



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **9th Grade** | Unit 1

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 901

The Heritage Of The United States

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The Heritage Of The United States

Introduction

Without realizing it, many of the things we say and do often relate to our heritage; for example our thoughts, words, habits, occupations, and foods. Many of our basic freedoms are so often taken for granted that we assume these freedoms will always be with us. For many of us, our lifestyles are the results of things passed down to us by our forefathers.

Symbols help remind us of our heritage and the dedication of our forefathers. One of the outstanding symbols of our heritage is the Declaration of Independence. It represents our concern for the equality, the unalienable rights of men, and for government by their consent. The United States Constitution entrenches our heritage by giving us freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and several other basic freedoms that we value highly. Another symbol of our heritage is the Statue of Liberty. This emblem of liberty has been a guiding light for many different people. It has been an inspiration for thousands of immigrants from many countries around the world. Other gifts from our forefathers include the White House, the Supreme Court Building, Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, the Washington Monument, Arlington Cemetery, and the capitol of the United States, which houses the Congress, the voice and will of the people of the United States. Our nation's capitol is a majestic symbol of the power of self-government. Another common symbol of our heritage is the national anthem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The history and message of this song is often taken for granted by many Americans.

As each generation passes, changes occur that affect our heritage. Perhaps the one change that has not come about through our heritage is our social permissiveness. Many historical accounts parallel our present society. The Biblical reference to the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah closely reflects our present-day society. This permissive behavior could have been brought about by the breaking down of family ties. Our culture has many good aspects as well as many bad ones. Much of the good comes from our heritage. As good citizens, we should support the good and remove the bad. In this LIFEPAC®, you will study the historical and political backgrounds, the freedom backgrounds, and the society backgrounds of our national heritage.

Objectives

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

1. Tell what life in the early colonies was like and what made it so difficult.
2. Explain why conflicts developed and caused changes in our country.
3. Describe the expansion of the United States.
4. Trace the development of the United States government and political parties.
5. Name the freedoms to be found in the early colonies.
6. Describe the people and their contributions that shaped our country.
7. Name some reasons for immigration to America.
8. Describe some changes in American ideals and lifestyles over the years.

1. HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUNDS

Are you willing to pay the price for freedom? Many Europeans had to answer this question before they left their countries for new frontiers. They had to give up friends and neighbors to seek religious and political freedom in the new land. The early pioneers found travel from Europe to America difficult. They came in ships that lacked medical, food, and clothing supplies. When immigrants arrived, they found a hostile land. The new arrivals often lacked the

skills they needed to survive. They did not know how to grow crops or find food in the new land. Many of the first settlers owed their survival to friendly natives. Many settlers did not survive the early years because of their inability to cope with the problems that existed in the new world. However, colonies were established, conflicts were resolved, lands were acquired, and independence was established in a new nation.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

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

1. Tell what life in the early colonies was like and what made it so difficult.
2. Explain why conflicts developed and caused changes in our country.
3. Describe the expansion of the United States.
4. Trace the development of the United States government and political parties.

VOCABULARY

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

absolute monarch (ab´ su lüt mon urk). Ruler who rules with no limits or restrictions.

acquisition (ak´ wu zish´ un). Something acquired or gained.

annexation (an´ ek sā´ shun). To add to one's property

charter (chär tur). A grant from a state or country.

coercive (kō èr´ siv). Intending to dominate the individual will.

despot (des´ put). A ruler with absolute power and authority.

dissension (di sen´ shun). Strong disagreement often accompanied by hard feelings.

era (ir´ u). A memorable or important date or event that begins a new period in history.

fortitude (fôr´ tu tüd). Strength of mind that enables a person to face danger or trouble.

monarchy A government ruled by a King or Queen.

proprietary (pru prī´ u ter´ ē) Owner or group of owners of a grant from the king of England.

stability (stu bil´ u tē). Steadfastness of character or purpose.

tactics (tak´ tiks). Procedure to gain advantage or success; methods.

whim (whim). A sudden fancy or notion.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

AMERICAN COLONIES

The first Americans were the Indians or Native Americans. The hundreds of tribes in existence had many different languages and ways of life. Their lives consisted of hunting game and raising crops such as maize (corn), beans, or squash. Some tribes constantly traveled in search of food, never establishing permanent homes. Some Native American tribes helped the early settlers when they came. As the number of pioneers increased, more land was needed. The resulting westward movement caused the white man to become a threat to the Native Americans' way of life. Many Native Americans and white men became bitter enemies because of this movement.

