

**America the Beautiful
Answer Key
and
Literature Guide**



NOTGRASS
HISTORY

How to Use the Answer Key and Literature Guide

The first section of this book has notes on each of the literature titles we suggest to accompany *America the Beautiful*. Please read these notes before your children read our suggested literature.

An answer key follows the literature guide. The answer key contains answers for the *Timeline of America the Beautiful*, *Student Workbook*, *Lesson Review*, and the vocabulary assignments at the end of the lessons in *America the Beautiful*. It also includes answers to the questions for literature titles.

Appreciation

I am grateful to my husband, Ray; our son, John; and my assistants Dena Russell, Ella Boureston, Olive Wagar, and Donna Ellenburg for their assistance in creating this *Answer Key*.

—Charlene Notgrass

America the Beautiful Answer Key and Literature Guide

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Notes on Literature

We choose our suggested literature carefully. Sometimes we suggest a book that has many excellent qualities, but does have references that are mildly or even highly offensive. We want you to know ahead of time what those are so that you can choose whether you are okay with your child reading the book on his or her own, whether you want to read the book aloud to your children, or whether you want to forego the book altogether. Following are specific pages we want you to be aware of ahead of time.

Often a writer uses certain words in order to show how hurtful those words are and to make a strong contrast between good and evil. Attitudes, customs, and what people see as acceptable and unacceptable change over time. It is easy for us to look back and make harsh judgments on people of the past, just as it will be easy for people in the future to do the same when they see what we have done or not done. In some ways, we can't hold people in the past accountable for today's values because they simply did not know what we know now. However, sometimes seeing bad attitudes and actions in a book helps us to see how harmful they are and encourages us to make changes in our own lives so that we do not do the same things ourselves.

Growing Up Dakota

Growing Up Dakota is the firsthand account of a boy growing up in the late 1800s. The stories are excerpts from two of Charles Alexander Eastman's books about his childhood. You will learn about the everyday lifestyle of his nation during a time when settlers were moving into their homeland. *Growing Up Dakota* makes references to war, but we have edited out all gruesome references.

Chapter 4

Page 23—A story about playing with bees begins on page 23. Parents may wish to warn their children of the danger of this, especially parents whose children are allergic to bee stings.

Chapter 16

Page 97 and following—This chapter entitled "The Maidens' Feast," talks about purity in a very positive and subtle way. Some children may be unsure what is meant by purity, so it could afford parents an opportunity to talk about this issue.

Amos Fortune

Amos Fortune: Free Man tells the story of a young man who was born as a prince in Africa. He is enslaved and brought to America. As an adult,

he purchases his own freedom and the freedom of others while living a life of faith in God.

"Africa 1725"

Page 5—Reference to the practice of sacrificing imperfect children

Page 9—Reference to the "Spirit of the Night"

"The Middle Passage"

Pages 19-20—Prayers said to the "Spirit of the Night," "Spirit of the River," spirit of his father, spirit of the victim, and the "God of Life"

Page 22—Reference to the captives as a "black cargo of slaves"

Page 33—A man says, "Call him Amos. That's a good Christian name for a heathen black."

"Woburn 1740-1749"

Page 62—Use of the phrase "gay smile" meaning happy smile

"Journey to Keene 1779"

Page 90—A character says, "But that's what they are, those black people, nothing but children. It's a good thing for them the whites took them over."

Page 91—Use of the phrase "gay jacket" meaning bright and colorful

"Arrival at Jaffrey"

Page 104—The constable refers to "other free Negroes" and tells Amos, "You won't be without your own kind."

“Hard Work Fills the Iron Kettle 1781-1789”

Page 122—A character says, “What a pity he isn’t white. He could do so much for the church.”

Brady

Brady tells the story of a boy who learns an important secret during the time of the Underground Railroad.

Chapter 1

Page 17—Two boys take rifles into the woods.

Chapter 2

Page 21—A character says, “...his mother being a witch and all.”

Pages 26, 27—Reference to Drover Hull “casting spells”

Page 26—Use of chewing tobacco

Page 26—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Page 31—Use of expression “for land’s sake”

Chapter 3

Pages 34, 35, 38—Use of expression “for petey’s sakes”

Page 38—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Chapter 4

Pages 49, 58—Use of expression “for petey’s sakes”

Page 53—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Page 56—Reference to “her colored mammy”

Page 57—Character says a boy is “big enough now to go out sparking the girls.”

Chapter 5

Page 64—Use of expression “by jingo”

Pages 66-67—Reference to “Drover’s spell”

Page 67—Character says he is going to “get out my tobacco.”

Page 67—A character asks, “Who’s the darkie?”

Chapter 6

Page 76—A character refers to someone as an “Indian fighter” who had used a knife to “scalp an Indian.”

Page 81—Use of the phrase “blast you”

Chapter 7

Page 90—Brady says that a scarecrow is “bewitched” and that “bewitchment is loose.”

Page 91—Brady says there is “bewitchment all over the place” and refer to “Drover’s spells.”

Page 92—Brady says Drover is able to “cast spells.”

Page 93—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Chapter 9

Pages 115, 118—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Chapter 10

Page 127—A character says that a slave “doesn’t have the capacity to use freedom; it would be no kindness to give it to him.”

Pages 129, 130—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Page 129—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Page 131—Use of the phrase “for land’s sakes”

Chapter 11

Pages 136, 142—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Page 137—Reference to “a colored boy”

Page 142—Use of the word “Lordy!”

Chapter 12

Page 148—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Chapter 13

Pages 159, 161, 163, 167—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Chapter 14

Page 171—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Page 175—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Chapter 15

Pages 181, 182—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Page 182—Reference to a Buddha statue

Pages 182, 183—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Chapter 16

Page 188—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Chapter 17

Pages 202, 206—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Chapter 18

Page 213—Use of the word “queer” meaning odd or unusual

Pages 213, 223—Use of the phrase “for petey’s sakes”

Page 223—Use of the phrase “for land’s sake”

Bound for Oregon

Bound for Oregon tells the story of a young girl and her family who travel west on the Oregon Trail. It mentions violence and conflict between settlers and native nations. The book also has characters who are disrespectful to native nations and African Americans. However, the family of the main character does not have those attitudes and speaks up in their defense.

Chapter 1

Page 2—Reference to Indians and the Whitman massacre, which left 14 people dead

Page 3—A character says “Pawnees are the worst tribe.”

Page 10—Reference to Indians

Page 12—A character thinks about “fourteen women and children killed.”

Chapter 2

Page 18—Reference to an Indian trying to steal a ham

Page 19—Reference to an Indian

Page 21—Reference to “painted Indian faces”

Chapter 3

Page 31—Reference to an Indian

Chapter 4

Page 38—Reference to an old grandmother with a pipe

Page 40—Use of the phrase “gay melodies” meaning merry

Pages 41, 43—References to chewing tobacco

Page 48—Use of the phrase “gay high jig of a fiddle” meaning merry

Chapter 6

Pages 55, 58—References to a grandmother with a pipe

Page 56—Reference to “Indian war parties”

Page 79—Reference to a “bad time with the Indians”

Chapter 7

This chapter has several unkind references to people who are enslaved, but these statements shock the main character and she does not agree with them.

Page 65—A character says her family had “slaves to do all the work.”

Page 66—Reference to an Indian village

Pages 68-69—A character is afraid of Indians stealing horses and massacring white families.

Page 71—Reference to Indians

Page 77—A character says, “You know we are doing niggers’ work.”

Page 77—The character goes on to say, “Those people are only fit to be bossed and do dirty work.”

Page 77—The character further says, “You do not know them as I do.”

Page 78—The character says, “You can’t trust one of them.”

Chapter 11

Page 107—Reference to hearing about Indians stealing stock

Pages 108-111—A family is attacked by members of a native nation.

Chapter 12

Pages 114, 115—References to Indians and Indian women and children

Page 123—The main character is shocked to see “dead Indians stacked up like logs.”

Chapter 13

Pages 126-127—Captain Clark’s wife dies.

Page 128—Reference to Captain Clark, “out of his mind with fever and grief,” trying to attack his son with a butcher knife before he also dies.

Page 131—Reference to Indians

Chapter 14

Page 137—Jesse Clark (the Clarks’ son) dies.

Page 140—Recollection of dead Indians piled up

Chapter 15

Page 146—Reference to Indians

Page 149—A character says natives will “take what they want and likely burn the rest.”

Across Five Aprils

Across Five Aprils tells the story of a boy and his family who live in southern Illinois. The boy is 11 years old when the book opens. *Across Five Aprils* chronicles their lives through the “five Aprils” of the Civil War.

Chapter 2

Page 26—Use of the phrase “danged near”

Chapter 4

Page 65—A character calls a song “witch-talk to the devil.”

Chapter 5

Page 73—Reference to a “band of Indians”

Page 85—Reference to tobacco and pipe

Chapter 6

Page 108—Use of the word “gay” meaning happy

Chapter 7

Page 123— Use of the word “gay” meaning happy

Chapter 12

Page 199—Reference to a man smoking his pipe

Little Town on the Prairie

Little Town on the Prairie by Laura Ingalls Wilder tells the story of Laura and her family

after they moved to De Smet, South Dakota. By far most of this book is an excellent portrayal of life on the American frontier. However, some characters make disrespectful statements about native nations. The chapter entitled “The Madcap Days” is a story about performers in blackface. Sadly, this was a common form of entertainment that was very disrespectful of African Americans.

“Springtime on the Claim”

Page 11—“her voice so gay” meaning happy

“Working in Town”

Page 44—Reference to Mr. Clancy swearing (no words mentioned)

“Fourth of July”

Page 72—A man gives a speech which includes a disrespectful reference to “murdering scalping red-skinned savages” who were “murdering and burning and scalping women and children.”

Page 80—Reference to the “proud, gay heads” of Almanzo’s horses (gay meaning sprightly, bobbing)

“Blackbirds”

Page 104—Laura comments, “Ma hated Indians.”

“Sent Home From School”

Page 153—“Ida would be good and gay and laughing, no matter what happened” (gay meaning happy)

Page 160—“that queer, triumphant tone in her voice” (queer meaning strange)

“Name Cards”

Page 197—The horses “trotted gaily” (meaning in a prancing manner).

“The Whirl of Gaiety” (meaning festive activities)

Page 226—Thanksgiving was “a queer, blank day” (queer meaning strange, unusual).

“The Birthday Party”

Page 246—Description of the party and decorations: “It was all so bright and gay” (gay meaning festive).

“The Madcap Days”

Pages 257-260—Description of white men performing in blackface, several uses of the term “darkies”

“Schooltime Begins Again”

Page 279—Laura describes the “faint scent of cigar smoke” from Almanzo’s overcoat, “pleasant but not as homelike as the scent of Pa’s pipe.”

“Unexpected in December”

Page 301—Pa says, “I’ll be jiggered.”

All-of-a-Kind Family

All-of-a-Kind Family by Sydney Taylor is the story of five Jewish sisters and their parents who live in New York City at the beginning of the 1900s.

“Rainy Day Surprise”

Page 41—Reference to a plug of tobacco and men chewing it

“Who Cares If It’s Bedtime?”

Page 52—Reference to “Indian bars” (a kind of candy)

“The Sabbath”

Page 78—Reference to wine at the Sabbath dinner

Page 79—Ella says, “It’s queer” (meaning strange).

“Papa’s Birthday”

Page 90—“They had been so gay a moment ago” (gay meaning happy).

“Purim Play”

Page 93—Reference to the “smell of tabac, a snuff” that older people used

“Mama Has Her Hands Full”

Page 113—Use of expression “Heck”

Page 121—“Sarah would be lively and gay” (meaning happy).

Pages 123-129—Several reference to the use of wine during the Passover seder

“Family Outing”

Pages 156-157—At Coney Island, references to gypsy ladies eager to tell fortunes and a

“freak show” with a Tattooed Lady, a Wild Man from Borneo, and a Bearded Lady

Page 157—Sarah says, “Gosh.”

Page 161—Reference to “that place where all the queer people were being shown” (queer meaning strange or unusual)

Page 163—Another reference to the “freak show,” specifically to a “midget”

Blue Willow

Blue Willow by Doris Gates tells the story of Janey Larkin, whose family has lost their home as a result of the Great Depression.

Chapter 1—“The Shack”

Page 23—“gay laughter” (meaning happy)

Page 29—“maybe she was just queer” (meaning unusual)

Chapter 2—“As Long As We Can”

Page 36—“those queer names” (meaning unusual)

Chapter 3—“County Fair”

Page 45—Use of the word “stupid”

Page 48—“Mom looked happy, almost gay” (meaning very happy).

Page 55—Reference to “the gay covers” of books (meaning festive, colorful)

Chapter 4—“Janey Walks Into a Picture”

Page 64—Janey “felt a queer little shiver” (meaning strange).

Page 72—“It was queer, she was thinking” (meaning strange).

Page 79—A person makes a disrespectful reference to Janey as “cotton trash” (migrant worker’s family).

Chapter 5—“Camp Miller School”

Page 98—“Dad in a helmet and visor would have looked queer” (meaning strange).

Chapter 6—“The Contest”

Page 105—Use of the expression “Heck”

Page 106—Reference to “a huge Negro whose big black hands . . .”

Page 108—Reference to “the big colored man”

Chapter 7—“Wild Wings and Trouble”

Pages 129, 130—Uses of “Good Lord”

Chapter 9—“The Willow Plate”

Page 145—“she and Janey tried to be gay”
(meaning happy)

Page 152—“You’re a funny little coot.”

Homer Price

In this book by Robert McCloskey, readers enjoy the antics of Homer Price in the small mid-century town of Centerburg.

Chapter 1—“The Case of the Sensational Scent”

The story in this chapter is about robbers with guns. Homer holds one of the guns on the men as they march into town. The story is humorous, but Homer doesn’t tell his parents what is going on.

Chapter 2—“The Case of the Cosmic Comic”

Page 35—discussion of a comic book superhero and villains who always try to bomb him or shoot him

Page 37—Use of expression “Gosh”

Page 38—Use of expression “Shucks”

Pages 39, 42—Use of expression “Gosh”

Page 43—Use of expressions “Gee,” “Golly,” and “Shucks”

Page 41—The villain shines electric rays on buildings and they explode.

Chapter 3—“The Doughnuts”

Page 59—Use of expression “how in tarnation”

Page 62—Use of expression “Derned ef you won’t be”

Pages 63, 65—Use of expression “Zeus!”

Page 66—Use of expression “I’ll be durn’d”

Chapter 4—“Mystery Yarn”

Page 77—Use of expression “by Zeus”

Page 78—Use of expression “Golly”

Page 87—“A gay little basket” (meaning brightly decorated)

Page 90—Use of expression “Heck”

Chapter 5—“Nothing New Under the Sun (Hardly)”

Page 98, 101—Use of expression “Gosh”

Page 103—Use of expression “Goll durnitt”

Page 104—Use of expression “Durn’d”

Page 109—Use of expression “By gum”

Page 112—Use of expression “Gosh”

Page 118—Use of expression “Geeminy Christmas”

Page 120—Use of expression “Durn it”

Chapter 6—“Wheels of Progress”

This chapter is about a pageant that is disrespectful toward Native Americans.

Page 139—Homer and others “were going to be powdered all over with cocoa, striped with mercurochrome, and draped with towels around their middles.”

Page 139—“their scalping scene . . . had to be modified”

Page 143—In the pageant, a man “purchased two thousand acres of land from the Indians with a jug of Cough Syrup.” These members of native nations become addicted to the cough syrup.

Page 147—The judge says, “There has never been a lynching in Enders County.”

Pages 147-149—A man gets drunk on the cough syrup.

Katy's Box

Katy's Box is the sequel to *Katy*. It is the story of a family’s first year homeschooling from the perspective of the youngest child. Will the coming year bring good times with her family and fun new treasures to add to her keepsake box or will it be just a big stack of boring hard work?

Part 1

Unit 1

Lesson 1

Timeline: Student finds the year he or she was born and writes, "I am born."

Student Workbook: Student fills in the empty spaces with the words *America the Beautiful*.

Lesson Review:

1. The Mississippi River flows from northern forests to what body of water? *Gulf of Mexico* (3)
2. What ocean lies to the east of the land that would one day become the United States? *Atlantic* (3) What ocean lies to the west of the land that would one day become the United States? *Pacific* (3)
3. What mountain range lies a few hundred miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean? *Appalachian* (3)
4. What mountain range mentioned in the lesson ascends to thousands of feet in the west? *Rocky Mountains* (3)
5. List some animals that live in your state and some of your state's geographic features. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 2

Timeline: 1200 - The Mississippian city of Cahokia is the largest settlement in what will become the United States.

Student Workbook: Student colors or draws designs in the letters of a Bible verse and fills in information about herself or himself.

Lesson Review:

1. What structure did Noah's descendants build? *Tower of Babel* (10)
2. Many historians believe people crossed a land bridge to Alaska from what place? *Russia* (10)
3. People who lived in America long ago built thousands of mounds. What do historians call these people? *Mound Builders* (12) What do

historians call the last group of people who built mounds? *Mississippians* (13)

4. What was the largest settlement in what later became the United States and what was its largest structure? *Cahokia, Monks Mound* (15)
5. Look back at page 11 and think about how the first nations in America lived. How were their lives similar to yours? *Answers will vary but may include: games, music, art, festivals, religious beliefs and customs.* (11)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: generation, descendant, distinct, custom, civilization.

Lesson 3

Timeline: 1150 - Pueblo people build Acoma Pueblo in what will later become New Mexico.

Student Workbook: First row: *Mesa Verde* (21), *Navajo* (25), *Zuni* (24); **Second row:** *Chaco* (20), *Papago* (26), *Zuni* (24); **Third row:** *Apache* (25), *Zuni* (24), *Hopi* (23); **Fourth row:** *Cliff* (21), *Hopi* (23), *Navajo* (25)

Lesson Review:

1. What type of home mentioned in the lesson is like an apartment house? *pueblo* (19)
2. Where did Ancestral Puebloans build straight roads and many great houses? *Chaco Canyon* (20)
3. Describe in detail the features of the Cliff Palace. *Answers will vary but may include: 150 rooms, 21 kivas, 75 open areas, round towers, painted designs, and 120 steps.* (21)
4. Name four crops that the Hopi people grew. *corn, beans, squash and cotton* (22)
5. The end of the lesson discusses nations who are not Pueblo people but also live in the Southwest region. What Southwest nation is known for their weaving? *Navajo* (25) What Southwest nation is known for their baskets? *Apache* (25)

Lesson 4

Timeline: 1898 - F. A. Rinehart photographs Sac and Fox children.

Student Workbook:

M	P	S	A	C	H	E	M	G	A	M	E	S
W	E	T	U	A	L		N					
S		R		G			U		M			
S		E		F	O	R	E	S	T	S		I
P	E	A	C	E	N		N		H		S	L
N	O	T		Q					H		E	
G	A	S		U		F	I	S	H	L	O	A
E	S			I					I		O	T
R	T			A					G		N	H
S	W	A	M	P	A	N	O	A	G		H	E
										T		R

Lesson Review:

1. What was a Wampanoag leader called? *sachem* (29)
2. How did the Wampanoag fertilize their corn plants? *herring* (31)
3. How many people could a large mishoon hold? 40 (31)
4. What kind of houses did families who spoke an Iroquoian language live in? *longhouse* (34)
5. What were the highways of the Northeast Woodlands nations? *streams, rivers, footpaths* (33)

Lesson 5

Timeline: 1834 - George Catlin paints *Tul-Loch-Chish-Ko, Choctaw Ball Player*.

Student Workbook: This activity is artwork that the student creates.

Lesson Review:

1. Some Southeast nations built central towns. What did they build around them? *stockades or palisades* (36)
2. Many nations understood a special language that the Choctaw Nation developed. What kind of language was that? *trade* (37)
3. What three crops made up the Three Sisters? *corn, beans, and squash* (38)
4. What game did the Cherokee, Choctaw, and other nations play? *stickball* (41) How far apart were the goal posts? *100 feet to 5 miles* (42) What caused injuries in the game? *biting, hitting, and stomping* (42) What did the Choctaw priests use to try to influence the outcome of the game? *rituals* (42)
5. Choctaw parents and grandparents made *isht washoha* for children. What is *isht washoha* and

what does the word mean? *toys; "played with"* (42)

Vocabulary: Student draws a simple picture illustrating: palisade, thatch, mortar, pestle, chaff.

Unit 1 Test

1. The Mississippi River flows into what body of water? *a. Gulf of Mexico* (3)
2. Which mountain range lies a few hundred miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean? *b. Appalachians* (3)
3. Historians believe that people came to Alaska from what place? *c. Russia* (10)
4. What do historians call the last group of Mound Builders? *b. Mississippians* (13)
5. What type of home is like an apartment house? *a. pueblo* (19)
6. What crops did the Hopi grow? *c. corn, beans, squash, cotton* (22)
7. What was a Wampanoag leader called? *b. sachem* (29)
8. What did the Wampanoag use to fertilize their corn plants? *c. herring* (31)
9. What did Southeast nations build around their central towns? *a. palisade* (36)
10. In the culture of the Southeast nations, what are the Three Sisters? *b. corn, beans, squash* (38)

Unit 2**Lesson 6**

Timeline: 1000 - Around this time, Vikings settle at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland, Canada.

Student Workbook:

1. Atlantic Ocean - *Ocean that people have called Sea of Atlas, El Océano Marino, and Yapam* (44)
2. Vikings - *Nordic people from Scandinavia who traveled great distances by ship* (45)
3. Leif Erikson - *Son of Erik the Red who came to Vinland* (45)
4. Thjóðhild - *Erikson's mother who guided construction of the first church in Greenland* (45)

5. Marco Polo - *Man who had traveled in China in the late 1200s and published his story (47)*
6. Indies - *India, the Indochina peninsula, and the Malay Archipelago (47)*
7. Genoa, Italy - *Birthplace of Christopher Columbus (46)*
8. Grand Khan - *Chinese ruler who asked the Pope to send people to teach about Christianity (47)*
9. Ferdinand and Isabella: *Rulers of Spain (48)*
10. Canary Islands - *Islands off the coast of Africa (48)*
11. Sargasso Sea - *Large area in the Atlantic Ocean with much seaweed (49)*
12. Guanahani - *First island that Columbus and his crew landed on in the New World (50)*
13. Taíno - *People who lived on Guanahani (50)*
14. Bahama Islands - *Island chain that includes Guanahani (50)*
15. New World - *Lands Columbus found that were previously unknown to Europeans (50)*

Lesson Review:

1. Who was the Viking who came to Vinland? Which Scandinavian country was his family from? *Leif Erikson (45), Norway (45)*
2. In what city and what country was Christopher Columbus born? *Genoa, Italy (46)*
3. What products did Europeans obtain in trade from the Indies? *spices, silk, ivory, gemstones (47)*
4. Name the king and queen who sponsored Columbus' voyage, the three ships that carried Columbus and his crew, and the year that they sailed to the New World. *King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain; Niña, Pinta, and Santa Maria; 1492 (48)*
5. If you were a European king or queen at the time of Christopher Columbus, what do you think you would have said if Columbus asked you to sponsor his voyage? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 7

Timeline: 1507 - A German mapmaker gives the name America to the landmass that includes North and South America.

Student Workbook:

M A G E L L A N B A W A L D S E E M U L L E R L O E O B T O N O O N A A D O	C O L U M B U S C A S A S O
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Lesson Review:

1. Describe the characteristics Christopher Columbus saw in the islanders he met in the New World. *good looks, kind manner, and generosity (52)*
2. What did the priest Bartolomé de Las Casas think about the Spanish mistreating islanders? *It was a sin. (53)*
3. Name the first European explorer to see the Pacific Ocean. *Balboa (53)* Name the first European explorer who led an expedition that went around the world though he died before the crew completed the voyage. *Magellan (53)*
4. How did America get its name? *German mapmaker Waldseemuller labeled the newly discovered lands America in honor of Amerigo Vespucci. (54)*
5. Name the Spanish explorer who first landed in Florida. *Juan Ponce de León (55)* Name two Spaniards who explored the Southeast and the Southwest during the same time period. *Southeast, Hernando de Soto; Southwest, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado (58)*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: governor, colony, expedition, navigator, conquistador.

Lesson 8

Timeline: 1586 - Sir Francis Drake makes a map of St. Augustine before he and his crew burn the city.

Student Workbook: 1492 - *Spain (48)*, 1524 - *France (60)*, 1534 - *France (60)*, 1562 - *France (61)*, 1564 - *France (62)*, 1565 - *Spain (63)*, 1572 - *Spain (64)*, 1586 - *England (64)*

Lesson Review:

1. What group of persecuted believers did Jean Ribault bring to Florida? *French Huguenots (61)*
2. Describe a Timucuan village. *Answers will vary but may include: round houses, rectangular house for the village chief, roofs made of palmetto branches, surrounded by a wall about 12 feet high. (61)*
3. What was the name of the French settlement near present-day St. Augustine? *La Caroline (62-63)*
4. Who was the English sea captain who attacked St. Augustine? *Sir Francis Drake (64)*
5. What is the oldest permanent city that Europeans founded in America? *St. Augustine (65)*

Vocabulary:

1. The Spanish decided not to abandon St. Augustine.
2. Because of store policy, I could not return my baseball bat.
3. I want to stand firm if anyone tries to persecute me for what I believe.
4. Dad says that I can get a bicycle when our financial situation improves.
5. During thunderstorms our dog finds refuge under the porch.

