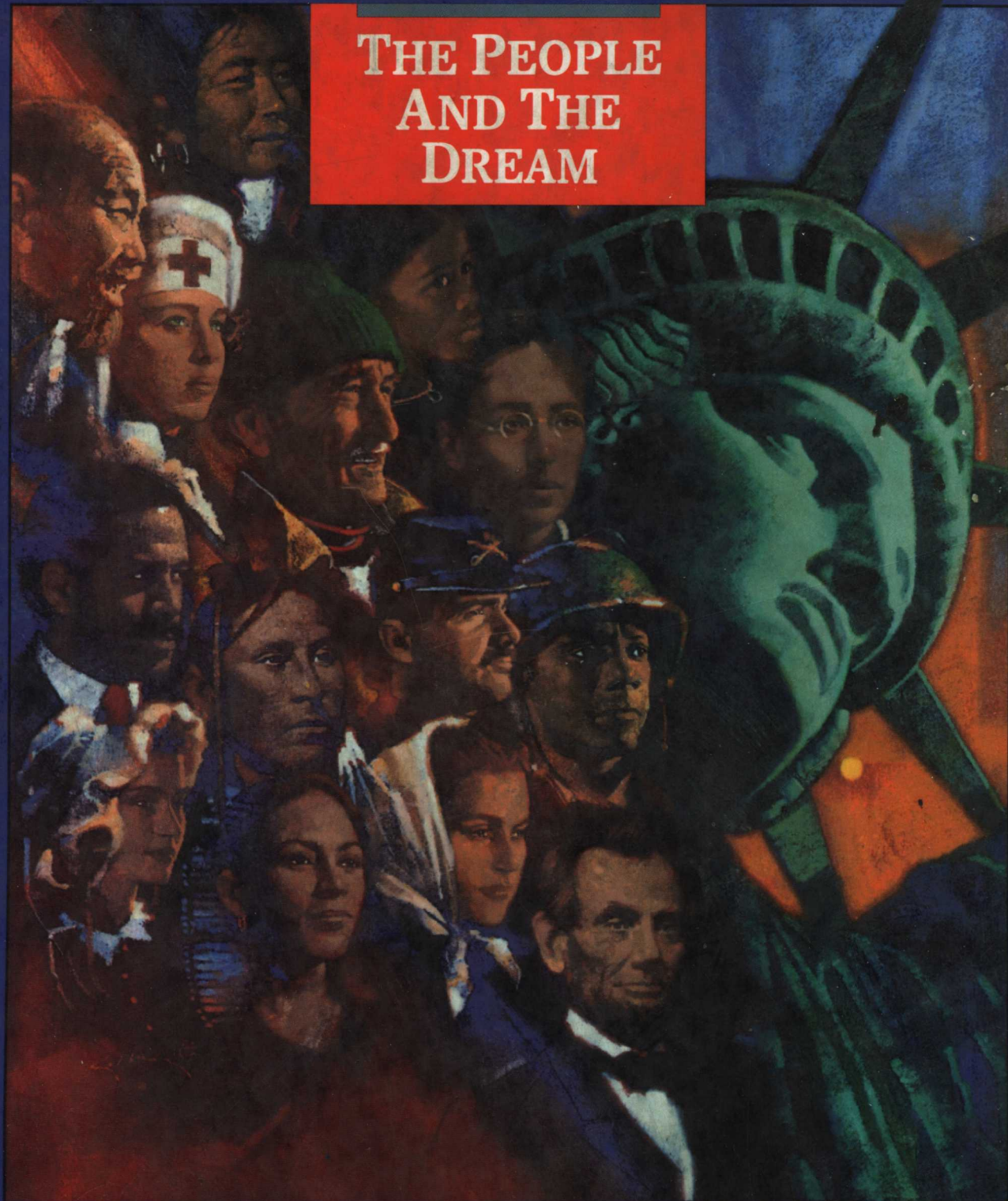


SCOTT, FORESMAN

# AMERICA

THE PEOPLE  
AND THE  
DREAM



# America

## The People and the Dream

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**Robert A. Divine**

**T. H. Breen**

**George M. Fredrickson**

**R. Hal Williams**

*With*

**Larry Krieger**

**Charles Titus**

**Leslie Wheeler**

**Scott, Foresman and Company**

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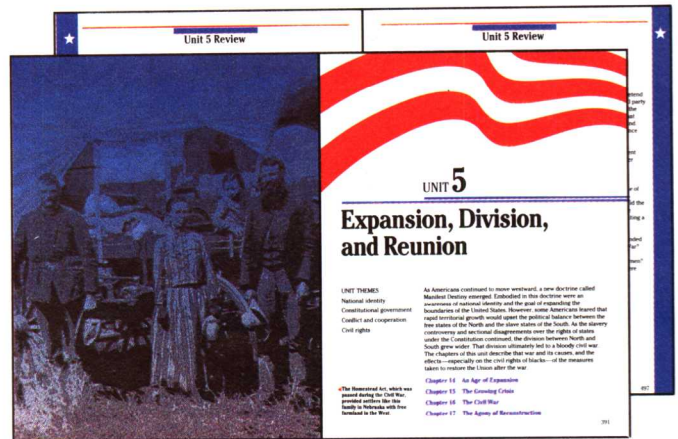
# HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The **Contents** pages show the book's organization. Use the **Contents** to find page numbers for the parts of the book. The book begins with a **Prologue** that shows the relationship between the geography of North America and historical events.

## Unit Organization

*America: The People and the Dream* is divided into 9 units. Each unit begins with a two-page introduction. The left-hand page has a picture. The right-hand page tells you something about the unit and lists the themes and chapters in the unit.

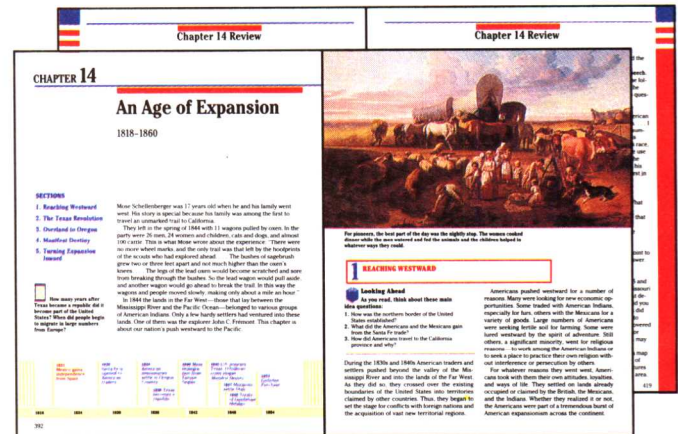
Each unit ends with a **Unit Review**. Answer the questions in the review to check your understanding of the unit. You will also find essay questions relating to the unit themes to help you tie together what you have learned.



## Chapter Organization

*America: The People and the Dream* has 32 chapters. Each chapter begins with an introduction, a list of sections in the chapter, and a time line.

At the end of each chapter, you will find a **Chapter Review**. It begins with a summary of the sections in the chapter. Read this summary to remind yourself what the chapter was about. Then answer the review questions to check your understanding of the chapter. You can apply what you have learned by doing the activities at the end of the review.