The discovery of the New World created excitement in Europe. The New World offered many Europeans the opportunity for wealth, power, and adventure. The rulers and merchants of Europe wanted to gain control of the resources in the new world. The leaders of the country also wanted new territories. These territories and resources would increase their importance as well as their power. Many Christian people had a great desire to spread their religion to the Native Americans. For many explorers, the new world was a place to seek adventure, personal fame, and fortune. In the process of this quest, many European countries set up trading posts and colonies in the new world.

Many of the explorers did not find what they were seeking. They did not find the gold or other riches in the north that had been found in the south. Neither did they find civilizations to help supply their needs. However, they did find a wilderness sparsely inhabited by Native Americans.

These first settlers encountered many hardships in their attempt to establish colonies. They were unaware of what lay beyond the eastern settlements. The fertile soil, abundant water supply, and bountiful minerals that existed in this new land would later help the United States to become one of the world's largest and most prosperous nations.

Although most of the colonists coming to this land brought many skills with them, they soon realized that they had to learn many more in order to survive in this country. Many housewives had to learn to help build houses. Many doctors had to learn how to cut down trees and to clear the land, and many farmers had to learn new types of farming in order to survive and enjoy their new-found freedom.

Our society has changed, but we still must be able to adapt in order to survive in our modern world. You may become a specialist in a single area and yet you may have to perform many different tasks to function successfully in today's complicated society.

**Answer these questions.**

1.1 Why were the Europeans interested in the New World? _____

1.2 In what ways did the colonists have to adjust to their new life? _____

1.3 What natural resources have made America a prosperous nation? _____

MAJOR CONFLICTS

You may ask the question, “Is war really a necessity?” Throughout history growth has come about through conflicts. The growth of Christianity came about through conflict during persecution of the Christians in the colosseums of Rome. The martyrdoms of John and Betty Stamm in China during the rise of communism in that country, as well as those of Nate Saint, Jim Elliott, Ed McCully, Peter Fleming, and Roger Youderian by Auca Indians in Ecuador aroused many Christians throughout the world. Wars or conflicts are often unavoidable. The wars of Israel against the Canaanites were necessary (Joshua 11:16-23). Many wars are fought to gain independence. Others are waged to overthrow the dictatorial rule or reign of undesirable rulers such as the Pharaohs in Egypt, the Canaanites, Chaldeans, Romans, or Hitler, who is perhaps the **despot** most infamous to you.

In the study of the growth of the United States, it is important to remember conflicts helped this country receive independence and aided it

to be the strong nation it is today. If the colonists had possessed no desire to break away from this rule and control of England, we could still be dominated by the monarchy. Perhaps we would not have made such advances in the fields of science, medicine, and industry. Our free economic system has brought about individual initiative and progress on the part of many people. This system came about because some people in the early growth of this country had enough fortitude to rebel against the British crown.

The apostle Paul wrote about our warfare as Christians. In 2 Corinthians 10:4, Paul stated, “For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.” Just as it was important for the colonial army to capture the key strongholds of Crown Point, Fort Ticonderoga, Trenton, Saratoga, and Yorktown during the American Revolution, it is more important to let Jesus Christ pull down the strongholds that we encounter

in our daily lives. Paul fought the good fight (1 Timothy 1:18); he exhorted Timothy to become a good soldier of Jesus Christ (2 Timothy 2:4). The Christian life is a military enterprise, demanding—just as does the service of the ordinary soldier—an unconditional commitment to Jesus Christ (2 Timothy 2:4). Our battle is not with flesh and blood (Ephesians 6:12); therefore, to avoid defeat, we must receive provision and protection from God Himself. God’s Word is a two-edged sword as Paul stated in Hebrews 4:12; it is both our offensive weapon and our defensive weapon; it will give us the victory. As soldiers have uniforms to wear into battle, we too have a uniform that God has provided us to wear (Ephesians 6:13–17).