Lesson 9

Timeline: 2007 - Queen Elizabeth II of England visits Jamestown to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the settlement.

Student Workbook: Across: 1. First permanent English settlement in America - *Jamestown (68)*; 2. Spanish navy - *Armada (68)*; 3. Italian who sailed from Bristol, England - *Cabot (66)*; 4. Lost colony - *Roanoke (67)*; **Down:** 1. A Dutch trader brought enslaved people from this continent - *Africa (70)*; 2. Ethnic group from southwestern France and northern Spain - *Basque (66)*; 3. John Cabot's ship - *Matthew (66)*; 4. Servant who served for a certain length of time - *indentured (70)*; 5. Colony named for Queen Elizabeth - *Virginia (67)*
Student colors the name of Virginia.

A I V
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Lesson Review:

1. What Italian sea captain sailed to the New World from England? *John Cabot (66)* What was the name of his ship? *Matthew (66)* What year did he sail? *1497 (66)*
2. Who was the first child of English parents born in America? *Virginia Dare (67)* What was the name of the settlement where she was born? *Roanoke (67)*
3. What is the name of the first permanent English settlement in America? *Jamestown (68)*
4. Beginning in 1643, what did the settlers of Virginia call their assembly? *House of Burgesses (69)*
5. How did Africans first arrive at the Jamestown settlement? *A Dutch slave trader brought them. (70)*

Lesson 10

Timeline: 1614 - Pocahontas (Rebecca) marries John Rolfe.

Student Workbook: Student designs a postage stamp honoring Pocahontas.

Lesson Review:

1. What was the name of Pocahontas' nation? *Powhatan (72-73)*
2. Why did Jamestown settlers send some of their boys to live with the Powhatan? *to learn their language and customs (73)*
3. What did John Smith name the northeastern region of the future United States? *New England (73)*

4. What is the title of the painting of Pocahontas that hangs in the United States Capitol? *The Baptism of Pocahontas* (74)
5. Who did Pocahontas marry? *John Rolfe* (76) Where did they travel? *England* (76) What did the English call her? *Lady Rebecca Rolfe* (77)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: influential, hostage, christen, export, guardian.

Unit 2 Test

1. Viking who came to America - *Leif Erikson* (45)
2. Italian who came to America in 1492 - *Christopher Columbus* (50)
3. First Spanish explorer in Florida - *Juan Ponce de León* (55)
4. Spaniard who explored the Southeast - *Hernando de Soto* (58)
5. Persecuted believers from France - *Huguenots* (61)
6. Oldest European city in America - *St. Augustine* (65)
7. First English child born in America - *Virginia Dare* (67)
8. First permanent English settlement in America - *Jamestown* (68)
9. Powhatan woman who married John Rolfe - *Pocahontas* (76)
10. Northeast region named by John Smith - *New England* (76)

Unit 3

Lesson 11

Timeline: 1621 - Squanto helps the Pilgrims and Wampanoag make a treaty.

Student Workbook: **Painting 1:** *Pilgrims* (83), *Plymouth* (83); **Painting 2:** *Mayflower* (82), *government* (84); **Painting 3:** *Cape* (84); *Rock* (84); **Painting 4:** *Carver* (85); *Massasoit* (85); **Painting 5:** *treaty* (85); *England* (85)

Lesson Review:

1. What European country gave the Separatists more freedom of religion than they had in England? *the Netherlands* (82)

2. What agreement did the Pilgrim men sign before they got off the ship at Cape Cod? *Mayflower Compact* (84)
3. What happened to Squanto when he was young that caused him to learn English? *An Englishman captured him, enslaved him, and took him to Spain. Squanto escaped and went to England.* (85)
4. What did Squanto teach the Pilgrims? *how to plant corn, how to fish, how to trap animals for their fur, and how to survive in their new home* (85)
5. What Pilgrim was elected governor of the Plymouth colony 30 times? *William Bradford* (86)

Lesson 12

Timeline: 1656 - The first public library belonging to a city opens in New Haven, Connecticut.

Student Workbook: Massachusetts: John *Winthrop* (92) served as governor of the Massachusetts *Bay* (92) colony. Many people in the colony were *Puritans*. (90)

New Hampshire: David Thomson came with his wife and son to form a *fishing* (94) colony. Captain John Mason named the colony New Hampshire after his home *county* (95) in England.

Maryland: Calvert wanted a place where *Catholics* (95) could worship in freedom. The first settlers sailed on the *Ark* (95) and the *Dove*. (95)

Connecticut: Dutch settlers built the House of *Hope*. (96) Thomas *Hooker* (96) led settlers from Massachusetts. He helped them adopt the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.

Student colors the names of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, and Connecticut.

Lesson Review:

1. What group founded the Massachusetts Bay colony? *Puritans* (90) What did they name the settlement they established on the Charles River? *Boston* (92)
2. What did John Winthrop encourage the Puritans to be? *a city on a hill* (92)
3. Which colony began as a fishing colony in 1623? *New Hampshire* (94)

4. What colony was founded to give Catholics a place where they could worship in freedom? *Maryland* (95)
5. Why is Connecticut known as the Constitution State? *Settlers adopted the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This may be the first written constitution for a government based on democracy anywhere in the world.* (96)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: pure, congregation, resources, nobleman, fundamental.

Lesson 13

Timeline: 1835 - Methodists hold camp meetings on Martha's Vineyard.

Student Workbook: Left column: *piping plover* (100), *Martha's Vineyard* (102), *Nantucket* (103), *Hiacoomes* (102), *Thomas Mayhew Jr.* (102), *right whale* (103); **Middle column:** *sand dunes* (98), *painted turtle* (100), *salt marsh* (99), *water lily in pond* (100); **Right column:** *beach* (99), *cape* (98), *Nauset* (101), *Provincetown* (101), *cranberries* (104), *horseshoe crab* (100)

Lesson Review:

1. What is a piece of land that juts into a lake, sea, or ocean? *cape* (98)
2. Describe a Cape Cod house. *They had one door in the center of the front and two windows on either side. The roof was steep so that snow would not get too heavy.* (101)
3. What two large islands lie near and to the south of Cape Cod? *Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket* (98-99)
4. Who was the first Wampanoag to become part of the church at Nunnepog on Martha's Vineyard? *Hiacoomes* (102) Who was the minister who taught him? *Thomas Mayhew Jr.* (102)
5. What skill did the Wampanoag introduce to settlers on Nantucket Island? *whaling* (103)

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: nutrient, dialect, whaling, migrate, venture.

Lesson 14

Timeline: 1636 - When Puritan leaders send soldiers to arrest Roger Williams, he escapes to Narragansett Bay.

Student Workbook: Column 1: *book* (110), *historic site* (109); **Column 2:** *charter* (111); **Column 3:** *drawing* (108), *deed* (109); **Column 4:** *statue* (106) Student colors the name of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Lesson Review:

1. Roger Williams believed that the government and the church should be *separate*. He thought that the government should have no *power* over the church and that ministers should have no power over *government*. (107)
2. In October 1635, what did officials do to Roger Williams? *They banished him.* (107)
3. When Roger Williams got to Narragansett Bay, who welcomed him to stay with him and his people? *Massasoit* (108)
4. What city did Roger Williams found? *Providence* (108-109)
5. What two freedoms did the Royal Charter of 1663 give to the residents of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations? *govern themselves, religion* (110)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: worship, conscience, obedience, banish, heretic.

Lesson 15

Timeline: 1609 - Henry Hudson explores New York Bay and the Hudson River.

Student Workbook: Please note that this worksheet is divided into three colonies. Therefore, the questions are not all in the order that the information appears in the text. **New York:** The Hudson *River* (113) was named for *Henry* (113) Hudson. The *Dutch* (113) West India Company sent 30 families to America in 1624. The area where they settled was called New *Netherland*. (113) They named their settlement on Manhattan Island New *Amsterdam*. (114) In 1647 Peter *Stuyvesant* (116), who had a peg leg, served as director general of New Netherland. The

English *conquered* (117) New Netherland in 1664. They named it for James, the Duke of York, who was the brother of England's *King* (117) Charles II. **New Jersey:** The Dutch set up a *patroonship* (115) at Pavonia which is now Jersey City, New Jersey. A patroonship was similar to a medieval *manor*. (115) When the English took over New Netherland, they named the land to the east of the Delaware River New Jersey. Jersey is the name of an *island* (117) in the English Channel. **Delaware:** The Dutch also set up a patroonship at Swaanendael, which is now Lewes, Delaware. Peter *Minuit* (116) led Swedes to America to establish New *Sweden*. (116) They sailed to present-day Wilmington, Delaware. Minuit purchased land from five *sachems* (116) of the Lenni-*Lenape* (116) Confederation. They built Fort Christina, naming it for Sweden's 11-year-old queen. Student colors the names of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Lesson Review:

1. What two bodies of water did Henry Hudson explore in 1609? *New York Bay and Hudson River or Mahicantuck River* (112-113)
2. What was the name of the New York colony when the Dutch founded it? *New Netherland* (113)
3. Who did the Chancellor of Sweden hire to lead a small group of Swedes to America? *Peter Minuit* (116)
4. When English ships sailed into the harbor at New Amsterdam, what did the people of New Amsterdam do? *They refused to fight.* (117)
5. What colony is named for an island in the English Channel? *New Jersey* (117)

Unit 3 Test

1. *False* - Student writes: *The Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact before they left the Mayflower.* (84)
2. *True* (85)
3. *False* - Student writes either of these statements: *Puritans founded Massachusetts Bay* (90) or *Catholics founded Maryland.* (95)
4. *False* - Student writes either of these statements: *Puritans founded Massachusetts Bay colony so they*

could worship in freedom (90) or *Catholics founded Maryland so they could worship in freedom.* (95)

5. *True* (103)
6. *True* (102)
7. *False* - Student writes: *Roger Williams believed that the church should not control the government.* (107)
8. *True* (109)
9. *False* - Student writes: *Henry Hudson explored New York Bay* (112) and *the Hudson River.* (113)
10. *True* (113)

Unit 4

Lesson 16

Timeline: 1640 - The first book printed in America is the *Bay Psalm Book*.

Student Workbook: Student makes a design for the first page of the first chapter of Genesis.

Lesson Review:

1. What was the first book printed in America? *Bay Psalm Book* (121)
2. Why did John Eliot translate the Eliot Indian Bible? *to share the gospel of Jesus with native nations* (121-122)
3. What was the last name of the family of ministers whose first names were Richard, Increase, and Cotton? *Mather* (123)
4. What children's book included the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, along with stories, an alphabet, and rhymes? *The New England Primer* (124)
5. Why did parents in New England teach their children to read? *So they could read the Bible* (125)

Lesson 17

Timeline: 1682 - William Penn sails to Pennsylvania.

Student Workbook:

1. *London - Birthplace of William Penn* (128)
2. *Quaker - Religion of William Penn* (129)
3. *Duke of York - Friend of William Penn and brother of King Charles II* (128)

4. Philadelphia - *City of Brotherly Love* (130)
5. Lenape - *A native nation* (131)
6. Pennsbury Manor - *William Penn's home in Pennsylvania* (131)
7. Pennsylvania - *Colony William Penn began in America* (130)
8. King Charles II - *King who owed money to William Penn's father* (130)
9. John Penn - *William Penn's only child who was born in America* (132)
10. Gulielma Penn - *William Penn's first wife* (130)
11. Hannah Penn - *William Penn's second wife* (132)
12. Jean Leon Gerome Ferris - *Artist who painted The Birth of Pennsylvania and The Landing of William Penn* (130, 128)

Student colors the name of Pennsylvania.

Lesson Review:

1. How was William Penn educated until he was 11 years old? *He was homeschooled.* (128)
2. *Pennsylvania* means "Penn's Woods." Who did King Charles name it after? *William Penn's father* (130)
3. What does *Philadelphia* mean? "*brotherly love*" (130)
4. What did William Penn admit to the Lenape people? *That Europeans had treated them badly.* (131)
5. What Bible quote is on the Liberty Bell? *Part of Leviticus 25:10: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."* (133)

Lesson 18

Timeline: 1734 - The year after Oglethorpe founded Georgia, Chief Tomochichi goes to England with him.

Student Workbook: Live *oaks* (134) grow in the coastal plain of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Colonists used wood from the live oak tree to build *ships*. (135) Native nations extracted oil from live oak *acorns*. (135) Resurrection *ferns* (135) and Spanish *moss* (135) live on live oak trees.

North Carolina: The name Carolina honored King *Charles* (136) I. His son King Charles II gave a large area of land south of *Virginia*

(136) to *eight* (136) *proprietors*. (136) In 1729 Carolina was officially divided into North Carolina and South Carolina. North Carolina had thick *forests* (137) and many *marshes (or swamps)* (137) and *swamps (or marshes)*. (137) **South Carolina:** In 1670 a ship named the *Carolina* (137) brought settlers to Carolina. They founded Charles Town, now called *Charleston*. (137) South Carolina had many large *rice* (138) plantations. It became one of the richest *colonies* (138) in America. **Georgia:** James Edward *Oglethorpe* (138) founded the Georgia colony in 1733. The first English settlement there was *Savannah*. (139) Yamacraw Chief *Tomochichi* (139) asked visiting ministers John and Charles Wesley for *Christian* (139) education for his people. Student colors the names of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Lesson Review:

1. What did American colonists build from the curved wood of live oak trees? *ships* (135)
2. How long can a live oak live? *1,000 years* (135) Name two plants that live on live oak trees. *resurrection ferns and Spanish moss* (135)
3. Describe the kind of Middle Ages class system that the proprietors tried to establish in Carolina. *social classes with proprietors at the top, nobles below them, freemen below them, and tenants (or leetmen) at the bottom* (137)
4. What crop helped to make South Carolina one of the richest colonies in America? *rice* (138)
5. Who founded Georgia? *James Oglethorpe* (138-139) Who gave his consent for the founder to build a settlement? *Chief Tomochichi* (138)

Vocabulary:

1. When we got the new puppy, we put a gate across the kitchen doorway as a *barrier*.
2. Mr. Anthony is the *proprietor* of our apartment house.
3. Mom used tweezers to *extract* the splinter from my foot.
4. I want to do my part to keep the *environment* clean in my state.
5. I asked my mom if I could make a dessert for supper and she gave her *consent*.

Lesson 19

Timeline: 1739 - Large crowds come to hear evangelist George Whitefield speak in Philadelphia.

Student Workbook:

P	I	L	G	R	I	M	S			
	P	U	R	I	T	A	N	S		
H	U	G	U	E	N	O	T	S		
	Q	U	A	K	E	R	S			
	C	A	T	H	O	L	I	C	S	
J	O	N	A	T	H	A	N			
	E	D	W	A	R	D	S			
	H	E	A	R	T	S				
M	O	H	A	W	K					
	W	H	I	T	E	F	I	E	L	D
		T	E	N	N	E	N	T		
		D	A	V	I	E	S			
	O	S	B	O	R	N				
T	H	E	O	L	O	G	I	A	N	

Lesson Review:

- List the New England Colonies that existed in the mid-1700s. *Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire* (143)
- List the Middle Colonies. *Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania* (143)
- List the Southern Colonies. *Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia* (143)
- What do historians call the revival that American churches experienced in the mid-1700s? *Great Awakening* (144)
- What knowledge did enslaved Africans bring to the Southern Colonies? *rice farming* (148)

Lesson 20

Timeline: 1932 - Colonial Williamsburg opens as a museum.

Student Workbook: **Left column:** *Governor's* (150), *Plantation* (150), *Williamsburg* (150), *Randolph* (154), *Queen Anne* (152), *good works* (156); **Middle column:** *William and Mary* (150), *ministers* (150), *Parish* (152), *Burgesses* (151), *Virginia Gazette* (151), *capitol* (151); **Right column:** *Wren* (150), *Gloucester* (151), *apothecary* (151), *public magazine* (152), *George Washington* (153), *Thomas Jefferson* (153)

Lesson Review:

- What was one purpose of the College of William and Mary? *to train ministers* (150)
- What was the first capital of the Virginia colony? *Jamestown* (150) Where did the capital move in 1699? *Middle Plantation* (150) What was the capital's new name? *Williamsburg* (150)
- What was Virginia's first newspaper and when did it begin? *Virginia Gazette, 1736* (151)
- What did the people of Williamsburg store in the public magazine? *muskets, powder, swords, tents, canteens, cooking pots, and other military supplies* (152)
- If you could portray one of the reenactors on page 155, which one would you portray? *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary:

- When I am a *pedestrian*, I always look both ways before I cross the street.
- Ponce de León and his crew thought Florida was an island and tried to sail around it, but they couldn't because it is a *peninsula*.
- The army kept their weapons in a *magazine*.
- The founders of the university signed its first *charter*.
- The colonial mother went to the *apothecary* to get medicine for her sick child.

Unit 4 Test

- The first book printed in America was the *Bay Psalm Book*. (121)
- The *New England Primer* included the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and an alphabet. (124)
- Philadelphia* means "brotherly love." (130)
- The Bible quote on the Liberty Bell reads: "*Proclaim* liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." (133)
- Colonists built *ships* from the curved wood of live oak trees. (135)
- Chief Tomochichi gave James Oglethorpe his consent to build a settlement in the *Georgia* colony. (138)
- The great revival of the mid-1700s is called the Great *Awakening*. (144)

8. Enslaved people from Africa helped South Carolina farmers know how to grow *rice*. (148)
9. The *Virginia Gazette* was Virginia's first *newspaper*. (151)
10. After Middle Plantation became the capital of the Virginia colony, its name was changed to *Williamsburg*. (150)

Unit 5

Lesson 21

Timeline: 1608 - The first American bottle making shop begins in Virginia.

Student Workbook: Clockwise from top left: wheels - *wheelwright* (162), Betty lamp - *blacksmith* (159), vase - *glassblower* (161), pottery - *potter* (163), wigs - *wigmaker* (163), spoon - *silversmith* (160), sundial - *brass founder* (163), sugar bowl - *pewtersmith* (160), spice cabinet - *cabinetmaker* (161-162)

Lesson Review:

1. What did a craftsman provide for his apprentices? *room and board, training in his trade, and instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic* (159)
2. What kind of craftsman made metal objects, mostly from iron and also from steel? *blacksmith* (159)
3. Who is the most remembered colonial silversmith? *Paul Revere* (*The student might add Jr. Either way is okay.*) (160)
4. Why did King Louis XIII of France begin to wear a wig? *to cover his bald head* (163)
5. What did a teamster do? *A teamster drove a wagon with a team of horses and transported goods from town to town or from business to business.* (164)

Lesson 22

Timeline: 1608 - Samuel de Champlain leads an expedition into the Great Lakes region.

Student Workbook: *Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie* (order does not matter, 166)

1. New France - *The area of North America where the French settled and traded* (167)
2. René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle - *French explorer who sailed south to the Gulf of Mexico in 1682* (167)
3. Lake Superior - *Largest freshwater lake in the world* (168)
4. Ojibwe - *Native nation who lived along the shore of Lake Superior* (169)
5. Huron - *Name of a Great Lake and of the nation who taught the French to use snowshoes* (169)
6. Samuel de Champlain - *Explorer who founded Quebec City and the colony of New France* (167)
7. Michi-guma - *Ojibwe word that became the name of Lake Michigan* (170)
8. Lake Erie - *Warmest and shallowest Great Lake which also has the most varieties of fish* (170)
9. Lake Ontario - *Lake that empties into the St. Lawrence River* (170)
10. George Washington - *Virginia soldier who built Fort Necessity* (172)
11. French and Indian War - *War in North America that was part of what Europeans called the Seven Years' War* (172)
12. Marquette and Joliet - *The priest and the fur trader who sailed down the Mississippi River to Arkansas* (167)

Lesson Review:

1. List the five Great Lakes. *Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario* (166)
2. How much of the world's fresh water is in the Great Lakes? *20 percent* (166)
3. The first Europeans to explore the Great Lakes were from what country? *France* (167)
4. What native nation lived along the shore of Lake Superior? *Ojibwe* (169)
5. What waterfall lies between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario? *Niagara Falls* (170)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: alliance, area, rapids, bay, shallow.

Lesson 23

Timeline: 1542 - Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo becomes the first European to land in California.

Student Workbook: Top row: Yurok (175), Chinook (177), Chumash (177); **Second row:** Pomo (176), Russia (179), Tlingit (179); **Third row:** Great Britain (181), Kwakwaka'wakw (177), Spain (180); **Fourth row:** Haida (177), Chukchansi (176), Miwok (175)

Lesson Review:

1. California nations wove beautiful and intricate baskets. How did they use them? *containers, baby carriers, hats, game pieces* (176)
2. Which California nation lived in classes and built boats from planks? *Chumash* (176)
3. What did Northwest Coast nations carve to tell stories and record history? *totem poles* (177)
4. What Danish explorer working for the Russian czar landed in North America in 1741? *Vitus Bering* (179)
5. What Franciscan friar began building Spanish missions in California in 1769? *Junipero Serra* (180)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: chert, class, regalia, friar, mission.

Lesson 24

Timeline: 1773 - Sons of Liberty participate in the Boston Tea Party.

Student Workbook:

Royal Proclamation of 1763 - *Colonists can't move west of the Appalachian Mountains.* (183)

Sugar Act - *Colonists have to pay a tax on goods imported from countries other than Britain.* (183)

Currency Act - *The colonies can't mint their own money.* (183)

Quartering Act - *Colonists have to provide supplies and housing for British troops.* (183)

Stamp Act - *Colonists have to pay for stamps for printed documents.* (184)

Townshend Acts - *The British Parliament can make laws for colonists and require them to pay taxes* (184)

Coercive Acts - *Boston merchants can't export or import products.* (186)

Lesson Review:

1. What did King George III issue that stated that Americans could not settle beyond the

Appalachian Mountains? *Royal Proclamation of 1763* (183)

2. Boston citizens condemned taxation without what? *representation* (183)
3. What did the Stamp Act require colonists to do? *purchase government stamps to put on printed documents or purchase paper with stamps already printed on it* (184)
4. Who was the African American man who was the first person to die in the Boston Massacre? *Crispus Attucks* (185)
5. What group of Boston protestors dumped British tea into Boston Harbor during the Boston Tea Party? *Sons of Liberty* (186)

Vocabulary:

1. I am thankful that Senator Smith will now represent the people of my state in the U.S. Senate.
2. The president issued a proclamation declaring next Sunday a national day of prayer.
3. Mom told me not to harass the ducks when we go to the duck pond.
4. I keep my currency in my wallet.
5. My dad would like for the U.S. Congress to repeal the income tax.

Lesson 25

Timeline: 1753 - Benjamin Franklin becomes postmaster general for the 13 colonies.

Student Workbook: I was born in Boston. (192) I had nine brothers and sisters. I loved to read when I was a boy, but I didn't do well at arithmetic. I invented wooden (193) hand paddles to help me swim. I learned how to be a printer. (193) I wrote and sold ballads (193) when I was a boy.

When I was 18 years old, I went to London (193), England, to learn about printing. I came to Philadelphia and opened my own print shop. I married Deborah Read. I founded a library (194) and a volunteer fire (194) department in Philadelphia. I published *Poor Richard's Almanack* (194) for 26 years. I invented the Franklin stove. (194) I organized a fire insurance company that is still in existence. I experimented with electricity. (195)

I went to London, England, to represent the interests of Pennsylvania. (196) I invented the glass

armonica (196) while I was there. I came back to Philadelphia for two years before returning to London to help the colonies. The colonies met in a Continental *Congress*. (196) My wife, Deborah, died while I was gone. While I was on my way home, the first battles of the American Revolution occurred at *Lexington* (197) and *Concord* (197), Massachusetts. When I returned to America, I moved back into my house and lived there with my daughter, Sarah, and her family. I also became a member of the *Second* (197) Continental Congress. I was the oldest delegate.