## Section Organization

The chapters of the book are divided into sections. Each section begins with **Looking Ahead** questions about the main ideas. The key words in each section appear in **dark print**. Every key word is defined when first used in the section.

Each map in a section has a **Map Study** caption, which asks questions to help you grasp the map's meaning and practice your map skills.

Also within sections, large blue quotation marks set off speeches, diary entries, poems, and other primary sources.

Each section ends with a **Section Review**. Answer the questions in this review to check your understanding of the key terms, people, and places and the main ideas in the section. Under the title **Thinking About History**, you will find one or two questions that ask you to think about the significance of the section.





## Special Features

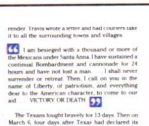
*America: The People and the Dream* includes several features that give you additional information and skills practice.



**Past and Present**

① These two photos are taken from the same scene. The photo on the left is from the 1910s. The photo on the right is from the 1960s.

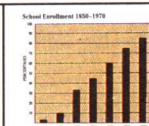
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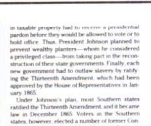
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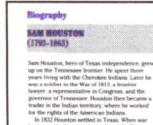
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**Past and Present.** This picture feature tells you about a topic that links history to life today.

**Then and Now.** This graphic-information feature compares facts and figures of interest in United States history.



**Biography**

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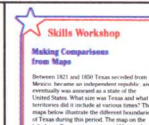
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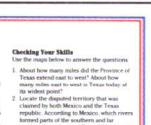
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**Biography.** In this feature you will read about the achievements of interesting people in United States history.