With prayers, patience, and perseverance the colonists worked and prospered. They knew what they wanted and were willing to die to keep their freedoms. The Pilgrims wanted religious freedom. The Puritans, who believed the government should be the church, wanted unified religious communities. William Penn began a colony for poor Quakers, and Maryland was established primarily for Catholics.

Although the majority of immigrants came from England, many settlers came from the European countries of Ireland, Holland, France, Spain, and Germany. With so much diversity in the backgrounds, economics, and reasons for starting a new life in a new world, settlers in the new world were certain to see conflicts arise.

The French controlled much of Eastern Canada and points on the Mississippi River. As the British settlers moved westward, they began to undermine France’s control of the valuable Ohio River valley. Frenchmen had always been able to get along well with the Native Americans and had easily learned survival in the backwoods wilderness. Because British colonists made little effort to get along with the French, fighting broke out.

During this stage of our country’s history, England as well as other European countries, allowed the colonists to exist with very little

interference. When the colonies needed assistance, the “mother country” was there to give a helping hand. During the French and Indian War, Britain came to the aid of the colonies and many French lands passed to English control.

Driving the French out of the New World meant more freedom for colonists to move westward into the Ohio valley. It also allowed the English-speaking peoples to dominate the Canadian area as well as the area later known as the United States.

With an end to the French and Indian War, England began to impose more strict supervision on the colonists. Taxes were levied and acts were passed as the mother country tried to recoup some of the costs of the war. Extra taxes were imposed on products of all kinds that came from England. Acts were passed whereby the colonists were forced to house soldiers. The colonists began to unite and organize in opposition to these moves.

A tax on cheap tea proved to be a major breaking point between the colonists and England. At the Boston Tea Party, the colonists threw the tea into the water to protest taxation without representation. This taxation and many similar events led to the American Revolution. Numerous people from both sides lost their lives, but from this conflict a new nation, the United States of America, was born.

Minor conflicts continued between the colonists and Britain for many years as England still refused to accept the idea that the colonists were ready to be independent. The War of 1812 finally ended England’s designs on the new nation.

With the freedom the colonists gained came many added responsibilities. Every time the new country gained more land, they faced more problems and challenges. Systems of communication among the areas became more difficult. Issues of slavery and statehood had to be addressed. Some were resolved successfully, others were not.



| Boston Tea Party

**Complete each statement.**

- 1.4 The Pilgrims sought _____ .
- 1.5 A colony which attracted many Quakers was started by _____ .
- 1.6 A colony for Catholics was started in _____ .
- 1.7 The settlers who wished to establish unified religious communities were the _____ .
- 1.8 Most original colonists were from _____ .

Answer these questions.

- 1.9 What are two reasons given for the occurrence of war?
- a. _____
- b. _____
- 1.10 What were two reasons given for dissatisfaction with British rule?
- a. _____
- b. _____
- 1.11 Why was war with Britain necessary? _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Number these events in the proper order. Write 1 in front of what happened first, 2 in front of what happened second, and so on.

- 1.12 _____ the American Revolution
- 1.13 _____ the French and Indian War
- 1.14 _____ the War of 1812
- 1.15 _____ the Boston Tea Party

ACQUISITIONS AND ANNEXATIONS

As this nation grew, the leaders of our country realized that expansion was necessary. There were many ways to expand, but outright purchases and wars added to our territory. In the eighteenth century the original thirteen states began an expansion movement to the land from Canada to Florida, and from the original thirteen colonies to the Mississippi River. Even these first movements were not made without problems. The greatest problem was conflict with the Native Americans.

Many of the colonists were not being intentionally cruel to the Native Americans; however, if they were to settle new territory beyond the Allegheny Mountains, they had to settle on Native American lands. The colonists believed they had a right to the land occupied by the Native Americans. However, the Native Americans also believed they had the right to the land they had lived on for centuries. Stories of horror, viciousness, and murder put fear and distrust into the hearts and minds of both the colonists and the Native Americans. Moreover, the Native American way of life required large stretches of sparsely inhabited land available for hunting and subsistence farming. The European lifestyle was based upon intensive farming of the land that allowed for a dense population. Thus, many settlers would occupy land that previously supported a much smaller number of Native Americans.