Lesson Review:

1. What popular work did Benjamin Franklin publish for 26 years? *Poor Richard's Almanack* (194)
2. What dangerous thing is Franklin doing in the top picture on page 195? *experimenting with electricity* (195)
3. What group met in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia in 1774? *First Continental Congress* (196)
4. In what two towns did the first battles of the American Revolution take place? *Lexington and Concord* (197)
5. Who did the Second Continental Congress choose to be the commander in chief of the Continental Army? *George Washington* (197)

Unit 5 Test

1. A craftsman provided room and board, training, and instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic for his *b. apprentices* (159)
2. A teamster transported goods from town to town, using a *c. wagon and team of horses* (164)
3. The Great Lakes contain about 20 percent of the world's *a. fresh water* (166)
4. The five Great Lakes include Lakes *c. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario* (166)
5. Northwest Coast nations used totem poles for *c. telling stories & recording history* (177)
6. The Franciscan friar who built Spanish missions in California was *b. Junipero Serra* (180)
7. Boston citizens condemned taxation without *a. representation* (183)
8. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 stated that Americans could not settle beyond the *c. Appalachian Mountains* (183)
9. The first battles of the American Revolution were in *b. Lexington & Concord* (197)
10. The man the Second Continental Congress chose to be the commander in chief of the Continental Army was *a. George Washington* (197)

Growing Up Dakota

Literature Questions

1. What were Charles Eastman's two different names when he was a child and what did they mean? *Hakādah, the pitiful last* (2) *Ohiyesa, the winner* (67) What had just happened when the medicine man changed his name? *a ballgame* (67) Why did Ohiyesa change his name to Charles Alexander Eastman? *his father told him to* (vii)
2. Who took care of Ohiyesa while he was growing up? *His grandmother; student might also write her name, Uncheedah, but it is not necessary* (70, 74) Who was Ohiyesa's main teacher while he was growing up? *his uncle; student might also write his name, White Footprint, but it is not necessary* (28, 41) Why did Ohiyesa's parents not take care of him? *Ohiyesa's mother died when he was a baby. (70) His father got separated from the rest of the family after conflict with American soldiers, and a man who was half-native and half-white betrayed him. (14)*
3. What did Ohiyesa do for fun with other boys? *Answers will vary.*
4. What did Ohiyesa's people do at a sugar camp? *make maple sugar* (15) What did they later harvest from canoes? *wild rice* (114)
5. What did Charles Eastman's (Ohiyesa's) father do each morning? *read the Bible and sing a stanza of a hymn* (141) What did his father tell him about Jesus? *That Jesus was the son of God who came to earth to save sinners, and that it was because of Jesus that his father had come looking for him* (141) How did Charles Eastman feel about what his father told him about Jesus? *It made a deep impression on his mind. (141)*

Unit 6

Lesson 26

Timeline: 1775 - Patrick Henry declares, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Student Workbook:

1. Valley Forge - Town northwest of Philadelphia (200)
2. Patriots - Colonists ready to fight for their rights (200)
3. Loyalists or Tories - Colonists who supported Great Britain (200)
4. Patrick Henry - Said: "Give me liberty or give me death!" (200)
5. Thomas Paine - Author of Common Sense (201)
6. Thomas Jefferson - Main author of the Declaration of Independence (201)
7. East River - Continentals crossed this after Battle of Long Island (202)
8. Nathan Hale - Regretted he had but one life to lose for his country (202)
9. Benjamin Franklin - Traveled to France to get aid for the United States (202)
10. Hessians - German soldiers Great Britain hired to fight Patriots (203)
11. John Adams - Proposed the idea of the Stars and Stripes flag (203)
12. Lafayette - Young French soldier who came to America to help (204)
13. Vermont - Home of the Green Mountain Boys (204)
14. Saratoga - The second battle here was the turning point of the American Revolution (205)
15. Martha Washington - She came to Valley Forge to help her husband. (206)
16. Von Steuben - Prussian officer who trained troops at Valley Forge (207)

Lesson Review:

1. When did the Continental Congress adopt the Declaration of Independence? July 4, 1776 (201)
2. Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence? Thomas Jefferson (201)
3. Look at the painting at the top of page 203. Who is in the painting? George Washington

and his troops (203) What are they doing? crossing the Delaware River (203) What day is it? Christmas Day, 1776 (203)

4. Describe the new flag that John Adams proposed to the Continental Congress. Answers will vary but should include this information: 13 stripes of red and white and 13 white stars on a blue field. (203)
5. Where did General Washington and his troops spend the cold winter of 1777-1778? Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (206)

Lesson 27

Timeline: 1777 - Congress adopts the Stars and Stripes flag.

Student Workbook: Left Column: Wayne (216), West Point (210), Charleston (212), Jones (209), Benedict Arnold (212), Andrew Jackson (213); **Middle Column:** France (208), Quincy (208), Lee (199, 210), camp followers (210), "the West" (211), Kościuszko (217); **Right column:** George Washington (209), Clark (211), Horse (212), Greene (216), Cahokia (211), Overmountain Men (213)

Lesson Review:

1. What European country did Benjamin Franklin help convince to come to the aid of the United States? France (208)
2. What Continental Navy officer said, "I have not yet begun to fight"? John Paul Jones (209)
3. What Continental fortification along the Hudson River was never conquered by the British? West Point (210)
4. Who was the Kentucky settler who led his men against British forces at Fort Sackville in "the West"? George Rogers Clark (211)
5. What group of backwoodsmen gathered in Sycamore Shoals and crossed the Appalachian Mountains to win the Battle of Kings Mountain? Overmountain Men (213)

Lesson 28

Timeline: 1829 - The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal opens.

Student Workbook:

W A R S H I P S Y B E E L S
 W C O R N W A L L I S
 A R T
 C H E S A P E A K E T R E A T Y
 H T L E C
 I O W E A P O N S H
 H E N R Y W T A
 G N R E E F S U R
 B T S H A D L
 A R O C H A M B E A U R E
 Y N C R A B Y S

Lesson Review:

1. Where did General Cornwallis and his British troops surrender to General Washington and his Continentals? *Yorktown (219)*
2. What agreement did the Confederation Congress ratify that officially ended the American Revolution? *Treaty of Paris (220)*
3. What is an estuary? *a coastal area where salt water from an ocean mixes with fresh water from rivers (220)* What is the largest estuary in America? *Chesapeake Bay (220)*
4. Land from what three states makes up the Delmarva Peninsula? *Delaware, Maryland, Virginia (221)*
5. What did Continental soldiers at Valley Forge call the shad? *savior fish (222)*

Vocabulary: Student should write each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: sea nettle, oystercatcher, terrapin, elver, muskrat.

Lesson 29

Timeline: 1870 - William Canby publishes the story of his grandmother Betsy Ross making the first American flag.

Student Workbook: Student will follow directions to examine the sampler and draw a frame for it.

Lesson Review:

1. Where did General George Washington go after he resigned as commander of the Continental Army? *Mount Vernon (226)*

2. In the late 1700s, what did people use to stuff their mattresses? *moss, straw, dried corn husks, wheat chaff, or feathers (227)*
3. What is a quilt? *two layers of fabric stitched together with padding in between (227)* Colonists of what two nationalities brought quilting traditions to America? *Dutch and English (227)*
4. In the late 1700s, what materials did people use to make candles? *tallow from sheep or beef fat, candle wicks of flax or cotton (228)* If they used a candle mold, what kind of metal was it made of? *tin (228)*
5. What did many American women stop buying in the years before the American Revolution? *English fabric (231)* What group of women spun yarn to help the cause of the American Revolution? *Daughters of Liberty (231)* According to William Canby, who made the first Stars and Stripes? *Betsy Ross (231)*

Lesson 30

Timeline: 1747 - The College of New Jersey (later called Princeton University) begins classes to train ministers.

Student Workbook: I was born in 1723 in Scotland. (236) My father was a minister in the Church (236) of Scotland. By age four, I could read the Bible. (236)

By the time I was born, England and Scotland had joined together to form the Kingdom of Great Britain. (236) Most Scottish people resented this. The Scottish leader known as Bonnie Prince Charlie led an uprising against the English. When I went to watch a battle (237) the Bonnie Prince captured me and imprisoned me in the castle (237) of Doune. I escaped out a window. (237)

In 1748 I married (237) Elizabeth Montgomery. During the Great Awakening (237), nine Presbyterians founded the College of New Jersey, later called Princeton. (237) In 1768 Elizabeth and I brought our five children to America where I became president (237) of the college. I taught five subjects and preached (238) twice on Sunday.

In 1776 I became a delegate to the Continental Congress. (238) I got to Philadelphia just three

days before the Congress adopted the Declaration (238) of Independence. (238) We signed (236) the document in mid-August. I was the only minister (236) who signed it.

When British troops (238) marched toward Princeton during the American Revolution, I sent the students (238) home. Both British and American troops used the college's Nassau Hall during the war. After the war, the Confederation Congress moved from Philadelphia to Nassau Hall. It met there for a few months during 1783.

My wife Elizabeth died in 1789. I married Anne Marshall Dill. We had two children. (240) I remained president of Princeton for the rest of my life.

Lesson Review:

1. Who was the only college president to sign the Declaration of Independence? *John Witherspoon* (236)
2. Witherspoon came to New Jersey from where? *Scotland* (237)
3. Who was the lawyer who helped to convince him to come? *Richard Stockton* (237) Who was the physician who helped to convince him to come? *Dr. Benjamin Rush* (237)
4. What group met at Princeton's Nassau Hall in the summer of 1783? *Confederation Congress* (239)
5. What is the name of the painting depicted on the postage stamp on page 239? *George Washington at the Battle of Princeton* (239) Who painted it? *Charles Willson Peale* (239)

Vocabulary: Student writes a sentence using each of these words: sacred, honor, sympathetic, priority, independence.

Unit 6 Test

1. Main author of the Declaration of Independence - *Thomas Jefferson* (201)
2. Where Washington and his troops spent the winter of 1777-1778 - *Valley Forge* (206)
3. European country that helped Americans in the Revolution - *France* (208)
4. Led American forces in "the West" - *George Rogers Clark* (211)

5. Where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington - *Yorktown* (219)
6. Largest estuary in America - *Chesapeake Bay* (220)
7. Home of George Washington - *Mount Vernon* (226)
8. Made the first Stars and Stripes - *Betsy Ross* (231)
9. College president who signed the Declaration of Independence - *John Witherspoon* (236)
10. Painted *George Washington at the Battle of Princeton* - *Charles Willson Peale* (239)

Unit 7

Lesson 31

Timeline: 1793 - George Washington lays the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol building.

Student Workbook: After the student fills in the blanks, he colors the names of the three branches of the federal government at the bottom of the page.

First President George Washington (245, 249); Chief Justice of the Supreme Court John Jay (246); Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson (246); Secretary of War Henry Knox (246); Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton (246)

Though the Articles (242) of Confederation were weak, the Confederation Congress was able to pass the Northwest Ordinance. (242) It described how areas in the Northwest (242) Territory could become states.

In 1787, 55 delegates (243) met to make the Articles of Confederation more effective. They decided to write (243) a new constitution. George Washington served as the president of this Constitutional Convention. (243) The delegates decided to have three branches (243) of government. In September 39 of the 55 delegates signed the United States Constitution. (244) Delegates decided that it would go into effect when nine (245) states ratified it.

In 1789 New York City became the first capital (245) of the United States. The capital moved to Philadelphia (247) in 1790.

Lesson Review:

1. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established the Northwest Territory. The ordinance described how areas there would become *states* and declared that they would be *equal* with the original 13. It stated that citizens would have *religious* freedom, that native nations would be treated *fairly*, and that slavery would be *illegal* there. (242-243)
2. What document is the supreme law of the United States of America? *United States Constitution* (244) When was it signed? *September 17, 1787* (244) What are the first ten amendments called? *Bill of Rights* (246)
3. Who was elected as the first president of the United States? *George Washington* (245) What words did he add to the presidential oath? "*So help me God*" (245)
4. What two cities served as the first two U.S. capitals? *New York City* (245) and *Philadelphia* (247)
5. Maryland and Virginia gave land to create a permanent U.S. capital along the Potomac River. What is the name of that district? *District of Columbia* (247) What is the name of the city that was built inside the district? *Washington* (247)

Lesson 32

Timeline: 1800 - John Adams is the first president to live in the President's House.

Student Workbook: I was born in Weymouth, *Massachusetts* (250), in 1744. My parents were William and Elizabeth Quincy Smith. Father was a minister. When I was a girl, I visited poor families with Mother. We took them *food* (250), clothes, and firewood. I was homeschooled and read many books in Father's *library* (250) and in my *Grandfather* (250) Quincy's library.

I married John Adams when I was almost 20 years old. John and I lived in *Braintree* (251), about five miles away from my childhood home. The daffodils in the photo above are in front of a wall that stands between the home where John was born and our first home, which is next door. We named our first child Abigail, but called her Nabby. We named our second child John Quincy. We lived in *Boston* (251) twice while John worked

there as a lawyer. Our son, Charles, was born in Boston, and our son, Thomas, was born in Braintree. After the Boston *Tea* (251) Party, we decided it was safer to live in Braintree.

John and I spent many difficult years away from each other while we served our country, but we stayed close and in love. During our courtship and marriage, we wrote each other over 1,100 *letters*. (251) John was in Philadelphia during the Battle of *Bunker* (252) Hill. Our son John Quincy and I watched it from a hill near our home. When John helped to write the Declaration of *Independence* (252), I encouraged him to "remember the *ladies*" (252) and told him that I thought enslaved people should be set *free*. (252) During the American Revolution, I helped to make bullets and gave *shelter* (252) to soldiers and to war refugees.

John spent several years as a *diplomat* (252-253) in Europe. I joined him when he served as the American *ambassador* (253) to Great Britain after the Revolution. John was elected as the first U.S. *vice* (254) president and the *second* (254) U.S. president. John and I were the first president and first *lady* (255) to live in the new President's House in *Washington* (255), D.C. We spent our retirement back in Braintree, where we had begun our lives together. By then the name had been changed to *Quincy* (254) in honor of my mother's family.

Lesson Review:

1. How was Abigail Adams educated? *Her mother taught her at home. She read books from her father's and grandfather's libraries.* (250)
2. John and Abigail Adams left over 1,100 *letters* that they wrote to one another over their lifetimes. (251)
3. What battle did Abigail and John Quincy watch from near their home? *Battle of Bunker Hill* (252) How did Abigail help the Revolutionary War effort? *making bullets and providing shelter for soldiers and war refugees* (252)
4. List three objects illustrated in this lesson that belonged to Abigail Adams. *Student writes three of these four items: locket, sampler, fan, possibly bullet mold.* (250-256)
5. What was Abigail Adams' family relationship to the second president? *wife* (256) What was

her family relationship to the sixth president?
mother (256)

Lesson 33

Timeline: 1753 - Workers hang the Liberty Bell in the Philadelphia State House (now Independence Hall).

Student Workbook:

1. William Penn - *Founder of the City of Brotherly Love (258)*
2. Philadelphia - *The Birthplace of the Nation (258)*
3. Independence Hall - *The Constitution was signed here. (259)*
4. Liberty Bell - *Hidden during the American Revolution (260)*
5. Christ Church - *Colonial church built between 1727 and 1754 (260)*
6. Bill of Rights - *Ten Amendments adopted in Congress Hall (260)*
7. Lower House - *U.S. House of Representatives (260)*
8. Upper House - *U.S. Senate (260)*
9. First Bank of the U.S. - *Oldest bank building in the United States (261)*
10. Stars and Stripes - *Flag discussed in the Betsy Ross House (262)*
11. Rising Sun Chair - *Seat where George Washington sat during the Constitutional Convention (259)*
12. Words on the seal of Pennsylvania Hospital - *"Take care of him and I will repay thee." (263)*

Lesson Review:

1. The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed in what city? *Philadelphia (259)* In what building were they signed? *Independence Hall (259)*
2. Why did Patriots hide the Liberty Bell in 1777? *So the British would not melt it down to make ammunition (260)*
3. Why do Americans call the House of Representatives the Lower House and the Senate the Upper House? *The House of Representatives met on the lower floor of Congress Hall in Philadelphia and the Senate met on the upper floor. (260)*
4. Many of Philadelphia's historic sites are in what park? *Independence Historical Park (260-262)*

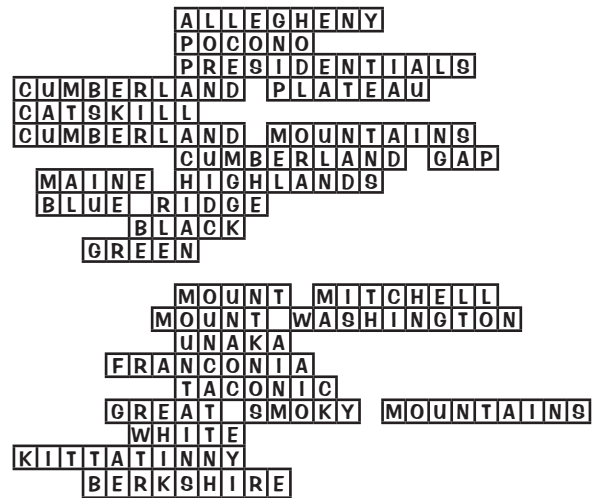
5. What Bible quote did the founders of America's first hospital choose to put on its seal? *"Take care of him and I will repay thee." (263)*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: cobblestone, peal, publicly, architecture, gallery.

Lesson 34

Timeline: 1775 - Daniel Boone and others build the Wilderness Road.

Student Workbook:



Student colors the names of the 14th through 16th states.

Lesson Review:

1. What wild foods do residents of the Maine Highlands pick? *wild blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, and fern fiddleheads (267)*
2. What mountain range in the Central Appalachians has rich coal deposits? *Alleghenies (268)*
3. What is the tallest peak east of the Black Hills of South Dakota? *Mount Mitchell (268)*
4. Why do the Great Smoky Mountains look smoky? *The vegetation releases water vapor and natural oils. (268)*
5. Look at the birds on page 270. Write the names of five of them. *Answers will vary but may include: black-throated green warbler, black-and-white warbler, hermit thrush, red-eyed vireo, chestnut-sided warbler, scarlet tanager, Canada warbler, black-throated blue warbler, pileated woodpecker, golden-winged warbler, blue-headed vireo, ovenbird, barred owl, common yellowthroat, ruffed grouse. (270)*

Vocabulary:

1. I peeked out the window in the early morning and saw a *haze* over the river.
2. My 6th grade math book has more *complex* problems than the one I had in 5th grade.
3. Fern fiddleheads are a *delicacy* native nations enjoyed.
4. My brother thought that learning to drive would be quick and easy, but he has learned that it is a long *process*.
5. My garden is more *diverse* since I planted 20 new kinds of flowers.

Lesson 35

Timeline: 1782 - British soldiers and native nation warriors attack Kentucky militiamen in the Battle of Blue Licks.

Student Workbook: Left column: *Wilderness* (275), *long hunter* (274), *Warrior's Path* (274), *Robertson* (277), *Nashville* (278); **Middle column:** *hunting ground* (274), *furs* (274), *Cumberland Gap* (274), *Timothy* (276), *Pierre* (276); **Right column:** *Daniel Boone* (280), *militia* (275), *Blue Licks* (275), *Rachel* (277), *George Rogers* (277)

Lesson Review:

1. Daniel Boone expanded the *Warrior's Path* to build the *Wilderness Road* through Cumberland Gap. (274)
2. What two settlements did Daniel Boone establish in Kentucky? *Boonesborough*, *Boone's Station* (275)
3. Ten months after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, a battle took place between British soldiers and native nation warriors on one side and Kentucky militiamen on the other. What is the name of that battle? *Battle of Blue Licks* (275)
4. James Robertson and those he led reached the place that would one day be Nashville on the same day that Daniel Boone established Boone's Station. What day was that? *Christmas Day, 1779* (277-278)
5. Who was the French Canadian who established a fur trading operation at French Lick and later became a permanent resident of Nashville? *Timothy Demonbreun* (276, 278)

Vocabulary: Student writes a sentence using each of these words: expedition, militia, interpreter, immigrant, treacherous.

Unit 7 Test

1. The supreme law of the United States is the United States *Constitution*. (244) The first ten amendments to it are called the *Bill of Rights*. (246)
2. The first U.S. president was *Washington*. (245) The first capital was in *New York City*. (245)
3. *Abigail Adams* (256) was both the wife of a president and the mother of a president. She and her husband wrote 1,100 *letters* (251) to each other.
4. The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed in *Independence Hall* (259) in the city of *Philadelphia*. (259)
5. The U.S. House of Representatives is called the *Lower House* (260) and the U.S. Senate is called the *Upper House* (260) because of where they met in Congress Hall in Philadelphia.
6. Patriots hid the Liberty Bell during the American Revolution so that the *British* (260) wouldn't melt it down to make *ammunition*. (260)
7. The Great Smoky Mountains look smoky because the vegetation releases water *vapor* (268) and natural *oils*. (268)
8. The tallest *peak* (268) east of the Black Hills is *Mount Mitchell*. (268)
9. Daniel Boone expanded the *Warrior's Path* (274) to build the *Wilderness Road* (274) through Cumberland Gap.
10. *Boone's Station*, (278) Kentucky, and the settlement that later became *Nashville*, (278) Tennessee, were both founded on Christmas Day, 1779.

Amos Fortune, Free Man**Literature Questions**

1. How did Amos Fortune learn to read? *Amos attended the school for children which Mistress Copeland held in her kitchen, along with her children and other African American children who*

lived nearby. Roxanna Copeland also helped him. (40-41)

- Who did Amos look for among the enslaved people he saw? *his sister Ath-mun (50)*
- How did Amos learn the tanning trade? *Amos learned tanning from Ichabod Richardson. (54)*
- What did Amos do for Lily, Lydia, and Violet? *Amos purchased their freedom and married each of them in turn. (73, 75-76, 90-91)*
- Why do you think Amos was able to fulfill his dream of having a family and a farm, and gain the respect of others? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 8

Lesson 36

Timeline: 1804 - Sacagawea joins the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Student Workbook:

- Thomas Jefferson - *3rd president of the United States (282, 289)*
- Mississippi River - *Western boundary of the U.S. in 1800 (283)*
- Louisiana Territory - *Western land the U.S. purchased in 1803 (283)*
- Meriwether Lewis - *Leader of expedition to explore Louisiana Territory (284)*
- William Clark - *Assistant to Meriwether Lewis (284)*
- Corps of Discovery - *Group of 33 men who left on the Voyage of Discovery (285)*
- St. Charles, Missouri - *City from which the Corps of Discovery set out (285)*
- York - *Enslaved Corps member who impressed native nations (285-286)*
- Big Muddy - *Missouri River (285)*
- Oto & Missouria - *Native nations who met Corps on August 2, 1804 (286)*
- Fort Mandan - *Fort that the Corps built across from a Mandan village (287)*
- Hidatsa - *Nation who shared information about a waterfall (287)*
- Sacagawea - *Shoshone that the Hidatsa had captured (287)*
- Jean Baptiste - *Baby of Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau (287)*

Student colors the name of the 17th state.

Lesson Review:

- The British Navy sometimes captured Americans and required them to work on British ships. What is this practice called? *impressment (283)*
- Which country sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States? *France (283)* Who was their leader? *Napoleon (283)* How much did the United States pay per acre? *three cents (283)*
- Who did Jefferson choose to explore the Louisiana Purchase? *Meriwether Lewis (284)* Who did that man choose as his assistant? *William Clark (284)* What did President Jefferson call the venture that they led? *Corps of Discovery (284)*
- What rumors had the Corps members heard about native nations they might encounter? *They might meet giants who were warlike and cruel. (286)* How many nations did the Corps eventually encounter, many of whom gave them valuable assistance? *over 50 (286)*
- With which nations did the Corps spend their first winter? *Mandan, Hidatsa (287)* Who was the Shoshone woman who became their interpreter and guide? *Sacagawea (287)*

Lesson 37

Timeline: 1805 - Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery reach the Pacific Ocean.

Student Workbook:

C J E F F E R S O N C O L U M B I A
L O A C H I N O O K
I R C A
F A L L S K M A N D A N W I N T E R
F S G Y
S H O S H O N E G A T E S O
T W N N
O N E Z P E R C E E A P A C I F I C
B C A M E A H W A I T K C L A T S O P
Y S T . L O U I S E
B I T T E R R O O T W A L L A W A L L A

Lesson Review:

- What bird helps the survival of whitebark pine trees? *Clark's nutcracker (294)* How many seeds can the bird bury in one season? *33,000 (294)*

- Who was Cameahwait? *Answer can be either Sacagawea's brother or chief of the Shoshone village (294)*
- The Shoshone guide, Old Toby, led the Corps through what mountain range? *Bitterroot Mountains (294)*
- What did the Corps name the fort they built when they arrived at their destination? *Fort Clatsop (295)* Who voted on where to build the fort? *everyone, including York and Sacagawea (295)*
- What did people from St. Louis do when the Corps got back there? *One thousand people greeted them from the bank of the Mississippi River. (296)* How long had they been gone? *over two years (296)*

Lesson 38

Timeline: 1908 - Edward S. Curtis photographs the Hidatsa man, Long Time Dog.

Student Workbook: Student creates a scene on the Great Plains.

