# PAST AND PROMISE

McDougal LITTELL

## AMERICA'S PAST AND PROMISE

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### To the Student

elcome to American history! We hope that the year ahead will be one of discovery for you. In about five years you will have the rights and responsibilities of an adult citizen of the United States. The United States has lasted more than 200 years because each generation has helped it to do so. Soon it will be your turn to help shape the future of our country.

A wise man once said, "He who knows only his own generation remains always a child." Understanding the past, in other words, helps you prepare for adulthood and for the future. This book will introduce you to a variety of Americans, some famous and some not-so-famous, and their role in the events and ideas that have helped shape this nation. To help you on this journey into the past, we have worked to make this textbook exciting to use.

America's Past and Promise deals primarily with this nation's past. Yet you, its reader, represent the future promise of America. We hope that by knowing America's past, you will help fulfill America's promise.

Lorna C. Mason

Jesus Garcia

Frances J. Powell

C. Frederick Risinger

C. Traleik Pannyr

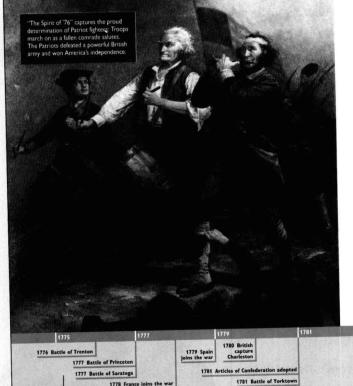
### **About Your Book**

Why is this book so special? It is about people—the people of our nation's past. You'll hear them speak, see how they lived, and follow them through

history as they build the United States. Why is this book fun to use? Read it and see!

Several chapters make up a unit. At the start of each unit is a graphic organizer. It previews each chapter and shows how the chapters are related to each other.





### **Americans Win** Independence (1776-1787)

### 1 Early Years of the War

### SECTION GUIDE

During the Revolutionary War, inex-perienced Patriot forces struggled with a lack of supplies and a divided

Goals

As you read, look for answers to these questions:

- What difficulties did Washington face as head of the American army?
- What were the major battles of the war in the North?
- 1 How did foreign nations affect the

Key Terms enlist mercenary Battle of Saratoga

N 1776 MERCY OTIS WARREN published The Blockheads, a play set in Boston during the British occupation. In the play a British officer, General Puff, complains, "We are shamefully confined within the bounds of three miles, wrangling and starving among ourselves.

The Country Divided
General Puff's complaint reflects the British situation throughout the Revolutionary War. The British were able to take and hold every city, except for Boston, that they wanted. They could so so because of their superior firepower, trained troops, and supply ships from Britain. However, British troops went into the countryside at their peril. As another character in Warren's play observed, "These Yankee dogs... divert themselves by firing at us, as at a flock of partridges. A man can scarely put his nose over the entreachments without losing it."

The Americans had problems of their own. Only a minority of Americans actively supported the Revolution. About two-fifths of them were Patriots. One-fifth were Loyalists, also called Tories. The rest did not take sides.

Tories. The rest did not take sides.

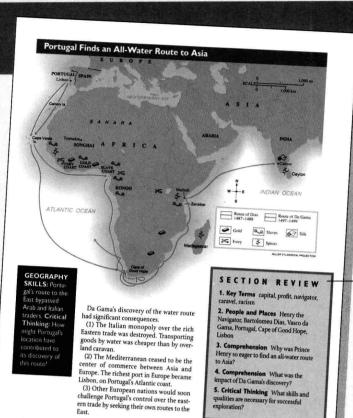
tones. The rest did not take sides.

The American Revolution was thus a civil war that bitterly split families and neighbors. Patriots and Loyalists alike came from all walks of life and from all parts of America. In general, however, New England and Virginia had the greatest share of

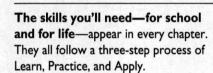
1785 Ordinance of 1785 1783 Treaty of Paris

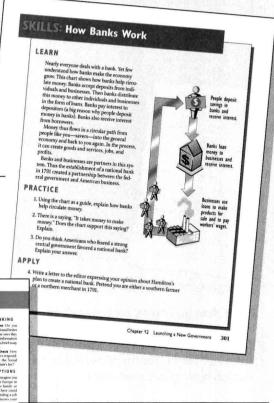
When did it happen? The timeline at the beginning of each chapter lists the events that made history and when they took place.