The Native Americans soon realized they would be pushed out of their territory and

overwhelmed by the newcomers. Therefore, the Native Americans began to fight for their land and their lifestyle. However, the increasing **acquisition** of land by the settlers continued. The Native Americans were repeatedly driven out of the better land and left to survive on land the settlers did not yet want.

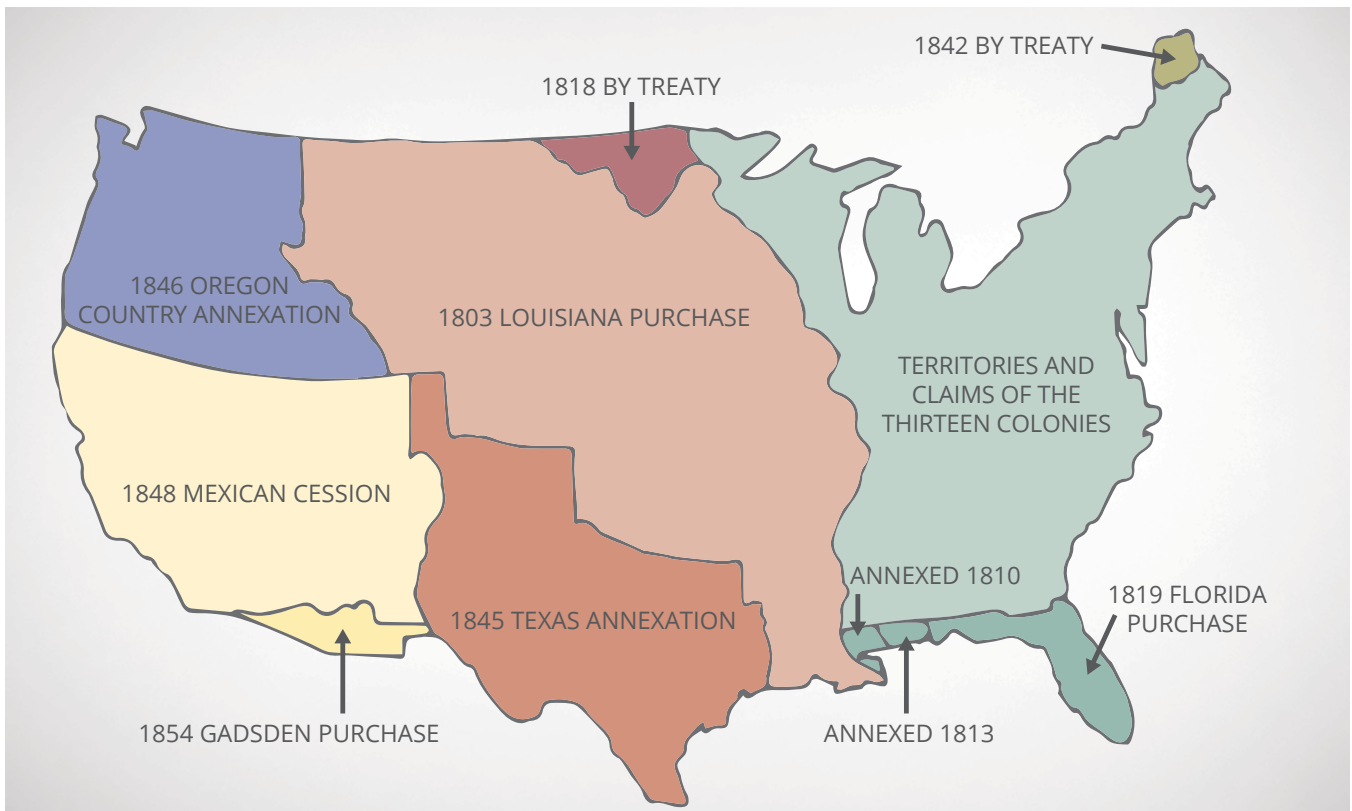
The first president to purchase land for the United States was Jefferson. He purchased Louisiana from France at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many countries had laid claim to the new world. Spain at one time had claimed the area that Jefferson bought from France, but Spain had failed to make France a powerful landholder in the New World and because he was afraid he would eventually lose the land anyway, Napoleon was willing to sell the Louisiana area to the United States. The cost for the Louisiana Purchase was \$15,000,000. The area of land acquired was approximately eight hundred twenty-eight thousand square miles.