Lesson Review:

- When Spanish conquistadors under Coronado prepared to explore north of the pueblos of the Southwest, a captured member of a native nation told them about a "sea of grass." What do we call this region today? *Great Plains (298)*
- Members of what native nation carried William Clark into their village on a fancy bison robe? *Yankton Sioux (300)*
- List four interesting names of members of native nations who are pictured in the paintings and photographs in the lesson. *Answers will vary. (300-303)*
- How many prairie dogs once lived in burrows beneath the Great Plains? *five billion (304)*
- Plains nations boiled bison hooves to make glue. They made shields from bison humps. Hidatsa made sleds from bison ribs. The Sioux wove ropes from bison tail fur. The Sioux made spoons from their horns. (304)

Vocabulary:

- Mom felt tense when the guests arrived two hours early.

- While walking through the plaza, we saw street performers and vendors selling produce.
- Sometimes my mother gives me oral instructions and sometimes she writes them down.
- The tomato plant did not have the high yield that the catalog had promised.
- My second grade math book was my first time to encounter the multiplication table.

Lesson 39

Timeline: 1806 - Leaders from the Arikara, Missouriia, Oto, and Yankton Sioux Nations visit President Jefferson.

Student Workbook: First row: halo (307), bull boat (308), earth lodges (308); **Second row:** bride (310), Ute (312), bark (312); **Third row:** elk hide (311), drum (309), cradleboard (309); **Fourth row:** trailer (306-307), tipis (307), travois (307)

Lesson Review:

- This lesson pictures a Crow man in a halo warbonnet and two Sioux chiefs in trailer warbonnets. (306-307)
- What is a tepee made of? *wooden poles and tanned bison skin (307)*
- Among the Hidatsa, who built the earth lodges? *women (308)* What are earth lodges made of? *cottonwood trees, willow branches, dry prairie grass, and sod (308)*
- What did Walla Walla Chief Yelleppit give to William Clark? *white horse (309)* What did Clark give to him? *his sword, ammunition, trinkets (309)*
- Why did other nations call the Salish Flatheads? *They did not compress their children's heads like some other Plateau nations did. (310)*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: turban, travois, corral, bitterroot, camas.

Lesson 40

Timeline: 1828 - Noah Webster publishes his complete dictionary.

Student Workbook: From top to bottom:

Americans (315), Blue (315), copyright (316), dictionary (316), England (316), flute (315), grammar (315), Hartford (315), Institute (315), Jesus (317), knowledge (318), Lafayette (315), meeting (317), Noah (314), Old Irish (316), patriotic (316), quotations (318), Rebecca (316), skunk (315), tuition (317), understand (316), volumes (315), Washington (316), textbooks (315), Yale (315), seized (316)

Lesson Review:

- Noah Webster wanted Americans to have their own textbooks. He didn't want students to be dependent on textbooks from England. He thought books in American schools should contain American words, such as *skunk*, *hickory*, and *chowder*. (315)
- What was the name of Webster's spelling book? *The Blue-Backed Speller* (315)
- America had no national laws that protected authors. Webster worked for fair copyright laws. (316)
- When Webster finished his book, American Dictionary of the English Language, in 1828, he was 70 years old and had defined 70,000 words. (316)
- Noah Webster attended an evangelistic meeting during the Second Great Awakening and experienced a religious conversion. (317)

Unit 8 Test

- What country sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States? *c. France* (283)
- With which nations did the Corps spend their first winter? *a. Mandan & Hidatsa* (287)
- Old Toby led the Corps of Discovery through what mountains? *b. Bitterroots* (294)
- What bird helps the whitebark pine tree survive? *c. Clark's nutcracker* (294)
- What region located within the Louisiana Purchase contains the "sea of grass"? *a. Great Plains* (298)
- Plains nations made glue, shields, sleds, ropes, and spoons from parts of what animal? *c. bison* (304)
- What types of warbonnets did men of some Plains nations wear? *b. halo & trailer* (306-307)

- What are two types of homes that nations living in the Great Plains built? *a. earth lodge & tepee* (307-308)
- Webster wanted American students to have textbooks that contained what? *c. American words* (315)
- How many words did Noah Webster define in American Dictionary of the English Language? *b. 70,000* (316)

Unit 9

Lesson 41

Timeline: 1814 - British forces invade Washington, D.C., burning the White House and the Capitol.

Student Workbook:

- William Clark - *Territorial governor of Missouri* (320)
- Tecumseh - *Shawnee leader who tried to unite native nations* (321)
- Tenskwatawa - *Called "The Prophet," brother of Tecumseh* (321)
- William Henry Harrison - *American general at the Battle of Tippecanoe* (321)
- James Madison - *4th president; served during the War of 1812* (320-321)
- Captain James Lawrence - *Said, "Don't give up the ship!"* (322)
- Dolley Madison - *First lady who helped save Washington's portrait* (323)
- Paul Jennings - *Enslaved person who helped save Washington's portrait* (323)
- Francis Scott Key - *Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner"* (323)
- General Andrew Jackson - *Old Hickory, hero of the Battle of New Orleans* (324)
- Henry Clay - *Helped J. Q. Adams negotiate the Treaty of Ghent* (324)
- James Monroe - *5th president; announced the Monroe Doctrine* (325)
- Members of Congress - *Worked out the Missouri Compromise* (325)
- John Quincy Adams - *6th president; chosen by House of Representatives* (326)

Student colors the names of the 18th through 24th states.

Lesson Review:

1. What two buildings in Washington, D.C., did the British burn during the War of 1812? *White House, U.S. Capitol* (323) Who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner"? *Francis Scott Key* (323) What fort in Baltimore were the British attacking while he wrote that poem? *Fort McHenry* (323)
2. What general was known as Old Hickory? *Andrew Jackson* (324) What War of 1812 battle made him a national hero? *Battle of New Orleans* (324)
3. Congress worked out the Missouri *Compromise*, which allowed *Maine* to enter the Union as a non-slave state in 1820 and *Missouri* to enter as a slave state in 1821. (325)
4. President Monroe announced in 1823 that European nations should not try to start new colonies or take back any colonies in the Western Hemisphere. What is this policy called? *Monroe Doctrine* (325)
5. Who won the most electoral votes in the presidential election of 1824? *Andrew Jackson* (326) Did he receive a majority? *no* (326) Who did the U.S. House of Representatives choose to be the next president? *John Quincy Adams* (326)

Lesson 42

Timeline: 1816 - Guides lead tourists through Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Student Workbook: **Left column:** *Stephen Bishop* (332), *saltpeter* (332), *cave shrimp* (331), *cave bacon* (330); **Middle column:** *Nick Bransford* (333), *stalactites* (330), *stalagmites* (330), *cave crayfish* (331); **Right column:** *Matt Bransford* (333), *tuberculosis* (334), *cave cricket* (331), *column* (330)

Lesson Review:

1. What is the longest known cave system in the world? *Mammoth Cave* (328) This cave system has stalactites and stalagmites. Which one hangs from the ceiling? *stalactite* (329)
2. What substance produced at Mammoth Cave was used to fight the War of 1812? *saltpeter* (331) Who mined and produced this substance? *about 70 enslaved people* (331)

3. Who was the enslaved guide who explored many unknown places in Mammoth Cave including the Bottomless Pit? *Stephen Bishop* (332)
4. According to tradition, how did Mammoth Cave guide Nick Bransford purchase his freedom from slavery? *selling the cave's eyeless fish to tourists* (333)
5. Mammoth Cave has two international designations. What are they? *World Heritage Site, International Biosphere Reserve* (333)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: ecosystem, sinkhole, pipeline, leach, climate.

Lesson 43

Timeline: 1825 - The Erie Canal in New York opens for traffic.

Student Workbook:

1. Buffalo, New York, is on the shore of Lake *Erie*. (337)
2. Clinton served as the mayor of New York *City*. (337)
3. Clinton later served as the governor of the State of New *York*. (337)
4. Some people who didn't like the idea of a canal called it Clinton's *Ditch*. (337)
5. The number of New Yorkers chosen to lead the Erie Canal project was *four*. (337)
6. One of them was a *schoolteacher*. (337)
7. Three of them were *judges*. (337)
8. Construction on the canal began in the city of *Utica*. (337)
9. From Utica, workers went west to Buffalo and east to *Albany*. (337)
10. Workers hauled away almost 1 1/2 million cubic yards of rock at *Deep Cut*. (338)
11. Governor Clinton dedicated the Erie Canal in *1825*. (338)
12. He called the water from Lake Erie poured into the Atlantic the Marriage of the *Waters*. (338)
13. The price for shipping a ton by road was \$100; the price on the canal was *\$10*. (339)

14. At first boats on the canal traveled by the power of mules. (339)
15. New York City became the busiest port in the United States. (339)

Lesson Review:

1. Why are some roads called turnpikes? *When travelers paid the required toll, an attendant turned a pike or stake, which allowed the traveler onto the road* (336)
2. Who was the New York mayor who suggested building the Erie Canal? *DeWitt Clinton* (337)
3. When Governor Clinton emptied two containers of water from Lake Erie into the Atlantic Ocean what did he call this? *Marriage of the Waters* (338)
4. How long was the trip from Albany to Buffalo by stagecoach? *two weeks* (339) How long was the trip on the canal? *five days* (339)
5. What animals walked beside the canal pulling barges? *mules* (339)

Lesson 44

Timeline: 1821 - Sequoyah completes the Cherokee syllabary.

Student Workbook:

Tennessee - The place where I was born became a part of this state. (344)

Cherokee - I was a member of this native nation. (344)

Paint - My mother was a member of this clan. (344)

Wut-teh - This was the name of my mother. (344)

Gist - This was the last name of my father. (344)

fur trader - This was my father's occupation. (344)

dairy cows - I learned how to raise these on my mother's farm. (344)

horses - I also learned how to train these. (344)

talking leaves - My nation called the writing of our English-speaking neighbors this. (345)

Andrew Jackson - I was a part of a militia under this general. (345)

syllables - I learned that our language was made of 85 of these. (345)

A-Yo-Ka - This is the name of my daughter who learned how to write my symbols. (346)

1825 - This is the year the Cherokee Nation adopted my syllabary. (346)

silver medal - My people gave me this as a gift. (346)

Cherokee Phoenix - My nation began this newspaper. (347)

John Quincy Adams - I went to Washington, D.C., while he was president. (348)

Charles Bird King - He painted my portrait shown above. (348)

gospel - My syllabary helped to spread this among the Cherokee people. (350)

Lesson Review:

1. What did the Cherokee call the writing of their English-speaking neighbors? *talking leaves* (345)
2. Sequoyah and other Cherokee joined a militia under the leadership of what American general? *Andrew Jackson* (345)
3. Why is Sequoyah's system of writing called a syllabary rather than an alphabet? *The symbols stand for syllables rather than letters.* (346)
4. What was the name of the Cherokee newspaper? *Cherokee Phoenix* (347)
5. Who painted the portrait of Sequoyah on page 348 and many other native nation leaders? *Charles Bird King* (348)

Vocabulary:

1. A person who speaks two languages is bilingual.
2. The evangelist gave the lady a tract at the ballgame.
3. Sometimes people experience ridicule for being different or for standing up for what is right.
4. My grandfather receives a pension from the factory where he used to work.
5. A set of written characters that each represent a syllable of speech is a syllabary.

Lesson 45

Timeline: 1822 - William Ashley advertises for men to become fur trappers.

company begin to use in 1831? *steam-powered* (360)

5. President Jackson's second vice president was elected president after Jackson. What was his name? *Martin Van Buren* (361) What kind of problems did the country suffer during his presidency? *economic* (361)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: sparse, compromise, authorize, existence, inscribe.

Lesson 47

Timeline: 1835 - Residents near Assateague Island are penning ponies.

Student Workbook: Lake Islands: Madeline is the largest island in the *Apostle* (364) Island chain. Mackinac Island in Lake *Huron* (365) was a fur trading center. The largest U.S. island in the Great Lakes is Isle *Royale*. (365) The largest island in Vermont is in Lake *Champlain*. (365)

River Islands: The *Thousand* (366) Islands chain is in the St. Lawrence River, which is part of our border with Canada. Lewis and Clark visited Oregon's Sauvie Island, which is in the *Columbia* (366) River.

Islands Along the Atlantic Coast: A *barrier* (367) island is a long, sandy island that shields a coast from wind, waves, and storms. Birds stop at America's barrier islands as they migrate along the Atlantic *Flyway*. (367) The largest island in the continental United States is *Long* (367) Island in New York. Wild *ponies* (368) live on Assateague Island. The *Outer Banks* (368) is a barrier island chain off the coast of North Carolina. Enslaved people worked on rice plantations on the *Sea* (368) Islands during the Jacksonian Era. Sea turtles lay eggs on *Canaveral* (368) Island in Florida. The Florida *Keys* (368) lie off the tip of the Florida peninsula.

Islands Along the Gulf of Mexico: The U.S. government has built forts on some barrier islands in the *Gulf* (369) of Mexico. Ranchers began to raise cattle on *Padre* (369) Island during the Jacksonian Era. It is a paradise for bird watchers.

Islands Along the Pacific Coast: Members of the Chumash Nation once lived on the California

Channel (370) Islands. *Russians* (370) hunted seals on the Farallon Islands near San Francisco. *Oregon* (370) Islands National Wildlife Refuge has 1,853 islands. The *San Juan* (371) Islands are between Washington State and Canada.

Lesson Review:

1. Name the chain of 22 islands in Lake Superior. *Apostle Islands* (364) Members of what native nation lived there? *Ojibwe* (364) Name the chain of over 1,500 islands in the St. Lawrence River. *Thousand Islands* (366)
2. What is a barrier island? *a long, sandy island that shields a coast from wind, waves, and storms* (367)
3. What island is famous for its wild ponies? *Assateague Island* (368)
4. Which island off the Texas coast has the longest stretch of undeveloped barrier island seashore in the world? *Padre Island* (369) That island is a paradise for whom? *bird-watchers* (369)
5. The Chumash people lived in what island chain along the Pacific coastline? *California Channel Islands* (370)

Lesson 48

Timeline: 1724 - Franciscan missionaries begin to build a *convento* at what will later become the Alamo.

Student Workbook: Left column: *Davy Crockett* (374), *Texas* (375), *Santa Anna* (375), *Jim Bowie* (374); **Middle column:** *Catholic Church* (372), *republic* (373), *Texians* (373), *William B. Travis* (374); **Right column:** *Sam Houston* (374), *San Jacinto* (375), *Alamo* (375), *Stephen Austin* (373)

Lesson Review:

1. What European country controlled Mexico and lands in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas until the early 1800s? *Spain* (372)
2. For what purpose was the San Antonio de Valero mission built? *to convert members of native nations and to teach them skills* (372) When soldiers moved into the abandoned mission what did they call it? *the Alamo* (372)
3. Who continued his father's plan to form an American colony in Mexico? *Stephen Austin* (373)

4. What was the response of Lieutenant Colonel Travis when Santa Anna sent word that the Texians should surrender the Alamo? *He fired a cannonball. (374)*
5. The battle cry of Sam Houston's army at the Battle of San Jacinto was "Remember the Alamo!" What do you see as the meaning of this cry? *Answers will vary. (375)*

Vocabulary:

1. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the *Republic* for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.
2. The *cavalry* unit had to arrange a place to stable their horses.
3. Many missionaries worked to *convert* Native Americans to Christianity.
4. The newspaper reported rumors of a revolution to remove the *dictator* from office.
5. When they were off-duty, the soldiers relaxed in their *barracks*.

Lesson 49

Timeline: 1821 - John Jay becomes president of the American Bible Society.

Student Workbook:

1. Shortly after I was born, my family moved to *Rye, New York. (378)*
2. My ancestors were *Huguenots. (378)*
3. My mother taught me literature at *home. (378)*
4. When I was 23 years old, I became a *lawyer. (378)*
5. I got married in 1774. My wife's name was *Sarah. (379)*
6. In the First Continental Congress, I was a *delegate. (379)*
7. I was president of the Second Continental Congress. *(379)*
8. I served as an ambassador to *Spain. (379)*
9. With Franklin and Adams, I worked on the *Treaty of Paris. (379)*
10. With Hamilton and Madison, I wrote the *Federalist Papers. (379)*
11. I was the first chief justice of the *Supreme Court. (379)*
12. I later served New York State as its *governor. (380)*

13. In my retirement, I read to my family from the *Bible. (380)*
14. I was president of the New York Manumission Society. *(380)*
15. I helped to found the African Free School. *(381)*
16. I served the American Bible Society as its second *president. (381)*

Lesson Review:

1. How did John Jay serve his country the same year he got married? *as New York delegate in the First Continental Congress (379)*
2. What position did President George Washington choose John Jay to fill? *chief justice of the Supreme Court (379)*
3. John Jay was a founding member of the New York Manumission Society. What was the society's purpose? *ending slavery (380)* What school did he help to found? *African Free School (381)*
4. What was the purpose of the American Bible Society? *to provide people with Bibles (381)* Which ship's crew did the American Bible Society provide with Bibles as one of its first efforts? *USS John Adams (381)*
5. What is something you would like to do for the cause of Christ? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 50

Timeline: 1838 - The Trail of Tears begins.

Student Workbook: Left column: *Removal (384), New Echota (385), Cherokee land (385), illegal (386); Middle column:* *cried (384), Supreme (385); Right column:* *customs (385), stockades (386), Smoky Mountains (386), Tahlequah (387)*

Lesson Review:

1. Where were Cherokee from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee forced to move during the Trail of Tears? *Indian Territory (384)*
2. In 1830 Congress passed and President Jackson signed the *Indian Removal Act. (384)*
3. Many faithful Cherokee sang *hymns* in the stockades while waiting for soldiers to lead them to Indian *Territory. (386)*

4. What is the name of the group of Cherokee who escaped into the Great Smoky Mountains? *Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (386)*
5. Who did the Cherokee elect as their principal chief when they arrived in Indian Territory? *John Ross (387)*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: prospector, stockade, cherish, drought, greed.

Unit 10 Test

1. *Andrew Jackson*, who served two terms, was the first president elected from west of the *Appalachian* Mountains. (358)
2. His two vice presidents were *John C. Calhoun* (359) and *Martin Van Buren*. (361)
3. The *Apostle* (364) Islands in the Great Lakes and the Thousand Islands in the St. *Lawrence* (366) River are island chains.
4. A *barrier* island is long and sandy. It shields a coast from wind, waves, and *storms*. (367)
5. *Spain* controlled Mexico and lands in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and *Texas*. (372)
6. At the Battle of San Jacinto, the battle cry of Sam *Houston's* army was "Remember the *Alamo!*" (375)
7. John Jay served as chief justice of the *Supreme* (379) Court and president of the American *Bible* (381) Society.
8. John Jay was a founding member of the New York *Manumission* Society. Its purpose was ending *slavery*. (380)
9. The Cherokee moved to *Indian Territory* on the Trail of *Tears*. (384)
10. The Cherokee elected John *Ross* as their principal *chief* when they arrived in Indian Territory. (387)

Brady

Literature Questions

1. What significant topic did Brady's mother and father disagree about? *slavery (28-29)*
2. What did Brady tend to do that made his father afraid to trust him with secrets? *Brady*

has a tendency to blurt out what he knows without thinking. (40, 43-44)

3. What did a group of church members do after Brady's father preached against slavery? *They began to meet separately from the rest of the church. (126)*
4. What discovery did Brady make in his father's Sermon House? *His father was hiding an enslaved boy who had run away. (137)* How did that discovery change Brady's mind about slavery? *He got to know an enslaved boy as a human being. (137-143, 163)*
5. Why do you think Brady decided to take the risk of transporting Moss to the next Underground Railroad station? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 11

Lesson 51

Timeline: 1842 - America and Canada agree on a northern boundary for the state of Maine.

Student Workbook:

political party - An organization which works to encourage people to support its ideas (390)

Democratic - Those who agreed with Andrew Jackson became part of this party. (390)

Whig - The party of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler (390)

governor - Harrison served as this in Indiana Territory. (391)

ambassador - Harrison served as this in Colombia, South America. (391)

Old Tippecanoe - Nickname Harrison gained at the Battle of Tippecanoe (391)

War of 1812 - Harrison served in this war. (391)

train - Harrison traveled on this to reach Washington, D.C. (392)

pneumonia - Harrison caught this disease and died on his 32nd day in office. (392)

John Tyler - Vice president who became president after Harrison died (393)

His Accidency - This is what some people, including John Quincy Adams, called Tyler. (393)

Seminole War - Tyler helped to end this war. (393)

Daniel Webster - Served as Tyler's secretary of state and helped negotiate a treaty (393)

Letitia Tyler - First wife of John Tyler (394)

contributions - Letitia Tyler made these to the poor of Washington, D.C. (394)

Student colors the name of the 27th state.

Lesson Review:

1. What was Harrison and Tyler's campaign slogan? "*Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too*" (390)
2. How many days was Harrison president? 32 (392)
3. Who took his place as president? *Vice President John Tyler* (393)
4. What nickname did John Quincy Adams and other political enemies call Tyler? *His Accidency* (393)
5. Describe Tyler's wife Letitia. *Answers will vary but may include: beautiful, kind, gentle, soft-spoken, enjoyed reading her Bible, gave to the poor, unselfish.* (394)

Lesson 52

Timeline: 1807 - Robert Fulton pilots a steamboat up the Hudson River.

Student Workbook:

1. Robert Fulton *piloted a steamboat up the Hudson River in 1807.* (396)
2. Nicholas & Lydia Roosevelt *made the first steamboat trip to New Orleans.* (397)
3. The Enterprise *took supplies to General Jackson in New Orleans.* (397)
4. Henry Lewis *and his artists painted a Mississippi Panorama.* (398)
5. A captain *was in charge of the entire crew.* (399)
6. The pilot *guided the steamboat through the water.* (399)
7. The engineer *kept the engine running.* (399)
8. The purser *took care of financial matters.* (399)
9. The stoker or fireman *kept the fire going to make steam.* (399)
10. Deckhands *loaded and unloaded cargo.* (399)
11. A mud clerk *carried messages to crew members.* (399)
12. Tourists *enjoyed pleasure trips on steamboats.* (401)
13. James Monroe *was the first president to ride in a steamboat.* (401)

14. President Tyler *was in an accident on a steamboat.* (401)

Lesson Review:

1. In late December, what natural disaster did Nicholas and Lydia Roosevelt experience during the first steamboat voyage down the Mississippi River? *New Madrid earthquakes* (397)
2. Who was in charge of the entire crew of a steamboat? *captain* (399) Who was the officer below him? *mate* (399)
3. Who was responsible for a steamboat's navigation? *pilot* (399)
4. Who was responsible for keeping the engine running? *engineer* (399)
5. If you worked on a steamboat, which job would you like to have and why? *Answers will vary.* (399)

Vocabulary:

restore - *c. to bring back to an original state*

hull - *e. the frame or body of a ship*

panorama - *d. a picture exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled*

chandelier - *a. an elaborate light fixture*

dignitary - *b. a person who holds a high rank or position*

Lesson 53

Timeline: 1832 - Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, led by an Ojibwe guide, reaches the source of the Mississippi River.

Student Workbook: Left column: *nicknames* (404), *headwaters* (404), *Schoolcraft* (404), *Ojibwe* (404), *Ozawindib* (405), *St. Anthony* (407); **Middle column:** *Itasca* (405), *Maiden* (408), *Missouri* (408), *Mouths* (410); **Right column:** *Lake Pepin* (407), *Valley* (408), *Ohio River* (409), *Arkansas* (409), *Gulf* (410)

Lesson Review:

1. Where does the Mississippi River begin? *Lake Itasca* (404) Where does it end? *Gulf of Mexico* (404)
2. Who was the leader of an expedition to find the source of the Mississippi? *Henry Rowe Schoolcraft* (404) Who was his Ojibwe guide? *Ozawindib* (405)

- Rain that falls on land between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains eventually flows into the Mississippi River, which takes the water to the Gulf of Mexico. (406)
- Highlights of a trip on the Upper Mississippi River include: the Falls of St. Anthony, Maiden Rock, and Lake Pepin. (407)
- What do people build along the Mississippi River to help prevent floodwaters from doing harm? levees (or embankments) (410)

Lesson 54

Timeline: 1835 - William Johnson begins to keep a diary of his life in Natchez, Mississippi.

Student Workbook: Natchez Nation: The Natchez Nation had homes, a ceremonial ground, three mounds, (412) and a temple at Natchez. The French (412) came to the area in the early 1700s, bringing enslaved Africans with them. The French built Fort Rosalie. (412) The Natchez and some of the enslaved Africans (413) destroyed the fort. The French conquered (413) the Natchez and sold 300 people into slavery. Some escaped to live with other native nations.

Early History of the Town of Natchez: The route between Nashville, Tennessee, and Natchez, Mississippi, is the Natchez Trace. (412) The British and the Spanish (413) controlled Natchez at different times. Natchez was the first capital (413) of Mississippi. Steamboats (413) landed at Natchez-Under-the-Hill, pictured below.

