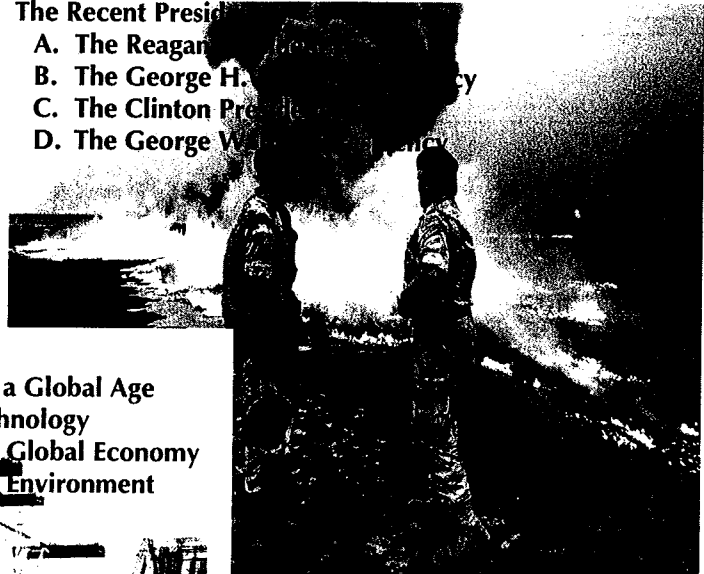


# CONTEMPORARY AMERICA



## The Recent Presidency

- A. The Reagan Presidency
- B. The George H. W. Bush Presidency
- C. The Clinton Presidency
- D. The George W. Bush Presidency



Nixon re-elected; Watergate break-in	Nixon resigns; Ford becomes President	Carter negotiates Camp David Accords	Reagan takes office; Iran frees U.S. hostages	G.H.W. Bush sends U.S. forces to Persian Gulf	Soviet Union breaks apart; Cold War ends	Clinton elected President	G.W. Bush takes office; al-Qaida attacks U.S.	Bush invades Iraq, overthrows Saddam
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1972	1974	1978	1981	1990	1991	1992	2001	2003

## WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON

In this chapter, you will learn about U.S. history during the past 35 years. Under President Nixon, the country coped with the Vietnam War, inflation, and the Watergate crisis, which led to the first Presidential resignation in the nation's history. President Ford was unable to solve "stagflation" (*inflation and a stagnant economy*), or to save Vietnam and Cambodia from Communism. As the 1970s progressed, the nation sank into an economic recession. During the Carter Administration, U.S. prestige in the world community suffered when radical students in Iran seized American embassy personnel as hostages.

Under Presidents Reagan and G.H.W. Bush, America moved toward greater conservatism in government. Communism collapsed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, bringing the Cold War to an abrupt end. Under President Clinton, Americans enjoyed unparalleled prosperity. President George W. Bush pushed through huge tax cuts and initiated a "War on Terrorism" after the September 11, 2001 attacks on America.



***Russians watch as a statue of Lenin — the founder of Communism in the Soviet Union — is toppled at the end of the Cold War***

In this chapter you will learn about the following:

### **The Presidency in Crisis**

Under Richard Nixon, failure to achieve "peace with honor" at the end of the Vietnam War, as well as the Watergate scandal, tarnished the Presidency. Nixon was forced to resign. Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter had to struggle with skyrocketing oil prices, a recession, inflation, and new acts of Soviet aggression.

### **The Presidency from Reagan to the Present**

Reagan's policies restored prosperity but greatly increased the national debt. G.H.W. Bush led a coalition that defeated Iraq in the Gulf War. Then the Soviet Union collapsed, ending the Cold War. Under Clinton, the economy surged. George W. Bush's first term was defined by massive tax cuts, the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, and the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq.

### **Living in a Global Age**

Long-term changes in technology, the world economy and the environment have greatly affected Americans in the past thirty years. Advances in computers and medicine have increased opportunities. However, threats to the environment and the gap between rich and poor nations continues to be a problem that requires complex solutions.

In studying this period, you should focus on the following questions:

- ❖ How have recent Presidents coped with our nation's domestic problems?
- ❖ How well have recent Presidents protected U.S. interests in foreign affairs?
- ❖ What changes can Americans expect in the 21st century?