The Red River basin north of the Louisiana Territory was ceded by Great Britain to the United States. The last large territory east of the Mississippi to be added to the United States was Florida. It was purchased from Spain in 1819 for only \$5,000,000. By purchasing Florida, the government was then able to send troops to deal with the Seminole Indians who were attacking American settlements in southern Georgia.

A new **era** began under President John Tyler. The **annexation** of Texas, the Mexican War, and the acquisition of the whole Southwest had their roots in Tyler's administration. Most of the settlers moving into Texas were southerners. They had pushed into Texas for many years and wanted their independence from Mexico. They fought many Mexican armies, seceded from Mexico, and created the Republic of Texas. Their desire to join the United States became an issue during the campaign of 1844. After the election, Texas was admitted to the Union. However, the new state boundaries

were badly defined. The United States and Mexico both claimed large areas on the Rio Grande. War broke out between Mexico and the United States. As a result of the Mexican War, Texas, California, and the great Southwest became part of the United States.

While all this conflict with Mexico was transpiring, President Polk peacefully settled the question of the Northwest with Great Britain. The United States gained present-day Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and parts of Montana and Wyoming; but British Columbia went to Great Britain.



| Growth of the U. S. to 1860

The last annexation on the mainland of the United States was from Mexico. The United States purchased parts of the states of Arizona and New Mexico in what was called the Gadsden Purchase. However, this did not complete the acquisition of territory by the United States. Two later acquisitions, Alaska and Hawaii, eventually became our forty-ninth and fiftieth states, respectively.

The greatest bargain since the buying of Manhattan from the Native Americans was Secretary of State William Seward's acquisition of

Alaska from Russia. The Russians had no more use for the Alaskan Territory after they drained it of its fur-bearing animals. Many Americans opposed the purchase of Alaska. They used the terms *Seward's Folly* or *Seward's Icebox* to express their dissatisfaction with the purchase of Alaska. However, at the cost of only \$7,200,000 or approximately two cents an acre, Alaska has more than paid for itself.

At the close of the nineteenth century, a number of other annexations and acquisitions of land were made. Hawaii was one area that was



| Alaska

annexed. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States won Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and gained control of Cuba. However, America was willing to let the Cubans have their independence.

After the Spanish-American War, the United States was recognized as a world power. The Philippines became independent in 1946, but Guam and Puerto Rico are still under the control of the United States.

One of the important pieces of property that the United States was able to control was the Panama Canal. This canal was built by the United States to link the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The United States gave the Panama Canal back to Panama in the year 2000. The islands of Samoa and the Virgin Islands, along with the Canal Zone, were the last territories to be annexed to

the United States. All of these territories were acquired early in the twentieth century.

Throughout the entire history of our country, much controversy has arisen over the way we have acquired lands. Just pause a minute to think about what would have happened had our forefathers not had the fortitude to stand by their convictions and to gain these territories. Our nation possibly would not exist. We would probably be under the control of other countries; and instead of being a “United States,” we would likely be a land divided among many countries. The problems we have now could be even greater. King Solomon wrote these words to us in Proverbs 29:18, “Where there is no vision, the people perish....” As Americans we should be very thankful that our forefathers had this vision.



Match the area with the country from which it was acquired.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1.16 _____ Louisiana Purchase | a. Mexico |
| 1.17 _____ Florida | b. Britain |
| 1.18 _____ the Southwest | c. France |
| 1.19 _____ the Northwest | d. Russia |
| 1.20 _____ Alaska | e. Spain |
| | f. Germany |

Complete each statement.

- 1.21 The Louisiana Purchase was acquired by President _____ .
- 1.22 President _____ favored the annexation of Texas.
- 1.23 The problem in the Northwest was settled by President _____ .
- 1.24 Secretary of State _____ purchased Alaska.
- 1.25 The United States acquired the Philippines as a result of the _____ War.
- 1.26 The _____ links both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.