The McMurrans and the Southern Aristocracy: Many plantation owners lived in mansions (415) in Natchez while their enslaved field workers toiled on their plantations in Louisiana (415) and in their homes and gardens in Natchez. The lawyer John T. McMurrans owned five cotton plantations (414) and a grand mansion. He held 325 enslaved persons.

William Johnson of Natchez: After being born into slavery, (415) William Johnson was freed when he was 11 years old. He became a barber (415) with his own shop and trained young

African Americans to become barbers. He and his wife Ann had 11 children. He was a slaveholder (415) with 16 servants. Johnson kept a diary (415) for 16 years.

Forks of the Road Slave Market: Great Britain's desire for cotton (416) and Eli Whitney's (416) invention of the cotton gin (416) made plantation owners decide to raise more cotton. Natchez became a major slave market (416) where plantation owners bought enslaved people to work on their plantations.

Lesson Review:

- What did the Natchez people call their main chief? Great Sun (412)
- What fort did the French build at Natchez? Fort Rosalie (412)
- What was the occupation of the free African American man William Johnson? barber (415) How old was he when he gained his freedom from slavery? 11 (415)
- Who invented the cotton gin? Eli Whitney (416)
- What two cities became major slave markets? New Orleans, Louisiana, and Natchez, Mississippi (416)

Vocabulary: Student writes a sentence using each of these words: ceremonial, litter, whist, aristocracy, lifestyle.

Lesson 55

Timeline: 1838 - Samuel F. B. Morse develops an improved telegraph and the Morse code.

Student Workbook:

Boston - I was born in Charlestown near this city. (418)

minister - This was my father's occupation. He was also a famous geographer. (418)

journal - The one I kept when I was 13 years old is in the Library of Congress. (418)

Benjamin West - I went to England and studied under this famous artist. (419)

Lucretia Walker - I married her in 1818. (419)

portrait - I completed one of these of President Monroe and one of Noah Webster. (419)

Washington, D.C. - I was in this city when Lucretia died. (420)

Lafayette - I painted his portrait and later visited him in Paris. (420)

telegraph - While teaching art in New York City, I worked on a model of this. (420)

Morse code - I developed this system of dots and dashes which represented letters. (420)

U.S. Capitol - I sent the message, "What Hath God Wrought!" from this building. (421)

Sarah Griswold - I married her in 1848. (421)

telegraph wire - By 1854 Americans were using 23,000 miles of this. (421)

Mathew Brady - I taught him to take daguerreotype pictures. (421)

Men of Progress - Christian Schussele included me in this painting. (418, 422)

Lesson Review:

1. What was Samuel Morse's first occupation?
portrait painter (419)
2. What is Morse code? *a system of dots and dashes which represent different letters (420)*
3. From a room in the U.S. Capitol building, Samuel Morse sent the first formal message on the new Baltimore-to-Washington telegraph line. What was that message? *"What Hath God Wrought!" (421)*
4. What did Samuel Morse open in New York City in 1840? *portrait studio (421)* What famous photographer was his student? *Mathew Brady (421)*
5. What is the name of the painting at the top of page 418? *Men of Progress (421)* What device is in the middle of the table? *Morse's telegraph (421)* Whose hand is beside it? *Samuel Morse (421)*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: geographer, miniature, commission, formal, composite.

Unit 11 Test

1. Who used the campaign slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too"? *c. William Henry Harrison (391)*
2. How long did William Henry Harrison serve as president? *b. 32 days (392)*

3. What natural disaster happened during the first steamboat ride down the Mississippi River? *c. New Madrid earthquakes (397)*
4. Who was responsible for a steamboat's navigation? *a. pilot (399)*
5. Where does the Mississippi River begin? *a. Lake Itasca (404)*
6. What do people build along the Mississippi River to prevent floodwaters from doing harm? *c. levees (410)*
7. What did the French build at Natchez, Mississippi? *a. Fort Rosalie (412)*
8. Who invented the cotton gin? *b. Eli Whitney (416)*
9. What is a system of dots and dashes used on a telegraph? *c. Morse code (420)*
10. Where was Samuel Morse when he sent the message, "What Hath God Wrought!"? *a. U.S. Capitol (421)*

Unit 12

Lesson 56

Timeline: 1877 - Sarah Polk receives the first telephone in Nashville.

Student Workbook: Left column: This phrase expressed the desire Americans had to spread from coast to coast. *"Manifest Destiny" (426)*; Polk's opponent in the 1844 election was Kentuckian *Henry Clay (427)*; Mexico granted much of California's mission land to new landowners who began *rancheros (429)*; The California Republic lasted for about one *month (430)*; **Middle column:** The slogan of people willing to fight for America to control all of Oregon country was *"54° 40' or Fight" (428)*; James K. Polk was a Tennessean and a friend of *Andrew Jackson (427)*; He led the first U.S. citizens to California by land when he brought trappers there in 1826. *Jedediah Smith (429)*; At the end of the Mexican War, the U.S. paid Mexico *\$15 million (431)*; **Right column:** The border between the U.S. and Canada from east of Oregon to Lake Superior is the *49th* parallel of *latitude (428)*; On July 1, 1847, the United States issued its first two *postage stamps (431)*; General Zachary Taylor

gained this nickname during the Mexican War: Old Rough and Ready (431); Americans who opposed the Mexican War called it Mr. Polk's War (430). Student colors the names of the 28th through 30th states.

Lesson Review:

1. What phrase did Americans use for the idea that America should expand all the way to the Pacific Ocean? "*Manifest Destiny*" (426)
2. What was the slogan for people who were willing to go to war with Great Britain to settle the border dispute between Oregon and Canada? "*54° 40' or Fight*" (428)
3. After Mexico took the missions away from Franciscan missionaries, what did the new landowners establish? *rancheros* (429) Who was the immigrant from Switzerland who came to California in 1839? *Johann August Sutter* (or *John Sutter*) (429)
4. Polk sent troops to the area between the Rio Grande and the Nueces River. What did Polk believe these troops were doing? *defending American land* (430) What did Mexico believe the troops were doing? *invading Mexico* (430) What do we call the war that began on May 13, 1846? *the Mexican War* (430) What did Polk's opponents call it? "*Mr. Polk's War*" (430)
5. Why did the printer of the first U.S. postage stamp decide to put Benjamin Franklin's picture on it instead of Andrew Jackson? *He thought that Franklin would bring more unity to the country.* (431)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: manifest, destiny, jointly, latitude, confluence.

Lesson 57

Timeline: 1843 - The Great Migration begins on the Oregon Trail.

Student Workbook:

Great Migration - 500,000 people traveled on the Oregon Trail during this. (434)

Rocky Mountains - The Oregon Trail was the best route across these mountains. (434)

2,000 miles - This was the length of the journey on the Oregon Trail. (434)

Marcus Whitman - He studied medicine and became a doctor. (435)

honeymoon - Marcus and Narcissa Whitman spent this on the Oregon Trail. (436)

Cayuse - Marcus Whitman decided to build his mission among this nation. (436)

Nez Perce - Henry Spalding built his mission among this nation. (436)

orphans - The Whitmans cared for these children in their home. (437)

measles - During an epidemic of this, several Cayuse attacked the Whitmans. (437)

Independence - This town was a popular jumping-off town for pioneers. (437)

prairie schooner - These had wooden wheels and a covering of thick cotton. (437)

1,000 pounds - A family of four needed more than this much food for their journey. (437)

corral - Pioneers circled their wagons at night to make this for their livestock. (438)

hymns - Travelers sang these around their campfires at night. (438)

Soda Springs - A favorite landmark with naturally carbonated water (439)

Lesson Review:

1. In the 1830s and 1840s, what was the best route across the Rocky Mountains? *the Oregon Trail* (434)
2. What couple spent their honeymoon traveling on the Oregon Trail? *Marcus and Narcissa Whitman* (436) Which native nation did they serve in their mission? *Cayuse* (436)
3. What was the most popular jumping off town? *Independence, Missouri* (437) Why did people camp there before they headed west on the Oregon Trail? *They waited for spring grasses to grow.* (437)
4. Describe a prairie schooner. *Answers will vary but may include these facts: a covered wagon, wooden wheels with iron bands fastened to the outside of the rims, a white covering made of a double thickness of cotton and covered with linseed oil or paint to help keep out the rain.* (437)
5. Why did travelers circle their wagons at night? *to corral their animals* (438)

Lesson 58

Timeline: 1846 - Congress establishes the Smithsonian Institution.

Student Workbook: Top row of labels: 5 (444), 2 (440), 1 (444), 9 (444), 3 (444); **Bottom row of labels:** 4 (444), 8 (443), 10 (444), 7 (444), 6 (444)

Lesson Review:

1. When James Smithson left money in his will for an institution in America, what did he want that institution to do? *to "increase and diffuse knowledge among men"* (440) What did he want the institution to be named? *Smithsonian Institution* (440)
2. Who went to England to get Smithson's property? *Richard Rush* (441) How did he bring it back? *in boxes on a ship* (441) Where did he deposit the gold sovereigns? *U.S. Mint in Philadelphia* (441)
3. Where is the original building that housed the Smithsonian Institution? *the National Mall in Washington, D.C.* (442) What is its nickname? *the Castle* (442)
4. In what year did Smithson die? *1829* (440) In what year did Congress pass An Act to Establish the Smithsonian Institution? *1846* (442)
5. Look at the pictures on page 444 and tell which three items (or animals) you would like to see the most. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 59

Timeline: 1846 - *Maid of the Mist* begins service at Niagara Falls.

Student Workbook:

1. Niagara Falls is on the border *between the U.S. and Canada.* (446)
2. Water going over the falls comes from *four of the Great Lakes.* (446)
3. A mist rises when the water *hits the rocks at the bottom of the falls.* (447)
4. Minerals going over the falls *make the water green.* (447)
5. Priest Louis Hennepin *wrote about Niagara Falls in 1698.* (448)

6. Much fighting took place *around Niagara Falls in the War of 1812.* (448)
7. In 1846 the *Maid of the Mist* began *taking people across the Niagara River.* (448)
8. Enslaved people escaped across *the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.* (449)
9. Early in the 1800s, people began *going to Niagara Falls on a honeymoon.* (449)
10. Artist George Catlin displayed *a painting and a model of Niagara Falls.* (449)

Diagram (left to right): *Prospect Point, American Falls, Luna Island, Bridal Veil Falls, Goat Island, Horseshoe Falls* (447)

Lesson Review:

1. What island separates the American Falls and the Canadian Falls? *Goat Island* (446) What country is it in? *the United States* (446) What is the other name for the Canadian Falls? *Horseshoe Falls* (446)
2. Water going over Niagara Falls comes from what four Great Lakes? *Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, and Lake Erie* (446)
3. What bridge did many enslaved people use to escape to Canada? *Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge* (449)
4. What is the name of the boat tourists can ride to get close to Niagara Falls? *Maid of the Mist* (448)
5. What is the name of the cave that used to be behind Bridal Veil Falls? *Cave of the Winds* (450)

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: breathtaking, plummet, precipice, gorge, whirlpool.

Lesson 60

Timeline: 1838 - Audubon completes *Birds of America.*

Student Workbook:

- Haiti - I was born here on my father's sugar plantation. (454)
- France - I grew up in this country in Europe. (455)
- Philadelphia - When I was 18, my father sent me to manage his estate near here. (455)

Lucy Bakewell - I met and married her in Pennsylvania. (455)

rich - With my wife, I always felt like this. (455)

Mississippi Flyway - Birds migrate along this. (455)

Birds of America - In 1838 I completed this. (457)

Minnie's Land - After the success of my book about birds, Lucy and I purchased this. (458)

Victor and John - They were my two sons who helped me in my work. (458)

mammals - After *Birds of America*, my sons and I published a book about these. (458)

Lesson Review:

1. How many life-size engravings were in Audubon's *Birds of America*? 435 (454)
2. In what two places did Audubon live before he came to America? *Santo Domingo (or Haiti)* (454), *France* (455)
3. List four occupations that John James Audubon had at different times. *Answers will vary but may include: store owner, portrait artist, teacher of art lessons, schoolteacher, taxidermist, painter for museum exhibits.* (455) What did his wife do to earn money? *schoolteacher, tutor* (455)
4. What do we call a scientist who studies birds? *ornithologist* (456)
5. Choose one of Audubon's paintings in the lesson and write a description of it. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 12 Test

1. Americans used the phrase "Manifest Destiny" for the idea that America should expand all the way to the Pacific Ocean. (426)
2. We call the war that began on May 13, 1846 the Mexican War. Opponents called it Mr. Polk's War. (430)
3. In the 1830s and 1840s, the best route across the Rocky Mountains was the Oregon Trail. (434)
4. A prairie schooner had wooden wheels and a covering of double thick cotton. (437)
5. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman (436) were missionaries among the Cayuse (436) Nation.
6. James Smithson left money in his will to start an institution to "increase and diffuse knowledge among men." (440)

7. Enslaved people escaped to Canada over the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge. (449)
8. Horseshoe Falls is in Canada. (446)
9. *Birds of America* included 435 life-size engravings. (454)
10. The artist who completed *Birds of America* was Audubon. (454)

Unit 13

Lesson 61

Timeline: 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Student Workbook: Left column: Compromise (463-464), Gadsden (465), Kansas (466);

Middle column: Taylor (462), Fillmore (465), Pierce (465), Dred Scott (467), Buchanan (466);

Right column: Sutter's Mill (463), Uncle Tom's Cabin (465), Harpers Ferry (467-468)

Student colors the names of the 31st through 34th states.

Lesson Review:

1. Why did people flock to California beginning in 1849? *California Gold Rush* (462-463) What were they called? *Forty-Niners* (463)
2. What do we call the agreement Henry Clay proposed about slavery? *Compromise of 1850* (464)
3. Who led an attack on Harpers Ferry? *John Brown* (467)
4. What Supreme Court decision stated that enslaved people were not citizens? *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (467)
5. What does the term *Underground Railroad* describe? *the journey enslaved people took to freedom* (468)

Vocabulary:

secede - *d. to withdraw from an organization*

entrepreneur - *c. someone who starts a business*

impact - *e. a direct effect*

ingenious - *a. original, resourceful, and clever*

abolitionist - *b. person who works to stop slavery*

Lesson 62

Timeline: 1950 - Crater Lake has 903 inches of snowfall.

Student Workbook: Student only writes the number. **Column 1:** 3 - Klamath man (474), 10 - Steller's jay (476), 2 - Wizard Island (472); **Column 2:** 4 - western pasqueflower (476), 11 - Clark's nutcracker (476), 9 - Old Man of the Lake (472); **Column 3:** 5 - Sierra Nevada red fox (476), 7 - William Gladstone Steel (475), 6 - golden-mantled ground squirrel (476); **Column 4:** 8 - American dipper (476), 1 - Phantom Ship (472)

Lesson Review:

1. What are the two islands in Crater Lake? Wizard Island, Phantom Ship (472)
2. What is the Old Man of the Lake? a floating mountain hemlock log (472)
3. How deep is Crater Lake at its deepest point? 1,943 feet (474) What color is the water? sapphire (474)
4. Which native nation tells legends about the eruption of Mount Mazama? Klamath (474) What evidence do archeologists have that people came to Mount Mazama before the volcano erupted? sandals and other objects lie under the ash and pumice rocks (474)
5. Who was the schoolboy who read about Crater Lake in a newspaper that held his lunch? William Gladstone Steel (475)

Lesson 63

Timeline: 1791 - Portland Head Light begins guiding ships.

Student Workbook:

1. America's shores have currents, reefs, rocks, and other hazards, and coastal weather is often foggy. (478)
2. Lighthouses project light at night to guide ships and help them be safe. (478)
3. Governments have built lighthouses on coastlines, rocks, islands, at the entrances to harbors, and in water. (478)
4. Sailors recognize the distinct shape, size, and color of lighthouses. (478)

5. Boston Harbor was the location of the first lighthouse in America. It opened in 1716. (479)
6. Sandy Hook stands at the entrance to New York Harbor and is the oldest lighthouse still standing in the U.S. (479)
7. Lighthouse Act was one of the first laws that the U.S. Congress passed. (479)
8. Augustin Fresnel invented the Fresnel lens which uses many glass prisms that bend light into a bull's eye lens. (479)
9. Commodore Perry went to Great Britain and France and arranged for two Fresnel lenses to be shipped to the U.S. (479)
10. Alcatraz Lighthouse was the first lighthouse on the west coast. (479)
11. President Washington hired stonemasons to build the Portland Head Light and gave them instructions. (480)
12. Marquis de Lafayette dedicated the Portland Head Light which had 16 whale oil lamps when it was first lit. (480)
13. Boon Lighthouse is built of granite and is the tallest lighthouse in Maine. (480)
14. Abbie Burgess was 16 years old when she bravely kept the Matinicus Rock Light lit for three weeks. (481)

Lesson Review:

1. How do lighthouses help ships at night and in the daytime? Lighthouses project light at night to guide ships and serve as markers in the daytime. (478)
2. What colony built the first lighthouse in America? Massachusetts colony (479) Where was it? Little Brewster Island in Boston Harbor (479) When did it open? 1716 (479)
3. What is the oldest lighthouse still standing in the United States? Sandy Hook Lighthouse (479) Where is it? New York Harbor (479)
4. Who hired stonemasons to build the Portland Head Light? George Washington (480) Who dedicated it? Marquis de Lafayette (480)
5. How did Abbie Burgess become a heroine in 1856? She saved her mother and younger sisters, and she kept the light lit, saving the lives of many sailors. (481)

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: hazard, octagonal, beacon, buoy, lens.

Lesson 64

Timeline: 1855 - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow publishes *The Song of Hiawatha*.

Student Workbook:

Portland, Maine - I was born here in 1807. (484)

Massachusetts - When I was born, Maine was still part of this state. (484)

Portland Head Light - I enjoyed visiting here while I was growing up. (484)

Franklin Pierce - I went to school with this future president. (484)

Bowdoin College - I graduated from this college. (484)

professor - After graduation, the college offered me this job. (484)

French - I taught this language and also Spanish. (484)

the Netherlands - My first wife died while we were visiting here. (485)

Harvard - After Mary's death, I became a professor here. (485)

Fanny Appleton - In 1843 I married her. (485)

geography - Fanny taught our children Bible, reading, and this. (485)

accident - Fanny died after this at our home. (485)

hourly - I thanked God this often for our life together. (485)

beard - I grew this to hide my injuries from the fire. (485)

poetry - Instead of prose, I wrote this. (486)

Paul Revere - One of my poems is about this Patriot. (486)

Ojibwe legend - *The Song of Hiawatha* is based on this. (487)

The Village Blacksmith - The plaque on a chair that children gave me mentioned this poem. (487)

Lesson Review:

1. Where was Longfellow born? *Portland, Maine* (484) Where did he like to visit as a child? *Portland Head Light* (484) What future president was his classmate? *Franklin Pierce* (484)

2. What poem did Longfellow write about the American Revolution? "*Paul Revere's Ride*" (486)
3. What epic poem did Longfellow base on an Ojibwe legend? *The Song of Hiawatha* (487)
4. What Longfellow poem begins with the line "Under a spreading chestnut tree"? "*The Village Blacksmith*" (487)
5. Who gave Longfellow a present when he turned 72 years old? *the children of Cambridge, Massachusetts* (487)

Vocabulary:

1. Longfellow penned *The Courtship of Miles Standish* long after the colonial days when it was set.
2. My mother is wholly committed to homeschooling me.
3. The city was in turmoil after the earthquake.
4. The *Saga of Erik the Red* is an epic tale.
5. My sister likes to write poetry, but I prefer prose.

Lesson 65

Timeline: 1852 - Henry Wells and William Fargo found Wells Fargo.

Student Workbook: Left column: *stagecoach* (490), *stage* (490), *2,500 pounds* (491), *rider* (494);

Middle column: *shipping* (491), *Concord Coach* (491), *letter* (493), *highway bandits* (491), *St. Joseph* (492); **Thought Question:** *They are switching riders.*

Right column: *station* (492), *California* (492), *April 3, 1860* (492)

Lesson Review:

1. What is a stagecoach? *an enclosed wagon that carried passengers between stages* (490) What is a stage? *a stop where passengers found food and lodging and where the driver could get fresh horses* (490)
2. What services did Wells, Fargo, and Company provide for its customers? *banking and shipping* (491) What did Wells Fargo stagecoaches carry in their green treasure boxes? *coins, checks, gold bars, gold dust, and legal papers* (491)
3. The Pony Express carried mail between what two cities? *St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California* (492)

- Pony Express riders took an oath before the Great and Living God that they would not use profane language, drink intoxicating liquors, or quarrel or fight with any other employee. (492)
- Why did people no longer need the services of the Pony Express after October 24, 1861? *Workers finished putting up telegraph lines from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.* (494)

Unit 13 Test

- Beginning in 1849, Forty-Niners flocked to California in the California *a. Gold Rush.* (462-463)
- To address slavery in the western states and the return of enslaved people who had run away, Henry Clay proposed an agreement called the *c. Compromise of 1850.* (464)
- In the *Dred Scott v. Sanford* decision, what government body stated that enslaved people were not citizens? *b. U.S. Supreme Court* (467)
- What journey took enslaved people to freedom? *c. Underground Railroad* (468)
- God created the Cascade Mountains. Geologists believe that Crater Lake formed after a geological event at Mount Mazama in the Cascades. What was that event? *b. volcanic eruption* (472)
- What president hired stonemasons to build the Portland Head Light? *a. George Washington* (480)
- Who saved the lives of her own mother and sisters as well as many sailors? *b. Abbie Burgess* (481)
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was an author who wrote *c. poetry* (485)
- An enclosed wagon that carried passengers between stages was a *a. stagecoach* (490)
- When this was completed from coast to coast, the Pony Express was no longer needed: *b. telegraph lines.* (494)
- Mary Ellen was especially sad to say goodbye to Grandma when her family left for Oregon. (14-15)
- What were some disadvantages of traveling in a wagon train? *Answers will vary but may include: It was dusty and many animals had to share the grass.* (45) What were some advantages of traveling in a wagon train? *Answers will vary but may include: There was always something interesting to watch, other kids to play with, and music at night.* (46)
- How did Mary Ellen's father make her feel less afraid of native nations? *Answers will vary but may include: He said the terrible tales were exaggerated, that most were peaceful, and that they had reasons to be unhappy.* (69) What did Mary Ellen tell Sarah Jane when Sarah Jane talked disrespectfully about enslaved African Americans? *Answers will vary but may include: Sarah Jane told her that her father reads the Bible and knows what is right. She also told her that she thought Negroes should be freed.* (77-78)
- What attitude did the Todd family have when they reached their destination in Oregon? *They were thankful and praised God for bringing them to Oregon safely.* (151-152)

Unit 14

Lesson 66

Timeline: 1861 - Confederate soldiers fire on Fort Sumter.

Student Workbook:

Four Men Abraham Lincoln (498) was an attorney in Springfield, Illinois, who became president (499-500) of the United States in 1861. Ulysses S. Grant was a graduate of West Point who became commander of all Union (504) troops during the Civil War. Robert E. Lee was a graduate of West Point (498) who became a general for the Confederate (501-502) States of America. Jefferson Davis was a graduate of West Point who became the president (500) of the C.S.A.

First Shots and First Battles The first shots fired in the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter. (500)

Bound for Oregon

Literature Questions

- What was Mary Ellen's father's trade in Arkansas? *a potter* (5)

When the Union and Confederate armies fought their first battle at *Bull Run* (501), people from Washington, D.C., went there to watch it. In 1862 Union and Confederate soldiers fought the horrible Battle of Pittsburg Landing near *Shiloh* (502) Church in southwestern Tennessee.

A Proclamation and a Speech In 1863 President Lincoln issued the *Emancipation* (503) Proclamation, freeing most enslaved people. That summer Union and Confederate soldiers fought the Battle of *Gettysburg*. (504) As illustrated in the artwork below, Abraham Lincoln gave the *Gettysburg Address* (504) when he dedicated a cemetery there.

1864 and the March to the Sea In August of 1864, General William T. *Sherman* (504) led Union soldiers from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia, on a *March* (504) to the Sea, destroying a wide path along the way.

Student colors the names of the 35th and 36th states.

Lesson Review:

1. What did the states that seceded call their new country? *Confederate States of America* (500) Who was its president? *Jefferson Davis* (500) What office in the U.S. government had he held before Mississippi seceded? *U.S. Senator* (498)
2. Where were the first shots of the Civil War fired? *Fort Sumter* (500) What is considered to be the first battle of the Civil War? *Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)* (501) Who watched that battle? *hundreds of people from Washington, D.C.* (501)
3. What did President Lincoln issue on January 1, 1863 that gave freedom to enslaved persons living in the areas that Confederates controlled? *Emancipation Proclamation* (503)
4. What battle is called the High Water Mark of the Rebellion? *Battle of Gettysburg* (504) In what state was it fought? *Pennsylvania* (504) What speech did President Lincoln later give there? *Gettysburg Address* (504)
5. Who became the commander of all Union troops in March of 1864? *Ulysses S. Grant* (504) Who was elected president in 1864 and who was his vice president? *Abraham Lincoln* and *Andrew Johnson* (505) Who led the Union soldiers from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia? *William T. Sherman* (504-505)

Lesson 67

Timeline: 1865 - Booth assassinates President Lincoln.