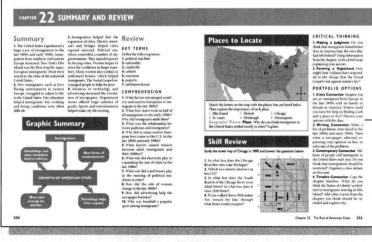
Like a road map, the Section Guide box leads you through the section. The Main Idea summarizes the section. Goals and Key Terms tell you what to look for as you read.



After you've read the section, stop and review what you've read. You'll define the key terms and describe important people and places. The last question will give you a chance to apply what you've learned.



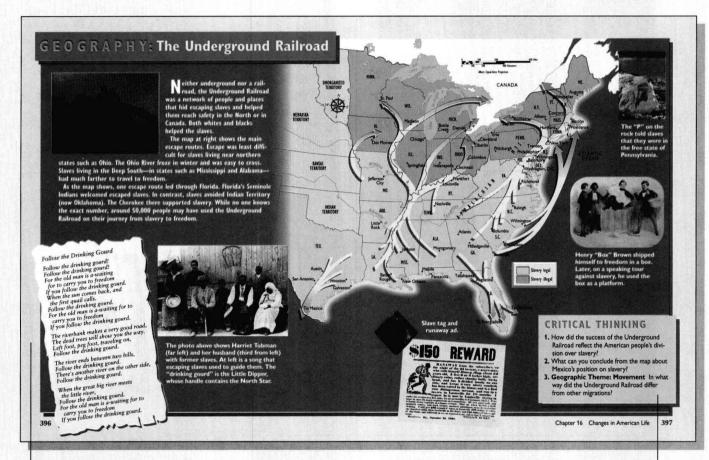




**Show what you know.** At the end of each chapter are text and graphic summaries. Then come questions and activities that test your understanding of the terms, events, and skills presented in the chapter.

### Also Featuring

Some special pages show up only once in every unit. They enrich the story by letting you explore a topic in greater detail. Other special features point out links across time and space or introduce you to the people who made history.



More than just maps, geography affects where and how we live, work, and play. In these special geography pages you'll read about slaves' passages to freedom, the battle that decided the fate of this nation, America's vacation highway, and much more.

**Thinking critically** means using information, not just repeating it. Critical thinking questions appear throughout the book.



Tell it in a story—or a poem or a song. Every unit contains literature excerpts that reflect the time period covered.

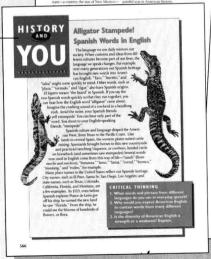
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Links with the present and with world events are part of every chapter.



History comes to life when we see how it touches us. The History and You pages show how events became real for those who lived through them or for later generations.



Many visits remembered signers when excepted the papersus cannot be Policial with wounded cannot be Policial with wounded can them, and hardress. As well as the part of the Policial with wounded to the part of the Policial with wounded to the part of the Policial with the Policial wounded are more, no matter under any more, no matter under a day, and some people became times that had turned white the part of the Policial wounded to th

People you'll remember. Songwriters, generals, poets, inventors, spies, and more are described in these biographies.

shop? These Daily Life pages show the lives of average

Americans at different times in our history.

### Basic Map Skills: understanding a map

Though maps can be quite different, they all have certain features that are alike. Every part of a map tells you something important. You can understand maps better once you know how to use these features.

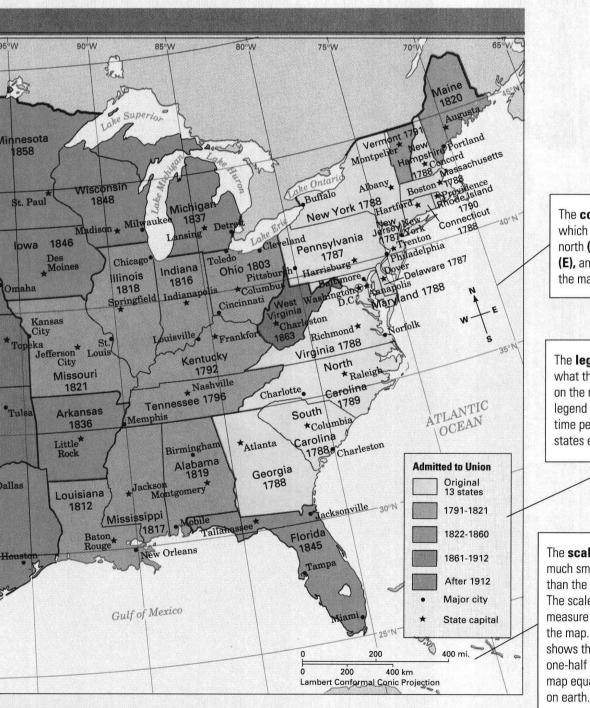
The **title** tells you the place shown on the map. Usually, the title also tells you what kind of map you are using.