Number these events in the proper order. Write 1 in front of the event that happened first, 2 in front of the second event, and so on.

- 1.27 _____ the purchase of Alaska
- 1.28 _____ the Louisiana Purchase
- 1.29 _____ the Spanish-American War
- 1.30 _____ the Gadsden Purchase
- 1.31 _____ the purchase of Florida
- 1.32 _____ the annexation of Samoa

Answer these questions.

1.33 When did the United States actually become recognized as a world power?

1.34 Why was the purchase of Alaska referred to as "Seward's Folly"? _____

Complete this research activity.

1.35 Complete research on one of the following topics. Write a two-page report on the topic you chose.

- a. The History of the Panama Canal
- b. The Acquisition of Hawaii
- c. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- d. The Gadsden Purchase

TEACHER CHECK

_____ initials

_____ date

INDEPENDENCE AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Countries have many different types of governments. Some give leaders absolute control over the people. Others give the people the right to rule and elect leaders to carry out their wishes. The type of government a country has depends upon the ideals or beliefs of the people as well as upon their historical background. Early history shows that many governments were controlled by a king. The king was often called an **absolute monarch** since he ruled the people, controlled the army, and used force to make the people obey. Today, few nations are ruled by absolute monarchs. However, some nations are ruled by dictators. A dictator may be a single leader, such as Fidel Castro in Cuba, or a small group of leaders, such as the Communist Party in China. These dictators use many different **tactics** to control the people. These nations ruled by dictators are called police states or dictatorships. Our country has been fortunate to have ideals of freedom. We believe that the people should rule the governments. We make our leaders responsible to the people. To the people of the United States, the word *government* indicates authority or power that the people have established to help determine their own affairs.

The early rule of the colonies varied according to the **whims** of the king of England. Three types of **charters** were given to the colonies in order to govern them. The first one was a charter or commercial colony in which the king granted the charter to a joint-stock corporation. The second type was the **proprietary** colony in which the king granted land to individuals. In fact, the British granted the colonies freedom politically. Britain did maintain economic controls over the colonists, however. Trade relations between the British and the colonists were fair, yet the colonists became strong individualists and resented any controls. The third one, the royal colony, was ruled by a governor appointed by the king. This type was the most common. Because the colonies were being

governed in many different ways, they lacked unity. The diversity of the colonies accounted for much of the **dissension** among the people. Lack of unity and lack of interest by the British government led to the increased independence of the colonies.

The initial independence of the colony was so strong and their lack of unity so great that they could not politically agree to unite. The Albany Congress met in 1754 with representatives from seven of the original thirteen colonies, but very little was accomplished.

After the end of the French and Indian war in 1763, the policies of the British began to change toward the colonists. England began to enforce restrictions on American trade and manufacturing. They levied direct taxes on the colonists, and year after year trouble increased between Britain and the colonies. The colonists asked for their rights and liberties as Englishmen but received only stricter laws. Because of the stricter laws that were handed down by the British, the American colonies found a common ground on which to unite themselves against the British crown. These laws created among some colonists a deeper feeling for their own independence. The colonists became especially angered when in 1770 the Boston Massacre took place. The British redcoats fired on a crowd, killing five people. After this incident, tension began to relax somewhat until the Tea Acts of 1773 brought about many events that led directly to war.

The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia to protest the five Intolerable Acts of 1774. This meeting was the first step toward unification of the colonies. The Congress declared the **coercive** acts unjust and made plans to oppose them. The Congress planned to meet again the following year, if necessary. War broke out in 1775 and on May 10 the Second Continental Congress met in order to take charge. It appointed George Washington



| Independence Hall

Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted for independence. Only the state of New York voted against independence.

After the end of the war, the United States faced the problem of establishing a government based on justice and **stability**. The greatest problem was convincing each delegate to the Congress that his first allegiance should be to the country rather than to the state. Additional difficulties were caused by the lack of transportation and poor communication between settlements and states. Because of poor transportation and communication, the announcement of free, independent states was slow to spread over the entire thirteen states. When independence was accepted, it was limited and threatened by the weakness of the Articles of Confederation. The Confederation did not provide for enough central authority to properly run the country. People were discontented with the confederation, and a business depression added to all the other difficulties.