Student Workbook: Left column: *Appomattox Court House* (508-509), *Varina Howell Davis* (511), *Clara Barton* (512), *Harriet Tubman* (513), *Rose Greenhow* (513); **Middle column:** *Susie King Taylor* (511), *funeral procession* (509), *Elizabeth Keckley* (510); **Right column:** *I Left Behind Me* (508), *Mary Todd Lincoln* (510)

Lesson Review:

1. Where did Confederate General Lee surrender to Union General Grant? *Appomattox Court House* (508) What did Lieutenant Colonel Ely Parker of the Seneca Nation say to General Lee when he shook his hand? *"We are all Americans."* (509)
2. What were President and Mrs. Lincoln doing when John Wilkes Booth shot the president? *watching a play* (509) Where were they? *Ford's Theater* (509)
3. What is the full name of President Lincoln's wife? *Mary Todd Lincoln* (510) What organization did she help during the war? *Contraband Relief Association* (510) What was the purpose of the association? *to help those who had once been enslaved find jobs, housing, clothing, and medical care* (510) Where did she volunteer during the war? *Union hospitals* (510)
4. How did Susie King Taylor help Union soldiers? *She served as a nurse and a laundress, and taught them to read and write.* (511)
5. Look at the drawings on pages 512-513. List three things that women are doing in these illustrations. *Answers will vary but may include: sewing uniforms, knitting, writing letters, doing laundry, praying, helping the sick.* (512-513)

Lesson 68

Timeline: 1897 - England's Queen Victoria sends a gift to Harriet Tubman.

Student Workbook:

Maryland - I was born into slavery on the Eastern Shore of this state in 1820. (516)

Araminta - My parents named me this; I later changed it to Harriet. (516)

John Tubman - I married this free African American. (516)

Philadelphia - I ran away from my slaveholder's family and went to this city. (516-517)

abolitionists - I became friends with people who worked as this. (517)

conductor - I performed this job on the Underground Railroad. (517)

Frederick Douglass - I told him that I never lost a single passenger. (517)

Moses - Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison called me this nickname. (517)

Harriet Beecher Stowe - This author was my friend. (517)

John Brown - He asked for my advice before the attack on Harpers Ferry. (517)

William Henry Seward - This friend said that I had a noble, high spirit. (518)

Civil War - During this war, I served as a nurse, a guide, a cook, and a spy. (518)

Nelson Davis - After John Tubman died, I married this man. (518)

Thompson AME Zion - I was active in this church in Auburn, New York. (519)

pension - In 1899 I began to receive this. (519)

Home for the Aged - I bought land in 1896 and founded this. (519)

Lesson Review:

1. In what state was Harriet Tubman born? *Maryland* (516) To what city did she go when she escaped from slavery? *Philadelphia* (517)
2. What did abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison call her? *Moses* (517) What longer nickname did she come to be called? *Moses of Her People* (517)
3. Name four ways that Harriet Tubman helped the Union Army in South Carolina. *guide, cook, spy, leader of soldiers* (518)
4. Who was the European queen who honored Harriet Tubman? *Queen Victoria* (520)
5. How do you think Harriet Tubman would want to be remembered? *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: conductor, accomplice, noble, seldom, civilian.

Lesson 69

Timeline: 1885 - Clara Brown, known as the Angel of the Rockies, dies in Colorado.

Student Workbook:

1. Great Divide - *Crosses the peaks of the Rocky Mountains* (522)
2. Bitterroot Mountains - *The Corps of Discovery found these difficult to cross.* (523)
3. Bighorn Canyon - *Trappers floated furs from here to the Yellowstone River.* (523)
4. Southern Rockies - *The tallest peaks in the Rockies are in this section.* (523)
5. Mount Elbert - *The tallest mountain in the Rockies* (523)
6. Great Sand Dunes - *The tallest sand dunes in North America* (523)
7. Gold - *Mineral discovered in Colorado in the late 1850s* (524)
8. "Pikes Peak or Bust" - *Many prospectors painted this on their wagons.* (524)
9. Clara Brown - *Angel of the Rockies* (524)
10. Glorieta Pass - *A mountain pass on the Santa Fe Trail* (525)
11. Battle of Glorieta Pass - *Called the Gettysburg of the West* (525)
12. Drummers - *Sometimes boys served as these.* (526)
13. Yankees - *Name that Southerners called Northerners* (526)
14. Rebels - *Name that Northerners called Southerners* (526)
15. Johnny Rebs - *Name that Union soldiers called Confederate soldiers* (526)

Lesson Review:

1. What is another name for the Great Divide that crosses the peaks of the Rocky Mountains? *Continental Divide* (522)
2. What did some prospectors paint on their wagons during the Colorado gold rush of the late 1850s? *"Pikes Peak or Bust!"* (524)
3. What did people call the formerly enslaved Clara Brown who went to Colorado in 1859? *Angel of the Rockies* (524)

4. What Rocky Mountain battle is called the Gettysburg of the West? *Battle of Glorieta Pass* (525)
5. What did Southerners call Union soldiers and other Northerners? *Yankees* (526) What did Union soldiers and other Northerners call southern soldiers? *Johnny Rebs* (526)

Lesson 70

Timeline: 1802 - George Washington Parke Custis begins to build Arlington House.

Student Workbook: **Left column:** *George Washington* (528), *Robert E. Lee* (529), *Ulysses S. Grant* (531); **Middle column:** *George Washington Parke Custis* (528), *Union Army* (530-531), *Mathew Brady* (531); **Right column:** *Mary Anna Randolph Custis* (529), *Selina Gray* (531), *William Burke* (530)

Lesson Review:

1. When was the first soldier buried on the Arlington Estate? *May 13, 1864* (528) When did it become a national cemetery? *June of that year* (528)
2. How was George Washington Parke Custis related to George and Martha Washington? *He was their grandson. His father was Martha's son. Student may say that he was their adopted son instead.* (528)
3. What was the name of Custis' 1,100-acre estate? *Arlington Estate* (528) What was the name of his home? *Arlington House* (528)
4. George Custis married Mary Anna Randolph. They had one daughter, who was also named Mary. Who did she marry? *Robert E. Lee* (529)
5. What did Union soldiers do at Arlington Estate on May 24, 1861? *They took it over.* (530) Who protected the Washington family heirlooms from being stolen by Union soldiers? *Selina Gray* (531)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: propose, career, devout, heirloom, confiscate.

Unit 14 Test

1. *Lincoln* (499) was president of the United States of America and *Davis* (500) was president of the Confederate States of America.

2. President Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation*, which gave freedom to enslaved persons living in areas that Confederates controlled. (503)
3. *Grant* (504) and *Sherman* (504) were generals in the Union Army.
4. Confederate General *Lee* surrendered to Union General Grant at *Appomattox* Court House. (508)
5. President Lincoln and his wife *Mary Todd* Lincoln were watching a play when he was assassinated. (509)
6. The formerly enslaved Susie King *Taylor* served as a nurse and laundress to African American Union soldiers and taught some of them to read and write. (511)
7. Harriet *Tubman* was the *Moses* of Her People. (517)
8. "Pikes Peak or Bust" was a slogan during the gold rush in *Colorado*. (524)
9. Lincoln gave the Gettysburg *Address* after the Battle of Gettysburg in *Pennsylvania*. (504) The Battle of Glorieta Pass was called the Gettysburg of the *West*. (525)
10. Selina *Gray* helped to save heirlooms at *Arlington* House that had once belonged to George Washington. (531) The Arlington Estate became Arlington National *Cemetery*. (528)

Unit 15

Lesson 71

Timeline: 1867 - The U.S. government purchases Alaska from Russia.

Student Workbook:

1. Ford's Theater - *Lincoln died in a home across the street from this place.* (534)
2. Attorney General Speed - *Delivered a letter to Vice President Johnson.* (534)
3. Kirkwood House - *Andrew Johnson took the oath of office here.* (534)
4. Winslow Homer - *Painted The Veteran in a New Field.* (535)
5. Reconstruction - *The term used for the time period after the Civil War.* (535)

6. 15th Amendment - *Thomas Patterson voted after this Amendment passed. (536)*
7. State constitutions - *Black and white Southerners wrote new ones together. (536)*
8. Tennessee - *This was the first southern state to return to the Union. (536)*
9. Freedmen's Bureau - *Helped people with food, housing, and medical care. (536)*
10. House of Representatives - *Impeached President Andrew Johnson. (538)*
11. Senate - *Found President Johnson not guilty by one vote. (538)*
12. Queen Emma - *Visited President Johnson from Hawai'i. (538)*
13. Alaska - *The U.S. purchased this land from Russia. (538)*
14. Ulysses S. Grant - *Was elected president in 1868. (539)*
15. Hiram Revels - *Became the first African American U.S. senator. (539)*

Student colors the names of the 37th and 38th states.

Lesson Review:

1. What is the term for the period of American history when Congress passed laws to "reconstruct" the southern states after the Civil War? *Reconstruction (535)* What two things did southern states have to do before they could be part of the United States again? *They had to ratify the 14th Amendment and write a new state constitution. (536)*
2. The 13th Amendment made slavery illegal in the entire United States. The 14th Amendment defined who is a U.S. citizen and required states to treat citizens fairly. The 15th Amendment made it illegal to keep people from voting based on their race, color, or the fact that they had formerly been enslaved. (536)
3. What president underwent an impeachment trial? *Andrew Johnson (538)* Did he have to leave office? *no (538)* What queen visited President Johnson? *Queen Emma of Hawai'i (538)*
4. Who encouraged Congress to purchase Alaska? *Secretary of State William Seward (538)*
5. Who was the Civil War hero who was elected president in 1868? *Ulysses S. Grant (539)*

Vocabulary:

1. The governor granted a pardon to the prisoner.
2. The woman became a refugee after a war in her country.
3. The president asked the former governor to serve in his administration.
4. Our farm looked like a wasteland before we started cleaning up and planting crops.
5. The slogan for Harrison's campaign was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too."

Lesson 72

Timeline: 1869 - Workers complete the transcontinental railroad at Promontory Summit, Utah.

Student Workbook:

1. The Union Pacific Railroad built *west from Omaha, Nebraska. (542)*
2. The Central Pacific Railroad built *east from Sacramento, California. (542)*
3. The Central Pacific hired Chinese *immigrants who did excellent work. (542)*
4. Andrew J. Russell worked as an *official Union Pacific Railroad photographer. (543)*
5. The railroad crews came together at *Promontory Summit in Utah. (543)*
6. 1,000 people celebrated the *completion of the transcontinental railroad. (544)*
7. The *Jupiter* pulled the train that brought the *Central Pacific president. (544)*
8. The No. 119 pulled the train that brought the *Union Pacific vice president. (544)*
9. Officials hammered in *golden and silver spikes. (545)*
10. A telegraph operator sent out *the message "D-O-N-E." (545)*

Lesson Review:

1. The Central Pacific recruited immigrants from what country? *China (542)*
2. Civil War photographer Andrew J. Russell went through the slow process of creating photographs for what company? *Union Pacific Railroad (543)*
3. What two locomotives pulled trains to the Golden Spike ceremony? *the Jupiter and the No. 119 (544)*

4. What were the spike and hammer wired to so that Americans far away could “hear” the actual completion of the transcontinental railroad? *the transcontinental telegraph line* (545) What message did the telegraph operator send out at 12:47 p.m. during the ceremony? “*D-O-N-E*” (545)
5. Completing the transcontinental railroad took thousands of people working together and using the intelligence and strength God gave them. They did a variety of jobs. Name five occupations of these people. *Answers will vary but may include: bankers, engineers, surveyors, teamsters, laborers, cooks, security guards.* (552)

Vocabulary: Student writes a sentence using each of these words: trestle, darkroom, homage, clad, massive.

Lesson 73

Timeline: 1872 - The Yellowstone area becomes America’s first national park.

Student Workbook: Student only writes the number. **Column 1:** 6 *hot spring* (551), 9 *John Colter* (553), 5 *fumarole* (551); **Column 2:** 1 *mudpot* (552), 12 *Thomas Moran* (554), 8 *Tukudika* (553); **Column 3:** 2 *travertine terrace* (550, 552), 3 *Old Faithful geyser* (551), 7 *Yellowstone Lake* (553); **Column 4:** 4 *Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone* (552), 10 *Pierre-Jean De Smet* (553), 11 *William Henry Jackson* (554)

Lesson Review:

- How many hydrothermal features are in Yellowstone? *over 10,000* (550) How many of those are geysers? *over 500* (550) What is Yellowstone’s most famous geyser? *Old Faithful* (551)
- A *geyser* sends up water. A *fumarole* sends up hot gases and steam. A hot *spring* bubbles at the surface. (551)
- What causes the beautiful colors in the hot springs and the travertine terraces? *thermophiles* (551)
- Some of the first people known to see the Yellowstone region were the *Tukudika* Nation, mountain men John *Colter* and Jim *Bridger*, and Jesuit priest Pierre-Jean *De Smet*. (553)

- Why was David Folsom afraid to publicize what he found in the Yellowstone River? *He was afraid people would think he was making it up.* (554)

Lesson 74

Timeline: 1873 - Fanny J. Crosby writes “Blessed Assurance.”

Student Workbook:

New York - I was born in Putnam County in this state in 1820. (556)

six weeks - I became blind at this age. (556)

my mother - After my father died, she worked as a maid to support us. (556)

Pilgrim - I was a descendant of one of these early settlers in America. (556)

my grandmother - I wrote a poem about a rocking chair that belonged to her. (556)

Bible - Adults spent many hours reading to me from this. (556)

knitting - When I was a child, I enjoyed doing this with my hands. (557)

horses - As a child, I enjoyed riding these. (557)

trees - I also liked to climb these. (557)

my grandfather - This man gave me special encouragement about writing poetry. (557)

eight years - I wrote my first poem at this age. (557)

steamboat - I traveled by this to the New York Institution for the Blind. (557)

half-sisters - After my mother married again, I enjoyed my two of these. (557)

knowledge - I prayed fervently for this. (557)

teacher - I eventually did this job at the Institution. (557)

Erie Canal - With students and other teachers, I traveled on this famous canal. (558)

Niagara Falls - We visited this famous waterfall. (558)

Washington, D.C. - I spoke to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives in this city. (558)

Grover Cleveland - I became friends with this future president. (558)

37 years - I married fellow teacher Alexander Van Alstyne when I was this age. (558)

hymns - I wrote over 8,000 of these. My mother enjoyed my fame. (556, 560)

"Blessed Assurance" - This is one of my most famous hymns. (556)

Lesson Review:

1. Fanny once told a preacher that she would like to have been born blind. What was her reason? *"Because when I get to heaven, the first face that shall ever gladden my sight will be that of my Savior!"* (556)
2. How old was Fanny when she went to the New York Institution for the Blind? *14* (557) How did she get there? *steamboat* (557)
3. When Fanny became a teacher at the school, what did she teach? *grammar, rhetoric, ancient history, modern history* (557)
4. What famous waterfall did Fanny visit? *Niagara Falls* (558) What waterway did they travel on? *Erie Canal* (558) What did they do along the way? *sang, gave speeches, recited from memory, described their school* (558)
5. Fanny J. Crosby wrote over 8,000 hymns. (556) Some of the most famous are: *"All the Way My Savior Leads Me," "Blessed Assurance,"* and *"Safe in the Arms of Jesus."* (559)

Lesson 75

Timeline: 1871 - Western cattle drives peak during this year.

Student Workbook: Student colors a picture to match a painting of a cattle drive.

Lesson Review:

1. Where were the first cattle ranches in America? *Spanish missions* (562) What is a Texas longhorn? *cross between Spanish and English cattle breeds* (562)
2. Name four groups of people who became cowboys after the Civil War. *Civil War veterans, freed slaves, Native Americans, and Hispanics.* (562)
3. What famous trail began near Brownsville, Texas, and ended at Abilene, Kansas? *the Chisholm Trail* (565)
4. What Pony Express rider began a famous wild west show? *William "Buffalo Bill" Cody* (565)
5. Name five competitions in a modern rodeo. *calf roping, steer wrestling, bronco riding, bull riding, barrel racing* (566)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: demand, transport, canvas, stirrup, outlaw.

Unit 15 Test

1. Reconstruction - *Time period when Congress passed laws to "reconstruct" the South* (535)
2. Slavery - *13th Amendment abolished this* (536)
3. 15th Amendment - *Made it illegal to keep someone from voting based on race, color, or the fact he had once been enslaved* (536)
4. Andrew Johnson - *President whom Congress impeached but did not remove from office* (538)
5. William Seward - *Secretary of state who encouraged Congress to purchase Alaska* (538)
6. Ulysses S. Grant - *Union Army hero who was elected president* (539)
7. Transcontinental railroad - *Completion celebrated at the Golden Spike ceremony* (544-545)
8. Yellowstone - *Home to over 10,000 hydrothermal features* (550)
9. Fanny J. Crosby - *Writer of over 8,000 hymns* (556)
10. Chisholm - *Trail where cowboys led longhorns to market* (564-565)

Across Five Aprils

Literature Questions

1. Who was Shadrach Yale? *Shadrach Yale is a school teacher and a close friend of the Creighton family.* (4-5)
2. What did Jethro's brothers John and Bill disagree about? *John is on the side of the Union. Bill is on the side of the Confederacy.*
3. Why did Jethro have to take on so much responsibility on his family's farm? *All of the other young men in the family go to fight in the war. Jethro's father is physically unable to work.*
4. Why did Jethro write to Abraham Lincoln? *to ask for help for his cousin Eb, who had deserted from the Army* (160-162)
5. Describe two of the ways you think Jethro changed and matured because of what he experienced during the years of the war. *Answers will vary.*

Part 2

Unit 16

Lesson 76

Timeline: 1883 - Congress passes the Civil Service Act.

Student Workbook: Left column: What did the United States of America celebrate in 1876? 100th Birthday (568), Author Mark Twain campaigned for me, and my wife was a talented singer. Who am I? Rutherford B. Hayes (568, 570), In 1876 Congress appointed an Electoral Commission to decide the results of what? presidential election (569), This light bulb was one of my many inventions. Who am I? Thomas Edison (572); **Middle column:** My mother was the first mother of a president to attend her son's inauguration. Who am I? James A. Garfield (572), President Garfield had one daughter. Who was she? Mollie Garfield (583); **Right column:** What act did Congress pass in 1883? Civil Service Act (573), I was inaugurated at my home in New York City after President Garfield died. Who am I? Chester A. Arthur (573), What bridge opening did President Arthur attend in 1883? Brooklyn Bridge (574)

Lesson Review:

- Copy the telegraph message from page 568.
Liberty and Union now and forever one and inseparable. Glory to God in the highest. On earth peace, good will toward men.
- After the election of 1876, Congress formed an Electoral Commission to determine who had won the election in which three states?
Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina (569)
- List three facts you learned about President Rutherford B. Hayes. *Answers will vary but may include: He was a veteran. He supported the rights of African Americans. He was the 19th president. He helped heal our nation after Reconstruction. He was honest and moral. He fired Chester Arthur, the Collector of the Port of New York. His family brought fun to the President's House. He and his wife celebrated*

their 25th wedding anniversary there. (569-570) Student may also choose to include facts learned in his biography on page 575.

- Who applied for a patent for the telephone on Valentine's Day, 1876? *Alexander Graham Bell* (571) What was the nickname of the great inventor, Thomas Edison? *Wizard of Menlo Park* (572)
- Name one thing you learned that you admire about President James A. Garfield. *Answers will vary but may include: He was a veteran. He was kind to his mother and carried her up and down the White House stairs. Name one thing you learned that you admire about President Chester A. Arthur. Answers will vary but may include: He decided not to be involved in corruption anymore. He fought for integrity in the U.S. Post Office. (573)*

Vocabulary: Student looks up these words in a dictionary and reads the definitions: corrupt, nominee, integrity, incandescent, and frail.

Lesson 77

Timeline: 1883 - The first Carnegie Library opens in Dunfermline, Scotland, where Carnegie was born.

Student Workbook: Picture identification from left to right: Morgan, banking (576); Carnegie, steel (576, 579); Vanderbilt, shipping (576); Rockefeller, oil (576)

Scotland - Andrew Carnegie was born in this country. (577)

weaver - Andrew's father had this occupation in Scotland. (577)

factory - His father's business as a weaver suffered when this opened. (577)

Hudson - Soon after they came to America, the Carnegies traveled on this river. (578)

Erie - They also traveled on this canal. (578)

bobbin boy - Soon after coming to Pennsylvania, Andrew had this job. (578)

Colonel Anderson - This man loaned books to Andrew and other boys. (578)

telegrapher - Andrew taught himself how to do this job. (578)

library - Andrew thought this was the best gift to give to a community. (579)

his mother - She laid the cornerstone of the library in Dunfermline, Scotland. (578)

Carnegie Hall - Andrew got the idea for this on his honeymoon. (581)

Sissieretta Jones - She sang at Carnegie Hall in 1893. (581)

Tuskegee - Andrew gave money to build a library at this Institute. (581)

his father - He had helped to start the Tradesmen's Subscription Library. (582)

Louise & Margaret - They carried on Andrew's philanthropic work after he died. (581)

Gilded Age - This is what Mark Twain called this time period in American history. (576)

Lesson Review:

1. Changes in what three areas happened by the 1800s, making a few entrepreneurs extremely wealthy? *Technology, factories, transportation* (576)
2. What term did Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner use that historians still use when talking about this time period? *Gilded Age* (576)
3. Where was Andrew Carnegie born? *Scotland* (577) What state did his family move to when they came to America? *Pennsylvania* (578)
4. What two companies did Carnegie found before 1875? *Keystone Bridge Company; Keystone Telegraph Company* (578) What kind of company did he found in 1875? *steel* (578)
5. What did Andrew Carnegie believe that wealthy people should do with their money? *Provide a good living for their families and give the rest of their riches away.* (579) Why did Carnegie believe that a library was the best gift to give a community? *It gave people a chance to improve themselves.* (579)

Vocabulary: Student writes a sentence using each of these words: amass, damask, triumphal, bunting, philanthropy.

Lesson 78

Timeline: 1894 - Almanzo, Laura, and Rose Wilder move to Mansfield, Missouri.

Student Workbook:

1. Homestead Act - *President Lincoln signed this in 1862* (584)
2. Montana - *State with the most homesteads* (585)
3. Charles Ingalls - *Homesteader and father of Laura* (587)
4. sod - *Grass with roots and dirt attached* (584)
5. dugout - *Home built into a hillside* (584)
6. Great Exodus - *African Americans moving to Kansas* (586)
7. Nicodemus - *All-African American town in Kansas* (586)
8. Caroline Lake Quiner - *Married Charles Phillip Ingalls* (587)
9. Age 65 - *Age when Laura published first book* (587)
10. Near Lake Pepin - *Location of Little House in the Big Woods* (587)
11. Malone, New York - *Location of Almanzo's childhood home* (587)
12. Almanzo Wilder - *Laura's husband* (591)
13. Plum Creek - *Near Walnut Grove, Minnesota* (588)
14. Rocky Ridge - *Laura and Almanzo's farm in Missouri* (591)
15. Ozark Mountains - *Location of Rocky Ridge* (591)

Lesson Review:

1. Name two types of homes that homesteaders built that were not built mainly from wood. *sod houses, dugouts* (584)
2. What do historians call the migration of African Americans to Kansas? *Great Exodus* (586)
3. In what state was the Little House in the Big Woods? *Wisconsin* (587) In what territory was Charles Ingalls' homestead? *Dakota* (589)
4. What three forms of transportation did the Ingalls use to move from place to place? *covered wagon, train, wagon* (587, 589)
5. What was the farm, the mountain region, and the state where Laura wrote her books? *Rocky Ridge, Ozark Mountains, Missouri* (591)

Lesson 79

Timeline: 1877 - Henry O. Flipper becomes the first African American to graduate from West Point.

Student Workbook: **Left column:** *Chief Sitting Bull* (597), *parade ground* (594), *western trails* (594), *Kansas* (596), *Little Bighorn* (597); **Middle column:** *Henry O. Flipper* (599), *Buffalo* (599), *Custer* (597); **Right column:** *treaties* (596), *reservation* (597), *camels* (600), *American settlers* (596)

Lesson Review:

1. Who built frontier forts in the West? *The U.S. Army* (594)
2. Who ambushed travelers on the Bozeman Trail? *Chief Red Cloud and Lakota warriors* (597)
3. Why did the Lakota need government supplies after they moved onto a reservation? *They could no longer live a nomadic lifestyle.* (597)
4. Name the warrior who led the Lakota in the Battle of Little Bighorn. *Crazy Horse* (597) Name the U.S. Army officer who died in the Battle of Little Bighorn. *George Armstrong Custer* (597)
5. What was the nickname of African American soldiers who served after the Civil War? *Buffalo Soldiers* (598) Who were the first two African Americans to graduate from West Point? *Henry Ossian Flipper, John Hanks Alexander* (599)

Vocabulary: Student writes his own definition for each of these words and then compares his definitions to ones in a dictionary: commissary, ambush, reservation, infantry, autobiography.