The **grid** is made up of lines that form a pattern of squares on a map. The lines have numbers or letters to help you find a place. This map's grid is made up of lines of **latitude** and lines of **longitude**. Lines of **latitude** run east to west around the globe. Lines of **longitude** run around the globe from the North Pole to the South Pole.

An **inset** is a small map inside a larger one. The inset shows a different area or gives different information than the larger map does. On this map, Alaska and Hawaii are in insets. They are so far away from the other states that they do not fit on the larger map.



The map below is a historical map of the United States. It gives information about an earlier time in history. From this map, you'll learn when each state entered the Union. You'll also learn about some important map parts.



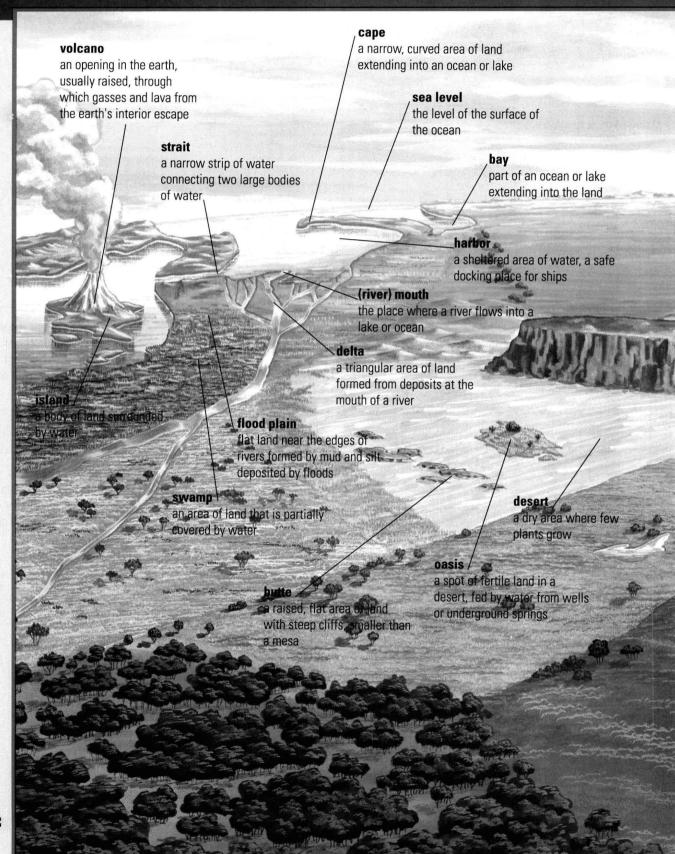
The **compass rose** shows which way the directions north **(N)**, south **(S)**, east **(E)**, and west **(W)** point on the map.

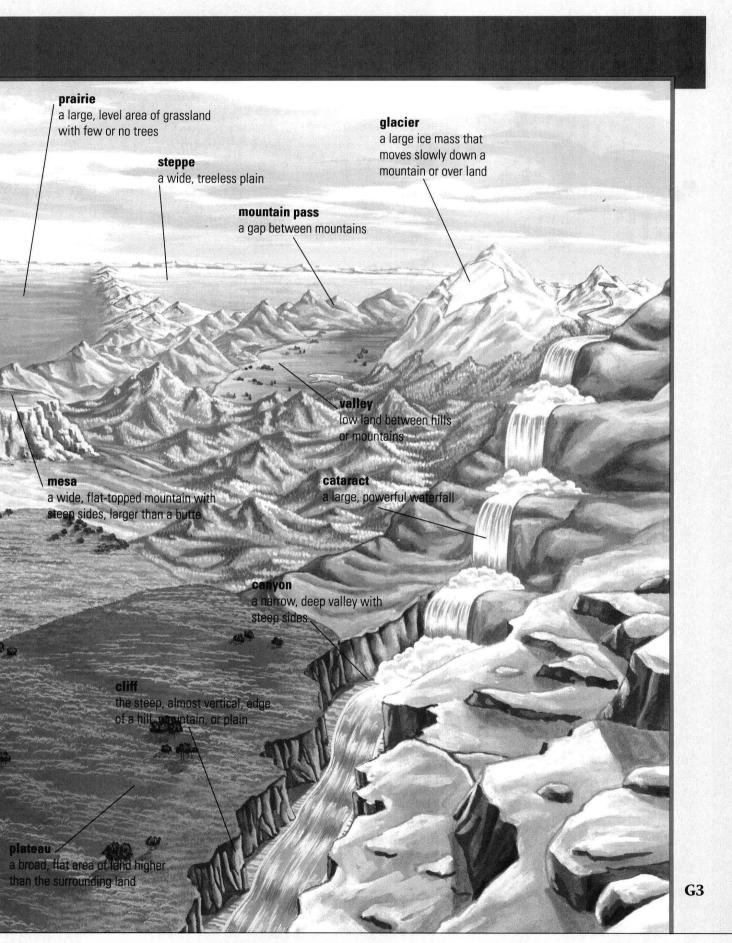
The **legend**, or **key**, tells what the symbols and colors on the map mean. On this legend each color shows one time period when some states entered the Union.