**Skills Workshop.** Text, maps, graphs, or pictures in this feature teach you a new skill and give you practice in using that skill.

**The Past in Pictures: Celebrating America**

① This photo shows the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The photo on the left is from the 1910s. The photo on the right is from the 1960s.

**A Woman Who Made a Difference**

① This photo shows a woman, likely a suffragette, standing in front of a building. The photo on the left is from the 1910s. The photo on the right is from the 1960s.

**The Past in Pictures.** This multi-page feature provides an in-depth look at a particular time in United States history.

**A Story Well Told.** This multi-page feature captures the drama of a particular historical event.

**Milestones in Democracy**

① This photo shows a group of people, likely the Tuskegee Institute students, standing in front of a building. The photo on the left is from the 1910s. The photo on the right is from the 1960s.

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**Milestones in Democracy.** This feature focuses on the impact of certain documents and events in United States history.

**Atlas and Resource Section**

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**Atlas and Resource Section**

A helpful **Atlas and Resource Section** begins on page RS1. For more information about this section, see page RS1.

# AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS THEMES

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***“We can chart  
our future  
clearly and  
wisely only when  
we know the  
path which has  
led to the  
present.”***

***Adlai Stevenson***

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In the year 46 B.C., the Roman orator Cicero tried to explain the value of history. He said, “To be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to remain always a child. For what is the worth of human life, unless it is woven into the life of our ancestors by the records of history?” Two thousand years later, an American, Adlai Stevenson, observed, “We can chart our future clearly and wisely only when we know the path which has led to the present.”

**What is history?** History is the record of the human past. However, this general definition needs to be refined. A complete record of our past would be as lengthy as the past itself. Even a limited history—for example, one of the United States during the Civil War—would include far too many details and be far too confusing unless the information was reduced to its essentials and given meaning. Historians select from the past the people, events, and ideas that are—or appear to each particular historian to be—the most significant. They select and organize their material in order to make the past meaningful to the present. To put it another way, the task of the historian is to interpret the past for us.

**Studying American history.** American history is the story of the people, events, and ideas that shaped our nation. Presidents, generals, and other important and well-known persons are a part of our history, but so are ordinary people. Women and men, black and white, rich and poor, workers and business owners or managers—all Americans made this nation what it is today.

We can understand what America and its people are today only by understanding our nation’s past—by seeing how we arrived at where we are today. Knowing that past may help us with the decisions we will need to make in our future. This is not to say that we will face the same problems Americans faced in the past. Times change, and history does not repeat itself. Nevertheless, we can learn something from both our successes and our failures in the past, and what we learn can help us face our future with greater confidence.

**The big ideas.** In studying our nation’s history, you will find that certain themes—important ideas—have recurred again and again. These themes have helped shape our culture and our national character. They continue to shape our country today. Although each of these themes may be found throughout this book, we have selected the most appropriate ones to stress in each unit. The themes listed and discussed here will help you better understand American history. Your understanding of these themes, and of our nation’s history, will increase as you study this book.