Lesson 80

Timeline: 2013 - The Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument opens in Wilberforce, Ohio.

Student Workbook:

I am a mountain range in eastern California. What am I? *Sierra Nevada* (602)

I am a mountain range in Europe with the same name. Where am I? *Spain* (603)

I am the second deepest lake in the U.S. What am I? *Lake Tahoe* (602)

We are the world's largest trees. What are we? *giant sequoias* (602)

I am the tallest mountain in the lower 48 states. What am I? *Mount Whitney* (602)

I am an event in 1849 that changed the lives of native nations. What am I? *Gold Rush* (603)

We are native people who posed for a photo in 1866. Who are we? *Washoe family* (603)

I wrote articles about the beauty of the area. Who am I? *John Muir* (604)

I am a state about the size of Yosemite National Park. What am I? *Rhode Island* (604)

I am the tallest waterfall in America. What am I? *Yosemite Falls* (605)

I am a waterfall that looks like I am on fire at sunset. What am I? *Horsetail Falls* (605)

I invented a syllabary and the sequoia tree is named for me. Who am I? *Sequoyah* (606)

I am the largest tree in the world. What am I? *General Sherman* (606)

We guarded Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. Who are we? *Buffalo Soldiers* (606)

I was the first African American national park superintendent. Who am I? *Colonel Young* (606)

I am the nation's Christmas tree. What am I? *General Grant* (607)

Lesson Review:

1. What is the meaning of *Sierra Nevada*? *Snow-covered mountain range* (603)
2. What is the tallest mountain in the lower 48 states? *Mount Whitney* (603) What is the second deepest lake in the U.S.? *Lake Tahoe* (602) What is the name of the largest individual tree in the world? *General Sherman* (606)
3. List four native nations who lived in the Sierra Nevada region. *Yokut, Sierra Miwok, Maidu, and Washoe Nations* (603)
4. How did the tradition of the Trek to the Tree begin? *Answers will vary but should include some of the following information: In 1924 a girl told Charles E. Lee of Sanger, California, that the General Grant tree would be a wonderful Christmas Tree. Sanger organized a ceremony the following year. President Calvin Coolidge designated the General Grant as the Nation's Christmas Tree in 1926. Each year the Chamber of Commerce in Sanger sponsors an annual Trek to the Tree on the*

second Sunday in December. Park rangers lay a wreath at the base of the tree. (607)

5. What wonders would you like to see if you could visit the Sierra Nevada? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 16 Test

1. Congress created an Electoral Commission (569) to decide who won the presidential election of 1876. They chose Rutherford B. Hayes. (569) The next presidents were James Abram Garfield and Chester Alan Arthur. (572, 573)
2. Thomas Edison invented a phonograph and a light bulb. (571, 572 *Student can write the last two answers in either order.*)
3. Mark Twain called the period of history in the late 1800s, when many entrepreneurs were becoming extremely wealthy, the Gilded Age. (576)
4. Andrew Carnegie believed that a library was the best gift to give to a community. (579)
5. Two common homestead homes in the Great Plains were the sod house and the dugout. (584 *Student can write answers in either order.*)
6. The Ingalls family's Little House in the Big Woods was in Wisconsin. (587) Their homestead was in Dakota Territory. (589) Laura and Almanzo's farm called Rocky Ridge was in Missouri. (591)
7. The U.S. Army built frontier forts in the West. (594) African American soldiers who served in the forts were nicknamed Buffalo Soldiers. (598-599)
8. Crazy Horse led the Lakota in the Battle of the Little Bighorn and Custer died in the battle. (597)
9. The Spanish meaning of Sierra Nevada is "snow-covered mountain range." (603) It is home to Mount Whitney, (602) the tallest mountain in the lower 48 states and to Lake Tahoe. (602)
10. The gold rush changed the lives of the Yokut, Sierra Miwok, Maidu, and Washoe Nations who lived there. (603 *Student can write the last two answers in either order.*)

Unit 17

Lesson 81

Timeline: 1886 - President Cleveland dedicates the Statue of Liberty.

Student Workbook: Picture identification from left to right: 2 (611), 5 (614), 3 (614), 1 (615), 4 (611); Student colors the names of the 39th through 45th states.

Lesson Review:

1. Who was elected president in 1884 and 1892? *Grover Cleveland (610, 616)* What is the complete name of what the president dedicated in 1886? *Liberty Enlightening the World (611)* What country's flag dropped from the statue's face during the dedication and who dropped it? *France, Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi (or simply Bartholdi) (611)*
2. Citizens of what country donated money to build the statue's pedestal? *America or United States (612)* What two names did people begin to use for the statue? *Statue of Liberty, Lady Liberty (612)*
3. Who was elected president in 1888? *Benjamin Harrison (613)* Who was his grandfather? *William Henry Harrison (613)* What act passed in 1890 made some things large businesses did illegal? *Sherman Antitrust Act (614)*
4. What term is used for the event that occurred on April 22, 1889, when thousands of settlers poured into Indian Territory? *Oklahoma Land Rush (614)*
5. What island did President Harrison choose for an immigration station? *Ellis Island (614)* Where did immigrants wait their turn? *Great Hall (614, 615)*

Lesson 82

Timeline: 1874 - Russian Mennonites plant winter wheat in Kansas.

Student Workbook: Student colors a poster advertising the Grange.

Lesson Review:

1. America's Breadbasket is home to the Corn Belt, the Wheat Belt, the Fruit Belt, and America's Dairyland. (618) German Russian Mennonites helped Kansas become the Wheat State. (619-620) Immigrants from New York helped farmers in Wisconsin learn how to run dairy businesses. (620) German and Scandinavian immigrants brought cheese making skills from Europe. (620)
2. John Deere's plow, Cyrus McCormick's reaper, and the steam-powered grain elevator that Joseph Dart and Robert Dunbar invented helped farmers in America's Breadbasket raise and sell more grain. (620, 621) The Falls of St. Anthony helped to power mills in Minneapolis, Minnesota. (621)
3. From Chicago, shippers could ship farm goods on Lake Michigan and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Chicago River, the Illinois River, and the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Businessmen in Chicago formed the Chicago Board of Trade. (621)
4. Farmers organized groups, such as the Grange. Farmers and others organized the Populist Party. (622)
5. Rural Free Delivery by the U.S. Post Office helped catalog companies, such as the Montgomery Ward Company and Sears, Roebuck and Company. (622-623)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: mineral, czarina, crock, reaper, cultivator.

Lesson 83

Timeline: 1896 - John Philip Sousa writes "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Student Workbook:

Washington, D.C. - I was born in this city. (624)
Spain - My father was an immigrant from this country. (624)
Bavaria - My mother was an immigrant from this area. (624)
Civil War - During this war, my parents took me to visit wounded soldiers. (624)

Marine Band - My father was a trombonist in this band. (624)

rehearsals - My father used to take me to these and I got to play sometimes. (624)

conductor - As a young man, I took this position with the U.S. Marine Band. (625)

The President's Own - The U.S. Marine Band is also called this. (625)

civilian band - In 1892 I left the Marine Band and formed this. (625)

Sousaphone - I had the idea for this musical instrument. (625)

Sousa Day - When our band played in some towns, the town declared this. (626)

music - I believed that people came to hear this and not to hear me talk. (626)

gloves - I wore a new pair of these at every concert. (626)

Bach - I believed that he was the best composer in history. (627)

March King - People called me this. (627)

ASCAP - I was one of the first members of this organization. (627)

"Stars and Stripes Forever" - I wrote this famous march often played on the Fourth of July. (627)

Sunday - To honor my mother, I wore white on this day. (628)

Lesson Review:

1. What song have Americans been enjoying on the Fourth of July for more than 100 years? "Stars and Stripes Forever" (624)
2. John Philip Sousa's father was a trombonist and took him to rehearsals for what band? The U.S. Marine Band (624) What is another name for that band? The President's Own (625)
3. What musical instrument was Sousa's idea? Sousaphone (625) Sousa wore something new during every performance. What was it? gloves (626)
4. Because of the songs he composed, Sousa became known as the March King. Sousa was one of the first members of what organization? American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (or ASCAP) (627)

5. What did Sousa do (or not do) on Sundays in order to honor his mother? *He did not write songs. He arranged several hymns and played them only during Sunday concerts. He wore a white uniform.* (628)

Lesson 84

Timeline: 1893 - The World's Columbian Exposition opens in Chicago.

Student Workbook:

1. Lake Michigan - *Great Lake beside Chicago* (632)
2. Abraham Lincoln - *Nominated at convention in Chicago* (633)
3. O'Leary barn - *Great Chicago Fire began there.* (633)
4. Wrigley - *First sold soap, then sold chewing gum* (634)
5. U.S. Congress - *Chose Chicago to host the exposition.* (634)
6. Erie Canal - *Viking ship sailed on it.* (634)
7. Christopher Columbus - *His statue stood above Peristyle Water Gate.* (635)
8. L trains - *Brought guests to the exposition.* (635)
9. Venice - *Gondolas and gondoliers came from there.* (635)
10. Electricity Building - *Had Edison's 82-foot Tower of Light* (637)
11. Kinetoscope - *Individual motion picture viewing* (637)
12. Smithsonian Museum - *Some exhibits went there after the exposition.* (638)

Lesson Review:

1. How did geography help Chicago become the second largest city in the United States? *God created a wide open plain beside Lake Michigan so Chicago had plenty of room to build homes, businesses, roads, and railroads.* (632)
2. What event began in Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Leary's barn? *Great Chicago Fire* (633)
3. Who was the landscape architect who planned the exposition site? *Frederick Law Olmsted* (634)
What famous park did he design in New York? *Central Park* (634)
4. Who invented the Midway attraction that had hanging cars? *George Washington Gale Ferris*

(637) Would you have enjoyed riding on it?
Answers will vary.

5. List four things you would have enjoyed seeing at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Answers will vary.

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: omnibus, obelisk, emulation, pier, tether.

Lesson 85

Timeline: 1898 - The Spanish-American War begins.

Student Workbook:

Cross of Gold - William Jennings Bryan's speech at the Democratic convention (640)

Ida McKinley - Wife of William McKinley (641)

poll tax - In some places, African Americans had to pay this to vote. (642)

segregation - Kept people with different skin colors apart. (642)

Supreme Court - Decided the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. (642)

colonies - Some industry leaders wanted the United States to have these. (642)

Boxer Rebellion - McKinley sent 2,000 American soldiers to China during this. (642)

Cuba - Spain controlled this island 90 miles south of Florida. (643)

USS Maine - Ship that exploded in Havana Harbor (643)

U.S. Congress - Government body that declared war on Spain (643)

Theodore Roosevelt - Led his Rough Riders in a battle on San Juan Hill. (643)

Buffalo Soldiers - Soldiers who also played an important role in that battle. (643)

George Dewey - American commander in the Battle of Manila Bay (643)

William Howard Taft - Territorial governor of the Philippines (644)

vice president - Theodore Roosevelt ran for this office in 1900. (644)

Pan-American - President McKinley was assassinated at this exposition. (644-645)

Lesson Review:

1. Name the Democratic candidate in the election of 1896. *William Jennings Bryan (640)* Name the Republican candidate in the election of 1896. *William McKinley (640)*
 2. What Supreme Court decision stated that segregation is legal? *Plessy v. Ferguson (642)*
 3. What happened in the harbor at Havana, Cuba, that made some Americans want to go to war against Spain? *The USS Maine blew up. (643)*
 4. Who led the Rough Riders? *Theodore Roosevelt (643)* Who were the other soldiers who played an important role at San Juan Hill? *Buffalo Soldiers (643)*
 5. What places did the U.S. gain after the Spanish-American War? *Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines (643)*
5. The President's Own is another name for this band. *b. Marine Band (625)*
 6. John Philip Sousa became known as the _____ King. *a. March (627)*
 7. What event began in Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Leary's barn? *b. Great Chicago Fire (633)*
 8. Who was the landscape architect who designed the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition? *c. Frederick Law Olmsted (634)*
 9. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court declared that the practice of "separate but equal" facilities for African American and white citizens was _____. *b. legal (642)*
 10. Theodore Roosevelt, the Rough Riders, and Buffalo Soldiers played important roles in the Battle of _____. *a. San Juan Hill (643)*

Vocabulary:

1. My mother completed the arduous task of cleaning out a closet.
2. I pray that God will help me be upright while I am at camp.
3. It is good for America when presidents invoke God's blessings on our country.
4. Poll taxes are unfair to poor voters.
5. While my brother and I were pretending to have a sword fight, Mother called us to lunch so we agreed on an armistice.

Unit 17 Test

1. The full name of the Statue of Liberty is *Liberty Enlightening the _____*. *b. World (611)*
2. The immigration station in New York Harbor was on what island? *a. Ellis Island (614)*
3. From this city, shippers could ship farm goods from Lake Michigan to New Orleans: *c. Chicago (621)*
4. Farmers who wanted to influence government decisions affecting them organized groups, such as the Grange. Farmers and others organized the _____ Party. *a. Populist (622)*

Unit 18

Lesson 86

Timeline: 1914 - The Panama Canal opens.

Student Workbook: Student only writes the number. **Column 1:** 7 isthmus (650), 14 North Pole (652), 1 Adirondacks (648), 15 Titanic (653); **Column 2:** 9 Roosevelt (651), 10 Nobel Peace Prize (651), 13 Constitution (652), 4 labor unions (649); **Column 3:** 12 Taft (652), 2 wagon, train (648), 5 teddy bear (649), 8 Bully Pulpit (651); **Column 4:** 11 Bryan (652), 6 230 million (650), 3 Tuskegee (649)

Student colors the names of the 46th through 48th states.

Lesson Review:

1. What did Roosevelt do to help end the United Mine Workers strike in 1902? *He helped owners of coal mines and leaders of the union work out a compromise. (649)*
2. What three natural areas did Roosevelt visit during his grand tour of western states? *Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon (650)*
3. What did Americans begin to build while Roosevelt was president? *Panama Canal (650)*

- Why did Roosevelt win the Nobel Peace Prize? *He helped Russia and Japan make peace after the Russo-Japanese War. (651)*
- What document did President Taft deeply respect? *U.S. Constitution (652)*

Vocabulary:

itinerary - *c. the proposed route of a trip*

unsportsmanlike - *a. being disrespectful to an opponent*

isthmus - *e. narrow piece of land connecting two larger pieces of land*

pulpit - *b. place where a minister stands to speak a sermon*

conservative - *d. wanting to be cautious and to continue traditions of the past*

Lesson 87

Timeline: 1922 - Chief Justice Taft dedicates the Lincoln Memorial.

Student Workbook: Student only writes the number. **Column 1:** 9 - Lincoln Memorial (661), 7 - National Cathedral (660), 1 - Potomac River (657); **Column 2:** 4 - White House (657), 6 - U.S. Capitol (657), 5 - Smithsonian Castle (657), 3 - President's Park (657); **Column 3:** 2 - Washington Monument (657), 8 - Jefferson Memorial (661), 10 - Tidal Basin with cherry trees (659)

Lesson Review:

- Who suggested a Grand Avenue with a monument honoring George Washington? *L'Enfant or Pierre Charles L'Enfant (656)* What kind of power ran the monument's first elevator and its second elevator? *steam, electricity (657)*
- Who appointed the McMillan Commission? *Senator James McMillan (657)* What project had many of them worked on before? *World's Columbian Exposition (657)*
- What did First Lady Helen Taft plant beside the Tidal Basin? *a cherry tree (659)* The plants traveled to Seattle from what country? *Japan (659)*
- What made up the cornerstone of the National Cathedral? *a stone from Bethlehem and American granite (659)*

- What addition to the White House was constructed while Roosevelt was president? *West Wing (660)* Who was the first president to use the Oval Office? *William Howard Taft (660)*

Lesson 88

Timeline: 1903 - The Wright brothers fly the first airplane.

Student Workbook:

As a child, our father developed his *mental* abilities. (664) Our *mother* spent hours with her father in his *carriage* shop. (664) Our mother made *toys* for us when we were children. (665) She helped us with *mechanical* questions. (665) Our father brought us a toy *helicopter*. (665) Our family settled permanently in *Dayton, Ohio*, in 1884. (664) When we grew up we opened a *bicycle* company. (665) We were interested in *flying* and wrote to the *Smithsonian* about it. (665) We worked on a flying machine and decided to go to *Kitty Hawk, North Carolina*, to test it. (666) The weather was better for flying there than in Dayton. The sand *dunes* of Kill Devil Hills worked well. (666) Men from the U.S. Life *Saving* Station helped us. (666) We went there several times. On December 17, 1903, our *Wright Flyer* flew for 12 seconds. (668) It was the first successful *airplane* flight in history. (668) We quit making bicycles and began airplane *companies*. (669)

Lesson Review:

- How did the Wright brothers' parents' childhoods help the brothers become great inventors? *Their father studied many subjects and developed his mental abilities. Their mother spent hours with her father working in his carriage shop, where she learned how to use tools. (664)*
- What did Milton Wright bring home to his children that had a great impact on them? *Pénaud helicopter (665)* What kind of help did their mother give them when they needed help with a project? *advice and answers to mechanical questions (665)*
- Why did the Wright Brothers decide to test their flyer near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina? *Answers will vary but may include these facts: They*

learned from the National Weather Bureau and the Weather Bureau at the Kitty Hawk Weather Station that it had sandy beaches, was free of obstructions, and had winds from the north. (666)

4. On what day did the Wright brothers have their successful 12-second flight? *December 17, 1903* (668)
5. Why did the Wright brothers not want to rebuild the *Signal Corps No. 1* military airplane? *They had made many improvements since they built that airplane.* (669)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: temperance, aviation, mechanical, hospitable, avid.

Lesson 89

Timeline: 1933 - Workers complete the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Student Workbook:

1. President Taft - *signed the bill to establish Glacier National Park.* (672)
2. Mount Cleveland - *is the tallest peak in Glacier National Park.* (672)
3. The Continental Divide - *cuts through Glacier National Park.* (672)
4. A glacier - *is a massive piece of ice that begins on land.* (672)
5. The glaciers - *in Glacier National Park are alpine glaciers.* (672)
6. Wildflower season in - *the alpine region of the park is short.* (673)
7. Rock harlequin seeds - *wait to sprout until after a wildfire.* (673)
8. The Blackfoot and - *Kootenai nations lived in the area.* (674)
9. Homesteaders moved - *into the area on the Great Northern Railroad.* (674)
10. George Bird Grinnell - *called the area the Crown of the Continent.* (674)
11. The Great Northern Railroad - *built Many Glacier Hotel.* (674)
12. Strong workers - *built the Going-to-the-Sun Road.* (675)

Lesson Review:

1. Which president signed the bill establishing Glacier National Park? *President Taft* (672)

2. What is a glacier? *a mass of ice that begins on land* (672) What kind of glaciers are in Glacier National Park? *alpine glaciers* (672)
3. What railroad brought many homesteaders to the area? *Great Northern Railway* (674)
4. What did naturalist George Bird Grinnell call the Glacier area? *Crown of the Continent* (674)
5. What is the name of the road that goes from east to west in Glacier National Park? *Going-to-the-Sun Road* (675)

Lesson 90

Timeline: 1925 - Sled dogs deliver medicine to Nome, Alaska.

Student Workbook: **Left column:** *trading furs* (682), *dogsled* (682), *blanket toss* (683); **Middle column:** *kayak* (680), *Athabaskan moccasins* (680), *berry picking* (683), *treaty* (678); **Right column:** *mouth drill* (682), *waterproof skin raincoat* (683), *umiak* (683)

Lesson Review:

1. What happened in Alaska while President Taft was president? *It became an official U.S. territory.* (678)
2. Which group of Alaska Native people live in the Subarctic region? *Athabaskan* (679) What was one of the names the Athabaskan gave to a moon cycle? *“when the first king salmon comes” or “little crust comes on snow” or “when the moose lose their antlers,” to the various moon cycles* (680)
3. What kind of boats did the Unangax and Alutiiq use on the waters of the Bering Sea? *kayaks* (680)
4. Which group of Alaska Native people live in an area that is mainly treeless tundra dotted with hills and mountains? *Yup’ik and Cup’ik* (681)
5. What kind of boats did the Iñupiaq and St. Lawrence Island Yupik people hunt in? *umiak* (681) Who served as leaders of a group of Iñupiaq and St. Lawrence Island Yupik people? *an older hunter and his wife* (681)

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: panhandle, translucent, oblong, rafter, tundra.

Unit 18 Test

1. Panama Canal - *Americans began to build this while Theodore Roosevelt was president. (650)*
2. William Howard Taft - *This president had great respect for the Constitution. (652)*
3. McMillan Commission - *Senator James McMillan appointed people who had worked on the World's Columbian Exposition to this. (657)*
4. Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C. - *Mrs. Taft planted a cherry tree here. (659)*
5. Kitty Hawk - *The Wright brothers tested airplanes near this town in North Carolina. (666)*
6. 12-second flight - *The Wright brothers achieved this on December 17, 1903. (668)*
7. George Bird Grinnell - *This naturalist called the Glacier area the Crown of the Continent. (674)*
8. Going-to-the-Sun - *This road goes from east to west through Glacier National Park. (675)*
9. Kayak - *The Unangax and Alutiiq use these boats on the waters of the Bering Sea. (680)*
10. Umiak - *The Iñupiaq and St. Lawrence Island Yupik used this kind of boat for hunting. (681)*

Little Town on the Prairie

Literature Questions

1. Why did Laura start working as a seamstress? *To help Mary go to the college for the blind in Iowa (37)*
2. What do you think you would like about summer on the claim? *Answers will vary.* What do you think you would like about winter in town? *Answers will vary.*
3. What is an autograph album? *A blank book that you ask friends to write in. (122)* What is a name card? *A small pretty card with a person's name written on it. (190)*
4. Were the Ingalls prejudiced against people from native nations and against African Americans? *Yes* What did you read in the book that makes you think this? *Laura writes that Ma hated Indians. (104)* *The minstrel show (257-260)* How do you believe they should have felt and talked about these two groups? *Answers will vary.*

5. What happened as a result of Laura's performance at the school exhibition? *Mr. Brewster offered her a job. (301)* *The county school superintendent gave Laura an examination. (303)* *She passed, got a teacher's certificate, and got a job as a teacher. (301-306)*

Unit 19

Lesson 91

Timeline: 1918 - An armistice ends the Great War.

Student Workbook:

1. Triple Alliance - *Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy (686)*
2. Triple Entente - *United Kingdom, France, Russia (686)*
3. Theodore Roosevelt - *Candidate of the Progressives or Bull Moose Party (687)*
4. Franz Ferdinand - *Archduke of Austria-Hungary (688)*
5. "He Kept Us Out of War." - *Woodrow Wilson's campaign slogan in 1916 (688)*
6. Liberty Bonds - *Americans purchased these to help pay for the war. (689)*
7. April 2, 1917 - *Date Wilson asked Congress to declare a state of war (689)*
8. November 11, 1918 - *Date armistice went into effect (690)*
9. League of Nations - *Wilson wanted the United States to join this. (690)*
10. "Spanish Flu" - *Influenza pandemic that began in 1918 (691)*

Lesson Review:

1. List the three countries of the Triple Alliance (that were called the Central Powers during the Great War). *Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (686)* List the three countries of the Triple Entente (that were called the Allied Powers during the Great War). *United Kingdom, France, and Russia (686)*
2. Who were the three candidates for president in 1912? Write their names and their parties. *Woodrow Wilson, Democratic; William Howard Taft, Republican; Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive*

or *Bull Moose* (Student may write either one.) (687)

- The heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo. This spark started the Great War. What was the heir's name and title? *Archduke Franz Ferdinand* (688)
- What was Wilson's campaign slogan in 1916? *"He Kept Us Out of War."* (688)
- After Germany announced it would start attacking ships again and tried to get Mexico to form a secret alliance against the United States, what did Congress do? *declared war* (689) What did Americans purchase to help pay for the war? *Liberty Bonds and savings stamps* (689) When did the armistice go into effect? *Student may write either: 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918 or November 11, 1918* (690) What did Wilson try unsuccessfully to get the United States to join? *League of Nations* (690-691)

Lesson 92

Timeline: 1926 - Alvin C. York Institute opens.