The **scale** tells how much smaller the map is than the area it shows. The scale helps you measure distances on the map. This scale shows that one and one-half inches on the map equal 400 miles on earth.

G1

### Basic Map Skills: GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHIC TERMS

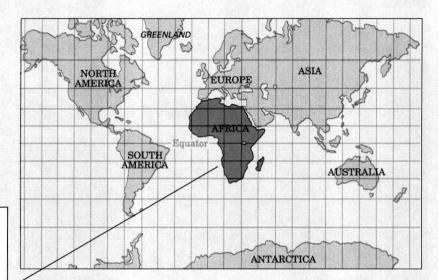




G3

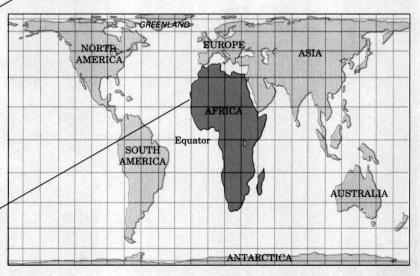
### **Map Projections**

A flat map cannot show how the earth curves. It stretches out some land and water areas. When a mapmaker draws the whole earth, it is a projection of the earth's surface. Different mapmakers have created different projections. Gerhardus Mercator drew the Mercator Projection in 1569. German mapmaker Arno Peters drew the Peters Projection in 1974.



The Mercator Projection shows most of the continents as they look on a globe. However, the projection stretches out the lands near the North Pole and South Pole. Africa is highlighted in red. Compare the different size of Africa on this projection and on the one below.

Compare the shapes of the continents on this Peters Projection with those on a globe. This projection's continents are the right size but the shapes of the continents are not as they appear on a globe. Compare the shape of South America to its shape on a globe.



### The Five Geographic Themes

One way that geographers think about their subject is in terms of major themes, or ideas that run through teaching and learning about geography. They are described in greater detail below.

As you continue to learn about geography—and to see how it applies to history, science, and many other parts of everyday life—try to become aware of these themes. "Thinking geographically" can give you a new outlook on the world around you.



### Location

This theme can be expressed as, "Where in the world are we?" One way to answer this question is through the coordinates of latitude and longitude on the grid system. These can give you the accurate, *absolute* location of any place on earth.

In ordinary speech, you are more likely to describe location in a different way. To the question, "Where is it?" people often answer in terms of something else: next door, or south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Phrases like these point out *relative* location.



### Place

Place and location mean about the same thing in ordinary speech but have special meanings in geography. The idea of "place" goes beyond the idea of where something is. It includes the special characteristics that make one place different from another. Physical characteristics of any place are its natural features, such as landscape, physical setting, plants and animals, and weather. Human characteristics include the things people have made—from language and philosophy to buildings.



### **Interactions**

For millions of years, people have interacted with their natural environment. Sometimes they have changed it, leveling hills to build highways or plowing the prairies to plant wheat. Sometimes the environment has changed them, forcing them to invent ways of coping with extremes of hot or cold, natural disasters, floods, and other problems.



### Movement

People in different places interact through travel, trade, transportation, and communication. For much of the 1800s, the United States relied on its natural defenses of two great oceans to protect itself from potential enemies. Today, even if Americans wished to isolate themselves, this would be impossible. Computers, television, satellite hookups, and other forms of communication have increased the movement of people, things, and ideas from place to place.