## Themes

- 1. Environment:** The American people, their economy, and their culture have been influenced by their environment—their natural surroundings. The earliest people in America mostly adapted to the environment—that is, they suited their lifestyles to the landscape, natural vegetation, climate, and so on, of the regions in which they lived. Increasingly, as time went on, Americans began modifying the environment to suit themselves, even to the point of sometimes damaging it.
- 2. Migration:** From prehistoric times, when the first people entered the North American continent, to the present, our history has been shaped by migration, the movement of people from one place to settle in another. Immigrants from every part of the world have come together in America and have enriched our nation's history and its culture with their varied contributions.
- 3. Cultural diversity:** America—a land populated entirely by people, or the descendants of people, who came from elsewhere—has always been marked by cultural diversity. This diversity, in turn, has brought about cultural interaction, the exchange—and sometimes clash—of the customs, traditions, and ideas of different peoples.
- 4. Values and beliefs:** The values and beliefs of the American people have been shaped not only by religious, moral, and ethical ideas, but also by the nation's history, political development, and culture. Values such as religious freedom and representative democracy lie behind this country's most cherished political institutions. The fact that different Americans have had different values and beliefs has sometimes led to serious conflicts.
- 5. Free enterprise:** The American economic system is based on the principle of free enterprise—the freedom to make economic choices without excessive government interference. At the same time, Americans have recognized that a certain degree of control or regulation, even though it sets limits on free enterprise, is necessary to protect both consumers and the system. Some regulations have been placed on both management and labor. Major political disagreements have arisen over how much regulation is desirable.
- 6. Technology:** America has been influenced by its people's willingness to accept improvements and innovations in technology. Technological change has helped to promote the country's economic growth over the years and has helped the free enterprise system to flourish.
- 7. Constitutional government:** The American political system is based on constitutional government and the rule of law. Our particular republican form of constitutional government is a federal system in which states and the national government share powers. This sharing has sometimes led to disagreements over the proper boundary between states' rights and the rights of the national government.
- 8. Civil rights:** The struggle to achieve civil rights—the rights of citizenship—for an ever increasing number of people has been a continuing one in American history. The right to vote, for example, was limited at first to white, property-owning, adult males. Gradually, that right was extended to include poorer people, blacks and other minorities, and women. The struggle for full civil rights for all people continues today.
- 9. National identity:** Their particular laws, customs, and character have given the American people a national identity that sets them apart from all other people. In spite of the fact that social, racial, cultural, religious, and political differences have sometimes separated groups of Americans from one another, the American people are united by a common national identity that influences their sense of themselves in international affairs. Americans may disagree, however, on what are the most essential of our national characteristics.
- 10. Cooperation and conflict:** Affairs within America and between America and other countries have been marked by both cooperation and conflict. Cooperation, for example, brought 13 different British colonies together to fight for independence and to create a new nation. Conflict nearly tore that nation apart in the Civil War. In more recent times, the United States has fought in two world wars, but the country has also cooperated in such organizations as the United Nations and NATO in an attempt to maintain peace.



# PROLOGUE

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## **North America Before European Settlement**

Until after Columbus made his first landing in America, no one in Europe knew anything about the North American continent. Only very gradually did Europeans learn about this huge and varied land—more than twice the size of Europe and containing a far greater variety of landscapes, climates, vegetation, wildlife, and human cultures.

The people who explored North America over a period of more than three centuries following Columbus's first voyage were continually astonished at what they found. They saw gently rolling hills, towering mountains, incredibly deep canyons, and land as flat as a tabletop that seemed to stretch out forever. They found lakes al-

**Sharp, rugged peaks are characteristic of the Grand Teton Mountains in Wyoming. This range is part of the Rocky Mountain system.**





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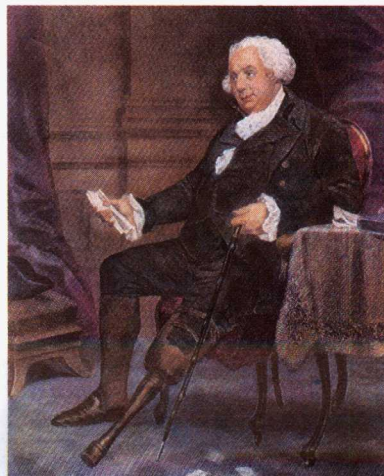
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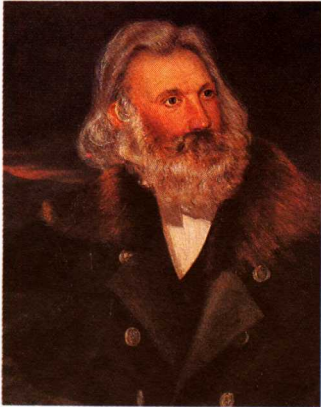
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498 Unit Opener