Finally, in an attempt to correct the weakness of the government, fifty-five statesmen met at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787. All states but Rhode Island were represented. At this constitutional convention, a document was drafted that has governed the United States to this day. That is our United States Constitution.

The first president of the United States, George Washington, was elected unanimously by the electoral college. There was no popular vote. Many of the leaders were in hopes that no political parties would arise, yet the Federalists and Democratic-Republican parties soon began to take form. The Federalists favored a strong central government, but the Democratic-Republican Party believed in states' rights and wanted a weak national government. After two terms, Washington refused to run for the third time. This situation set up a tradition which was broken only in 1940 and 1944. The Democratic-Republican Party eventually became the Democratic Party, which is still in existence today. In the early 1830s, another

political party, the Whigs, was formed. The Whig Party replaced the Federalist Party. It later split over the slavery issue. Out of the split rose the Republican Party, which is still in existence today. Another party was the Prohibition Party.

This party opposed the use of alcoholic beverages of any kind. Independents are those candidates who do not ask for political help from the major parties. Minor parties, such as the Socialist Party, are also on the ballot.



Complete these activities.

1.36 List the three types of colonies formed by charters.

- a. _____ b. _____
c. _____

1.37 Name the two parties that preceded the Republican Party.

- a. _____ b. _____

1.38 Name two minor parties that have existed in the United States.

- a. _____ b. _____

Complete each statement.

1.39 George Washington served _____ terms as president.

1.40 Five colonists were killed during the _____.

1.41 The _____ voted for independence.

1.42 The Democratic-Republican Party later became the _____ Party.

1.43 Our nation today is governed by a document known as the _____.

Answer each question.

1.44 Why was the First Continental Congress held? _____

1.45 Why was the Second Continental Congress held? _____

1.46 Why did the colonies have difficulty uniting? _____



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

SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 3 points).

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ Puritans | a. Eastern Canada |
| 1.02 | _____ Second Continental Congress | b. Philadelphia |
| 1.03 | _____ Pilgrims | c. Washington made Commander-in-Chief |
| 1.04 | _____ French | d. Louisiana Purchase |
| 1.05 | _____ Jefferson | e. forced religion |
| 1.06 | _____ Seward | f. religious freedom |
| 1.07 | _____ First Continental Congress | g. Alaska |
| | | h. Hawaii |

Complete these statements (each blank, 4 points).

- 1.08** Many factors affecting our lives relate to our _____ .
- 1.09** The Biblical references to the cities of a. _____ and b. _____ relate to our present-day society.
- 1.010** The new world offered to many Europeans the opportunity to gain a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.011** One of the modern-day dictators was/is _____ .
- 1.012** Whichever way they turned, a. _____ were levied and b. _____ were passed restricting colonists.
- 1.013** Three types of colonies were a. _____ , b _____ , and c. _____ .
- 1.014** The first two political parties in the United States were the a. _____ and b. _____ .
- 1.015** The _____ wanted unified religious communities.

Answer true or false (each answer, 2 points)

- 1.016 _____ There is little change in each generation in the development of our heritage.
- 1.017 _____ Some Native Americans were friendly toward the early pioneers.
- 1.018 _____ Conflicts and wars are the same.
- 1.019 _____ The Native Americans felt their way of life was threatened by the settlers.
- 1.020 _____ The Whig Party replaced the Federalist Party.
- 1.021 _____ Today the United States has only two political parties.

Write the letters for the correct answers on the blanks (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.022 Colonists had to learn _____.
a. geography b. manufacturing c. new skills
- 1.023 The _____ had always been able to get along with Native Americans.
a. French b. British c. colonists
- 1.024 Florida was obtained from the _____.
a. British b. Spanish c. French
- 1.025 The United States became a world power after _____.
a. the War of 1812 b. the Civil War c. the Spanish-American War
- 1.026 An important piece of property that the United States had controlled is _____.
a. the Panama Canal b. Cuba c. Canada

86 108	SCORE _____	TEACHER _____	initials	date
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