### Regions

Just as you cannot study an entire subject at once, geographers do not try to study the whole world. They break it into regions. A region can be as large as a continent or as small as a neighborhood, but it has certain shared characteristics that set it apart. The simplest way to define a region is by one characteristic, such as political division, type of climate, language spoken, or religious belief.

### Basic Map Skills

### Answers

### **KEY TERMS**

- 1. Lines of measurement that run east to west around the globe.
- 2. Lines of measurement that run around the globe from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- 3. Small map inside a larger one.
- 4. Mapmaking device that attempts to show a round object (the Earth) on a flat surface.
- 5. Part of a map that tells what the symbols and colors mean.
- 6. Part of a map that tells how much smaller the map is than the area it shows.
- 7. Broad, flat area of land higher than the surrounding land.
- 8. Wide, flat-topped mountain with steep sides.

### **COMPREHENSION**

- 1. Which lines represent railroad tracks and cattle trails.
- 2. Railroads: Union Pacific; Kansas Pacific; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe. Cattle trails: Goodnight-Loving; Western; Chisholm; Shawnee.
- 3. To pinpoint the location of a place on a map.
- 4. Nashville.
- 5. Washington; Montana; North Dakota; South Dakota.
- 6. Santa Fe. It has a star symbol.
- 7. Alaska and Hawaii.
- 8. Yes. New York has the same color as the rest of the original thirteen states.
- **9.** Location, place, interactions, movement, regions.
- 10. An area that is shares a certain characteristic that sets it apart from other areas.

### Review of Basic Map Skills

### **KEY TERMS**

**4.** projection

Define the following terms.

1. latitude 5. kev 2. longitude 6. scale 7. plateau 3. inset

### COMPREHENSION

Use the maps and other information in this section to answer the following questions.

8. mesa

1. In the map below, what information does the key provide?

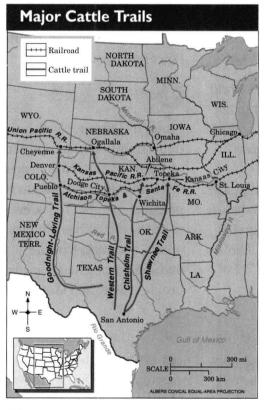
- 2. Using the map on this page, list the names of three railroads and three cattle trails. **3.** What is the purpose of a map grid?
- 4. What is the capital of Tennessee?
- **5.** What states joined the Union in 1889?
- **6.** Which is the capital of New Mexico, Albuquerque or Santa Fe? How do you know?
- 7. Which two states do not border any other U.S. state?
- **8.** Was New York one of the original thirteen states? How do you know?
- 9. What are the five geographic themes?
- **10.** What is a region?

### CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. Look at the map on page G1. Why are different scales provided for both of the inset maps as well as the main map? What do the scales tell you about the relative sizes of Alaska and Hawaii?
- 2. Why do different map projections make the sizes and shapes of continents look different?
- 3. Choose a place, such as your home or school, and describe its physical and human characteristics.
- **4.** Describe the theme of movement from the point of view of someone who lived in the 1500s. Then describe the theme from the point of view of someone alive today.

### ACTIVITIES

- 1. Find the grid coordinates for your community. Then find the "opposite" places in the eastern and southern hemispheres.
- 2. Make a poster display showing the geographic characteristics of your state. The display should include an outline map of your state plus such information as the location of your state capital, notable natural features, and neighboring states.



G6

### **CRITICAL THINKING**

- 1. The inset maps are reduced more relative to their actual sizes than the big map. Alaska is much larger than Hawaii.
- 2. They show some features accurately and distort others.
- 3. Answers will vary.
- 4. 1500s: travel on foot, by ship,

or on horseback; ideas moved through the spoken and printed word. Today: travel by plane, boat, spacecraft, train, automobile; ideas move through newspaper, telephone, television, computer.

### **ACTIVITIES**

- 1. Answers will vary.
- 2. Students should display their posters in the classroom.

### HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The following series of maps allows you to see the growth of the United States just as it took place, by stages. The map on the next page shows the geography of the United States: its mountains, plains, and valleys. The green part of the map shows the area of the United States in 1790. Below the map is a graph listing the U.S. population at that time.

By turning the transparent overlays one at a time, you can see how this nation expanded. The maps record political as well as territorial growth, listing new states and the years in which they joined the Union. Also shown are increases in population over time.

The last map in this Historical Atlas shows the United States as it appears today. On the other side of that map is a timeline of American expansion. The events listed there and shown on the maps help you see that the United States grew from 13 states to 50, from 4 million people to more than 250 million, and from a small to a mighty nation.