## Chapter 18 Closing the Frontier (1849–1909)

500 Chapter Opener

501 Section 1 Moving West

504 Section 2 The Mining Frontier

508 Section 3 The Last Indian Wars

513 **The Past in Pictures: The Plains Indians**

519 Section 4 The Cattle Kingdom

522 Section 5 The Farming Frontier

525 **Skills Workshop: Making Generalizations from Maps**

526 Chapter Review

## Chapter 19 An Industrial Nation (1860–1920)

528 Chapter Opener

529 Section 1 Building An Industrial Empire

533 Section 2 Linking the Nation by Rail

536 Section 3 The Business of Invention

539 Section 4 The Sellers

542 Section 5 Organizing Workers

545 **Skills Workshop: Understanding Time Zones**

546 Chapter Review

## Chapter 20 Toward An Urban Society (1866–1914)

548 Chapter Opener

549 Section 1 Life in the Late 1800s

553 **A Story Well Told: A Woman Who Made a Difference**

559 Section 2 The Birth of the Modern City

563 Section 3 The Stirrings of Social Reform

567 **Skills Workshop: Using the Card Catalog**

568 Chapter Review

## Chapter 21 A New Age of Politics (1870–1900)

570 Chapter Opener

571 Section 1 Political Deadlocks

575 Section 2 The Rise of the Populist Movement

579 Section 3 The Depression of the 1890s

582 Section 4 New Political Attitudes

585 **Skills Workshop: Interpreting Political Cartoons**

586 Chapter Review

588 Milestones in Democracy: Safeguarding Free Enterprise

590 Unit Review



# Unit 7 Expanding World Horizons

592 Unit Opener

## Chapter 22 America's Expanding World Power (1853–1902)

594 Chapter Opener

595 Section 1 Looking Outward

599 Section 2 War With Spain

603 Section 3 An Empire for America

607 **Skills Workshop: Summarizing Information from Special-Purpose Maps**

608 Chapter Review

## Chapter 23 The Progressive Era (1890–1920)

610 Chapter Opener

611 Section 1 The Voices of Reform

615 Section 2 Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal

619 Section 3 The Taft Years

623 Section 4 Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom

626 Section 5 The Limits of Progressivism

631 **The Past in Pictures: The Columbian Exposition**

637 **Skills Workshop: Evaluating Information**

638 Chapter Review

## Chapter 24 The Great War (1900–1920)

640 Chapter Opener

641 Section 1 Foreign Policy at the Turn of the Century

645 **A Story Well Told: The “Unsinkable” Titanic**

651 Section 2 Foreign Policy Under Wilson

656 Section 3 Taking Up Arms

660 Section 4 The War at Home

663 Section 5 Seeking a Just Peace

667 **Skills Workshop: Making Comparisons from Maps**

668 Chapter Review

670 Milestones in Democracy: Women's Suffrage

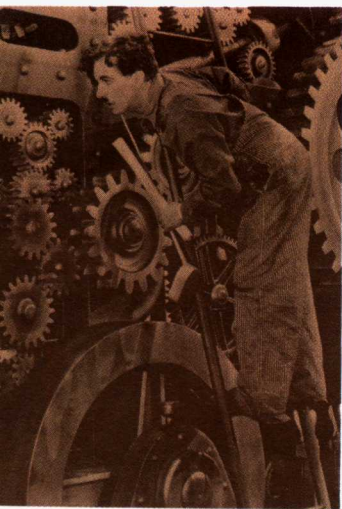
672 Unit Review



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# Unit 8 From World War to Cold War



674 Unit Opener

## Chapter 25 Moving Toward Modern America (1919–1929)

676 Chapter Opener

677 Section 1 A New Industrial Revolution

680 Section 2 Changing Ways of Life

683 Section 3 The Roaring Twenties

686 **The Past in Pictures: The Roaring Twenties**

692 Section 4 Resisting New Social Trends

696 Section 5 The Federal Government in the 1920s

699 **Skills Workshop: Recognizing Propaganda**

700 Chapter Review

## Chapter 26 The Great Depression (1929–1941)

702 Chapter Opener

703 Section 1 An End to Prosperity

707 Section 2 Fighting the Depression

710 Section 3 Roosevelt and Reform

713 Section 4 Life Under the New Deal

716 Section 5 The End of the New Deal

719 **Skills Workshop: Making Inferences from Charts**

720 Chapter Review

## Chapter 27 World War II (1939–1945)

722 Chapter Opener

723 Section 1 The Growing World Crisis

726 Section 2 The Road to War

731 Section 3 Halting the Axis Powers

734 Section 4 The Home Front

739 Section 5 Victory at Last

745 **Skills Workshop: Interpreting Statistical Tables**

746 Chapter Review

## Chapter 28 The Cold War Years (1945–1960)

748 Chapter Opener

749 Section 1 Winning the Peace

752 Section 2 A New Kind of War

757 Section 3 Expanding the Cold War

761 Section 4 A New Cold War Commander

764 Section 5 America Under Eisenhower

769 **A Story Well Told: “No, I Won’t”**

775 **Skills Workshop: Writing Research Papers**

776 Chapter Review

778 Milestones in Democracy: Guaranteeing Civil Rights

780 Unit Review