Student Workbook:

log cabin - I was born in 1887 in this kind of house. (694)

revival - I came to faith in Christ at this kind of meeting at a church. (694)

draft notice - After Congress declared war on Germany, I got one of these. (695)

fight - I wrote on my draft card that I didn't want to do this. (695)

Argonne - On October 8, 1918, I was involved in a battle in this forest. (695)

doughboys - This was a popular nickname for us Great War soldiers. (696)

Medal of Honor - I received this which is the highest military honor in the U.S. (696)

Cordell Hull - This congressman helped me get home to Tennessee quickly. (697)

diary - I wrote in this about thanking God for taking me through the war. (697)

Gracie - I married her. We were married for 55 years and had 7 children. (697)

boys and girls - I raised money for the Alvin C. York Institute to help these. (697)

war hero - I wanted people to remember me for helping my fellow man rather than for being this. (699)

Student also colors the names of the four presidents listed on the worksheet and answers the following questions.

I helped to feed millions of people. Who am I? *Hoover* (697)

I was the assistant secretary of the Navy. Who am I? *Roosevelt* (698)

I was the captain of 200 men in Battery D. Who am I? *Truman* (698)

I trained men to go to the Great War. Who am I? *Eisenhower* (698)

Lesson Review:

- Tell the kind of house and the location where Alvin C. York was born. *log cabin in Pall Mall, Tennessee* (Student may also add that it was a dogtrot cabin.) (694)
- What did York's church oppose? *violence and war* (694)
- After York received his draft notice, what did his minister encourage him to be? *conscientious objector* (695)
- In what forest in France was York fighting when he became a hero? *Argonne Forest* (695)
- Name four future presidents who made sacrifices during the Great War. *Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and Dwight Eisenhower* (697) Which one of these helped to feed millions of hungry people in Europe? *Herbert Hoover* (697)

Vocabulary: *revival* - noun, *draft* - adjective, *silhouette* - noun, *incessant* - adjective, *endorse* - verb.

Lesson 93

Timeline: 1910 - U.S. Census lists 900,000 immigrants who speak Polish.

Student Workbook:

Left column: *Italian* (704), *Jewish* (703), *Jewish* (703); **Right column:** *Italian* (704), *Polish* (701), *Polish* (702) Student will also draw a poster.

Lesson Review:

1. What law did Congress pass and Wilson veto? *Immigration Act (700)*
2. What kinds of institutions did Polish people found? *Catholic churches and Catholic schools (702)*
3. From what European countries did many Jews come from? *Russia and Germany (703)*
What language did Jews from Eastern Europe speak? *Yiddish (703)*
4. What was the Italian area of Manhattan called? *Little Italy (704)*
5. How did Italians working for the New York Department of Public Works help make New York's transportation better? *They dug canals, built bridges, and tunneled out the New York subway. (704)*

Lesson 94

Timeline: 1938 - A Hollywood movie tells the story of Boys Town.

Student Workbook:

1. Edward Joseph Flanagan was born in Ireland. (708)
 2. Flanagan immigrated to America in 1904. (704)
 3. Flanagan moved to Omaha, Nebraska. (708)
 4. Flanagan became a priest in 1912. (708)
 5. Flanagan opened his first boys' home in a Victorian mansion. (709)
 6. Flanagan became an American citizen. (710)
 7. Boys at Boys Town elected their own mayor. (711)
 8. The Boys Town choir sang at Carnegie Hall. (711)
 9. The Boys Town football team toured in more than 20 states. (711)
 10. Flanagan had a show on the radio. (712)
- Student also designs a postage stamp.

Lesson Review:

1. Where was Edward Joseph Flanagan born? *Ireland (708)*
2. After Flanagan went to seminary and traveled in Europe, what did he become in 1912? *a priest (708)*
3. Where did Flanagan start Boys Town? *Omaha, Nebraska (709)*
4. Why did Flanagan switch from trying to help men to helping boys? *Answers will vary but*

may include some of the following information: He found that many of the men he tried to help were orphans, children of divorced parents, or had come from poor families. He learned that most criminals began breaking the law as children. He thought he could accomplish more by ministering to boys. (709)

5. What kinds of information did he publish in his paper? *recipes, jokes, home remedies, stories about the boys' activities (710)* On what device could people hear Flanagan's show? *radio (712)*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary that corresponds to the way the word is used in Lesson 94: *seminary, delinquent, remedy, infirmary, vocational.*

Lesson 95

Timeline: 1919 - Congress establishes Grand Canyon National Park.

Student Workbook:

Left column: *desert bighorn sheep (717), Kaibab squirrel (717), Colorado River (714); Middle column:* *California condor (717), Tau-gu & John Wesley Powell (718), desert spiny lizard (717); Right column:* *Havasupai Falls (716), Hopi House (719), beavertail cacti (717)*

Lesson Review:

1. What river flows through the Grand Canyon? *Colorado (714)*
2. What is the modern name of the native nation that has lived in the Grand Canyon region for hundreds of years? *Havasupai Nation (715)*
3. Name the three major habitats found at the Grand Canyon. *Riparian, desert scrub, coniferous forest (717)*
4. Who led an expedition through the Grand Canyon in 1869? *John Wesley Powell (718)*
5. What two kinds of transportation did early tourists use to come to the Grand Canyon? *stagecoaches, trains (719)* Who designed buildings at the Grand Canyon so that they would fit into the surroundings and also hired members of native nations to create art for the interiors and exteriors? *Mary Colter (719)*

Vocabulary: Student draws a simple picture illustrating: tributary, vista, horizon, erode, coniferous.

Unit 19 Test

1. The candidates for president in 1912 were Woodrow Wilson, William Howard Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt, who was the candidate for the Bull Moose Party. (687)
2. After America took part in the Great War, President Wilson wanted the United States to join the League of Nations. (690)
3. Alvin York, who was born in a log cabin (694) in Tennessee, became a hero (695-696) of the Great War.
4. Herbert Hoover helped to feed millions of hungry people in Europe. (697)
5. Polish immigrants founded Catholic churches and schools. (702)
6. Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe spoke Yiddish. (703)
7. Edward Joseph Flanagan was an immigrant from Ireland who became a priest. (708)
8. Flanagan started Boys Town in Omaha, Nebraska. (709)
9. The Colorado River flows through the Grand Canyon. (714)
10. John Wesley Powell led an expedition through the Grand Canyon in 1869. (718)

Unit 20

Lesson 96

Timeline: 1929 - The stock market crash begins the Great Depression.

Student Workbook:

President Harding told Americans that Republicans could help them return to normalcy. Harding appointed William Howard Taft as chief justice of the Supreme Court. (722) The decade of the 1920s is called the Roaring Twenties. (723) Harding was the first president to speak on the radio. (723) Harding traveled to Alaska on a Voyage of Understanding. (724) While on this trip, he died at a hotel in San Francisco.

Calvin Coolidge was Harding's vice president. When he learned about Harding's death, he knelt with his wife and prayed. (724) His father gave him the oath of office at his home in Vermont. (724-725) While he was president, Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act. (725) When he ran for president in 1924, his slogan was "Keep Cool with Coolidge." (725) Coolidge and his wife entertained more than any other presidential family before them.

Herbert Hoover helped improve conditions on reservations where native nations live. He worked to get Hoover Dam built. (726) The stock market crashed on October 29, 1929, a day called Black Tuesday. (727) Factories closed and workers lost their jobs. (728) Many Americans blamed Hoover for the bad economy. Some people lived in communities they built out of scrap wood and metal. People called these communities Hooverilles. (728)

Lesson Review:

1. President Warren G. Harding appointed William Howard Taft to what office? *chief justice of the Supreme Court* (722)
2. What name did President Harding give to the trip he went on before he died? *Voyage of Understanding* (724) Where was Vice President Calvin Coolidge when Harding died? *at his father's home in Plymouth Notch, Vermont* (724) Who gave Coolidge the oath of office? *his father* (725)
3. What was Calvin Coolidge's campaign slogan in 1924? *"Keep Cool with Coolidge"* (725)
4. What happened on October 29, 1929? *Student may write: stock values fell sharply, a stock market crash* (727) People call this day Black Tuesday. (727)
5. What was a Hooverville? *A community where poor people built homes out of whatever scrap wood and metal they could find* (728)

Vocabulary:

normalcy - *c. the state of everyday life being typical and expected*

qualified - *b. having the ability needed to do a specific job*

Communism - *d. a political system that grew in Europe in the 1920s*

kerosene - *e. a flammable oil used for fuel*

content - *a. satisfied and at peace*

Lesson 97

Timeline: 1925 - The Scopes Trial takes place in Dayton, Tennessee.

Student Workbook:

deer - When I was a child, I fed these animals on our family farm. (730)

Nebraska - My wife Mary and I reared our children in this state. (731)

Democratic - I was a member of this party when I was elected to Congress. (731)

Platte - People called me the Boy Orator of this river in Nebraska. (731)

table - As a boy, I stood on this and told my mother my lessons. (731)

Chautauqua - This movement began in 1874. I became a popular speaker in it. (731)

"Cross of Gold" - This was the name of a speech I gave in 1896. (732)

president - I ran for this office in 1896, 1900, and 1908. I lost each time. (733)

Woodrow Wilson - I served as secretary of state for this president. (733)

microphone - When I spoke, many people could hear me without one of these. (733)

radio - An estimated 60 million people heard me speak on this device. (733)

Scopes Trial - I stood up for faith in God while serving as a lawyer during this in Dayton, Tennessee. (734)

Lesson Review:

1. In what state was Bryan born and in what state did he and his wife rear their children? *Illinois (730), Nebraska (731)*
2. What was the name of the movement that began in New York in 1874 and of which Bryan was a popular speaker? *Chautauqua (731)*
3. What famous speech did Bryan give in 1896 and where did he give it? *"Cross of Gold" speech at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago (732)*

4. Bryan served as secretary of state for what president? *Woodrow Wilson (733)*

5. In what trial did Bryan participate during the summer of 1925 and where was it held? *Scopes Trial in Dayton, Tennessee (734)*

Lesson 98

Timeline: 1927 - Carving begins on Mount Rushmore.

Student Workbook:

Student completes an art activity.

Lesson Review:

1. What is the nickname of the Black Hills? *Island in the Prairie (736)* What makes the Black Hills look black? *ponderosa pines (736)*
2. Which native nation settled in the Black Hills in the mid-1700s? *Lakota (737)*
3. Why did settlers and miners move into the Black Hills even though the hills belonged to that nation? *Miners found gold there. (737)*
4. Who is the sculptor who oversaw the carving of the Shrine of Democracy? *Gutzon Borglum (739)*
5. Name the four presidents whose likenesses are carved on Mount Rushmore. *George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln (736, 739)*

Vocabulary: Student looks up these words in a dictionary and reads their definitions: shrine, spire, retain, widower, memorial.

Lesson 99

Timeline: 1921 - Hershey adds plume to its Kisses.

Student Workbook:

- Lay's - *potato chips (745)*
 3M Company - *masking tape (745)*
 Colgate - *toothpaste (747)*
 Birds Eye - *frozen food (747)*
 Butterfinger - *candy bar (747)*
 Duncan - *yo-yo (748)*
 Gerber - *baby food (748)*
 Hershey's - *chocolate syrup (748)*
 Madame Alexander - *dolls (748)*
 Maytag - *washing machine (748)*

Quaker - *oats* (749)

Schick - *electric razor* (749)

Lesson Review:

1. What is the expression that refers to the creative ways that Americans have used the resources they had to accomplish their goals? *Yankee ingenuity* (744)
2. Tell how a cook invented potato chips. A customer complained that his fried potatoes were too thick. The irritated cook sliced potatoes paper-thin, fried them, salted them, and sent them to the customer. (745)
3. What did a 3M scientist see that inspired him to invent masking tape? *He noticed that a car painter had trouble keeping paint off certain places.* (745)
4. Who created a line of hair care products and helped many African American women earn a good income? *Madam C. J. Walker or Sarah Breedlove* (746)
5. Choose a product described in the lesson and tell what you learned about its history. *Answers will vary.* (745-749)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: ingenuity, patron, durable, patent, sanitary.

Lesson 100

Timeline: 1927 - Ford builds the last Model T.

Student Workbook:

1. Motor City - *Nickname for Detroit, Michigan* (752)
2. Detroit Free Press - *First American newspaper with a European edition* (753)
3. Second Baptist Church - *Helped many people who escaped on the Underground Railroad* (753)
4. Big Three Automakers - *Ford, General Motors, Chrysler* (753-754)
5. Cadillac - *A brand of car that shared a name with an early French trader* (752, 754)
6. Pontiac - *A brand of car that shared a name with a leader of the Ottawa Nation* (752, 754)
7. Henry Ford - *Once worked as an engineer for the Edison Illuminating Company* (754)
8. Tin Lizzie - *Nickname for a Model T* (755)

9. assembly line - *A continuously moving device in a factory that allows workers to stand in one place* (755)
10. Greenfield Village - *Where Ford moved Noah Webster's home and his own birthplace* (758)
11. Admiral Richard E. Byrd - *Flew over the North Pole in 1926* (758)
12. Charles Lindbergh - *In 1927 became the first person to fly across the Atlantic alone* (758)

Lesson Review:

1. Cadillac came to the Detroit area in 1683. What was his home country? *France* (752) What native nation lived near what is now Detroit during the French and Indian War? *Ottawa* (752)
2. List the Big Three Automakers. *Ford, General Motors, Chrysler* (753-754)
3. Who once worked as an engineer for the Edison Illuminating Company and later helped to found a company that made automobiles? *Henry Ford* (754) What affordable automobile did the Ford Motor Company produce from 1908 to 1927? *Model T* (755-756)
4. Where did Ford move historic buildings such as Noah Webster's home? *Greenfield Village* (758)
5. Who was the first person to fly alone over the Atlantic Ocean? *Charles Lindbergh* (758)

Unit 20 Test

1. When President Warren G. Harding died, who administered the presidential oath of office to Vice President Calvin Coolidge? *c. Coolidge's father* (725)
2. What crashed on October 29, 1929 during the presidency of Herbert Hoover? *a. stock market* (727)
3. What famous speech did William Jennings Bryan give in 1896 at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago? *b. "Cross of Gold"* (732)
4. In what trial did Bryan participate during the summer of 1925? *c. Scopes Trial* (734)
5. What native nation settled in the Black Hills in the mid-1700s? *a. Lakota* (737)

6. Which of these presidents did Gutzon Borglum *not* carve on Mount Rushmore? *b. Calvin Coolidge (736, 739)*
7. The expression that refers to creative ways that Americans have used the resources they had to accomplish their goals is called _____ ingenuity. *a. Yankee (744)*
8. Who created a line of hair care products and helped many African American women earn a good income? *b. Madam C. J. Walker (746)*
9. Which of these is *not* one of the Big Three Automakers mentioned in this unit? *b. Toyota (753-754)*
10. Who was the first person to fly alone over the Atlantic Ocean? *a. Charles Lindbergh (758)*

All-of-a-Kind Family

Literature Questions

1. What arrangement did Sarah and the Library Lady make for paying for the lost book? *Sarah would pay the 17 cents she had saved and one penny a week after that. (21)*
2. How did the girls get 12 books to keep? *Their father was a junk dealer who acquired a load of books and allowed his daughters to take 12 of them to keep. (47)*
3. Why did the All-of-a-Kind family observe the Sabbath and the holidays of Yom Kippur, Purim, Passover, and Succos? *They are Jewish holidays. (114, 166)*
4. Why was Henny the only daughter who could fully observe the Passover? *The other girls had scarlet fever. (123)*
5. After the birth of her first son, Mama said that they were still an all-of-a-kind family. In what ways did she say they were still all-of-a-kind? *They were still close, loving, and loyal. (189)*

Unit 21

Lesson 101

Timeline: 1935 - The Works Progress Administration begins operating.

Student Workbook:

Student only writes the number.

- 5 (*Hobos*) traveled around looking for a job. (763)
- 2 (*Fireside Chats*) were talks Roosevelt gave on the radio. (762)
- 6 (*Alphabet Soup*) was what people called New Deal programs known by their initials. (764)
- 7 (*Social Security*) provides income for people of retirement age. (764)
- 9 (*The WPA*) hired Americans to do jobs, such as building roads. (765)
- 4 (*Breadlines*) were where people waited for free food. (763)
- 1 (*Roosevelt*) promised "a new deal for the American people." (762)
- 10 (*FSA*) stands for the Farm Security Administration which helped poor farmers. (767)
- 3 (*The Dust Bowl*) was an area where high winds created dust storms. (763)
- 8 (*TVA*) built dams on rivers and provided electricity. (764)
- Student also copies a WPA poster.

Lesson Review:

1. What did people call the radio talks that President Roosevelt gave? *Fireside Chats (762)*
2. Name two states in the Dust Bowl. *Kansas and Oklahoma (763)*
3. What New Deal program provides income for people of retirement age? *Social Security (764)*
4. What does TVA stand for? *Tennessee Valley Authority (764)*
5. Which agency hired people to build roads and do other jobs, including making posters? Give the initials and what the initials stand for. *WPA, Works Progress Administration (765)*

Vocabulary: Student draws pictures illustrating charitable, meager, retirement, conservation, authority. They also write the correct vocabulary word under each drawing.

Lesson 102

Timeline: 1933 - The Civilian Conservation Corps begins operating.

Student Workbook:

Left column: *cleaning seeds (776), learning job skills (774), fighting fire (772); Middle column:*

installing pipeline (775), installing telephone lines (775), learning math (773); **Right column:** cutting stone (776), building a bridge (775), repairing totem poles (776)

Lesson Review:

1. What two kinds of uniforms did CCC Boys wear? *work uniforms and dress uniforms (771)*
Which one did they wear to dinner? *dress uniform (773)*
2. Why did some CCC Boys go to bed long before Taps? *Their work was so tiring. (773)*
3. What was the name of the national CCC newspaper? *Happy Days (773)*
4. How many states had CCC camps? *48 (775)*
Name the four U.S. territories that had CCC camps. *Alaska, Hawai'i, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. (775)*
5. What nickname did the CCC receive because of its involvement in forestry projects? *Roosevelt's Tree Army (776)*
How many trees did they plant? *Over three billion (776)*

Lesson 103

Timeline: 1937 - Golden Gate Bridge opens in San Francisco.

Student Workbook:

C John Roebling (781); E Joseph Strauss (778, 782);
B A. P. Giannini (779)

Parts of the bridge from top to bottom: suspender (782), cable (780, 782), tower (780), pier (780), roadway (782)

Lesson Review:

1. What two bodies of water does the Golden Gate Strait connect? *Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay (778)*
2. What kind of bridge is the Golden Gate Bridge? *suspension (779)*
The Golden Gate Bridge is an example of a style of architecture that was popular in the 1930s. What style is that? *Art Deco (779)*
3. Why were men happy to get jobs working on the Golden Gate Bridge even though it was dangerous? *High-paying jobs were scarce during the Great Depression. (779)*
What did they call the safety hats they wore? *Hard-Boiled Hats*

(782) Why did workers need a safety net? *Fog made things slippery; winds were high. (782)*

4. What canal did ships go through while bringing steel from Philadelphia to San Francisco? *Panama Canal (781)*
5. If you had worked on the Golden Gate Bridge, which of the jobs would you have wanted to have? Why? *Answers will vary.*
If you had crossed the bridge on Pedestrian Day in 1937, how would you have gotten to the other side? *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: engineer, calculation, marvel, murky, maneuver.

Lesson 104

Timeline: 1928 - Shirley Temple is born in Santa Monica, California.

Student Workbook:

I was born in this year: 1928 (785)

My dancing lessons began at age three. (785)

I sang "On the Good Ship Lollipop." (786)

I became a movie star. (786)

Fans bought Shirley Temple dolls. (787)

This many pin curls were on my head at night: 56 (787)

Tutors taught me in a bungalow. (787)

I married Charles Black. (788)

I had three children. (788)

I became an ambassador to Ghana. (788)

Lesson Review:

1. What did people call the films about news stories that theaters showed before the movie began? *newsreels (785)*
What did President Roosevelt say it cost for an American to go to a movie? *15 cents (785)*
2. What kinds of lessons did Shirley Temple start taking when she was three years old? *dancing lessons (785)*
How did Shirley Temple get her curly locks? *Her mother put her hair in 56 pin curls before she went to bed. (787)*
3. Name the two popular African American performers who were in movies with Shirley Temple. *Bill "Bojangles" Robinson and Hattie McDaniel (786)*

4. After Shirley Temple Black reared her children, she became a public servant. What was her job in Ghana and in Czechoslovakia? *ambassador (788)*
5. Would you like to be a child star like Shirley Temple? *Answers will vary.* What would be nice about that and what would be hard? *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: splendid, dramatic, lavish, bungalow, optimism.

Lesson 105

Timeline: 1938 - Congress establishes Olympic National Park.

Student Workbook:

Student colors a Bible passage.

Lesson Review:

1. What waters surround three sides of the Olympic Peninsula? *Pacific Ocean, Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca (790)*
2. What are fallen trees in Olympic rain forests called? *nurse logs (793)* What animal keeps plants in the rain forest from growing too tall and dense? *Roosevelt elk (793)*
3. What is a forest's "roof" called? *canopy (793)*
4. What ecosystem is above the treeline on the Olympic peninsula? *alpine tundra (794)*
5. What endemic social animal lives in the alpine tundra of the Olympic peninsula? *Olympic marmot (794)*

Unit 21 Test

1. Fireside Chats - *Talks that President Franklin Roosevelt gave on the radio (762)*
2. WPA - *Agency that hired people to build roads and do other jobs, including making posters (765)*
3. *Happy Days* - *National newspaper for the Civilian Conservation Corps (773)*
4. Roosevelt's Tree Army - *Nickname for young men who were members of the Civilian Conservation Corps (776)*
5. Golden Gate - *Strait that connects the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay (778)*
6. Art Deco - *Style of architecture popular in the 1930s and used for the Golden Gate Bridge (779)*

7. Newsreel - *Film about news stories that theaters showed before a movie began (785)*
8. Shirley Temple Black - *Ambassador to Ghana and Czechoslovakia (788)*
9. Strait of Juan de Fuca - *Strait that separates the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State and Vancouver Island in Canada (790)*
10. Alpine tundra - *ecosystem above the treeline on the Olympic Peninsula (794)*

Unit 22

Lesson 106

Timeline: 1941 - Japanese planes attack Pearl Harbor.

Student Workbook: Student only writes the number. **Column 1:** 12 *Allies (802)*, 14 *Dwight Eisenhower (803)*, 1 *Mussolini (798)*, 7 *O'ahu (800)*, 11 *war on Japan (802)*, 6 *German Blitz (800)*, 17 *Holocaust (806)*, 10 *Pearl Harbor (801)*, 4 *Axis (799-800)*, 15 *D-Day (804)*; **Column 2:** 2 *military (798)*, 16 *Harry Truman (804)*, 9 *Winston Churchill (801)*, 18 *V-E Day (804)*, 3 *Hitler (798)*, 8 *lend-lease (801)*, 19 *Navajo (805)*, 5 *U.S.S.R. (799)*, 20 *V-J Day (805)*, 13 *Aleutian Islands (802)*

Lesson Review:

1. Who was the dictator who came to power in Italy in 1922? *Mussolini (798)* What group gained power in Japan in the late 1920s? *military (798)* Who was the dictator who came to power in Germany in 1933? *Hitler (798)* During World War II, what were Italy, Germany, and Japan called? *Axis (799-800)*
2. Who was the British prime minister who met secretly with President Roosevelt? *Winston Churchill (801)* What was the name of the harbor the Japanese attacked on December 7, 1941? *Pearl Harbor (801)* What was the name of the island chain where it was located? *Hawaiian Islands (800)* What phrase did President Roosevelt use to describe December 7, 1941? *"a date which will live in infamy" (801)*
3. During World War II, what were Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States called? *Allies (802)* What do we call June 6, 1944, when

Allied troops crossed the English Channel to conquer Germany? *D-Day* (804)

- Members of what native nation served as Code Talkers during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean? *Navajo* (805)
- What does the V-E stand for in V-E Day? *Victory in Europe* (804) What does the V-J stand for in V-J Day? *Victory over Japan* (805)

Lesson 107

Timeline: 1942 - Rationing begins in the United States.

Student Workbook:

Left column: *Place a star flag in a window.* (817), *Speak carefully.* (814), *Save scrap paper.* (812);

Middle column: *Can food.* (813), *Conserve water.* (812), *Plant a Victory Garden.* (813); **Right column:** *Write letters carefully.* (814), *Buy war bonds.* (818), *Work in a factory.* (809)

Lesson Review:

- Because American industries manufactured ammunition, guns, planes, ships, tanks, and trucks for the Allies, President Roosevelt said that America had become what? *the Arsenal of Democracy* (808)
- Why did Americans at home have to do without things they would have liked to have had? *so that American soldiers would have enough* (811)
- Where did some German spies land in America? *East Coast* (814) What did the Japanese release that fell on the West Coast? *incendiary balloons* (814) What happened during an air raid drill? *Everyone practiced going to a safe place.* (814)
- What is a maneuver? *Soldiers practicing what they would need to do overseas.* (815)
- What do you think about Japanese Americans having to go to internment camps such as Manzanar? How do you think President Roosevelt should have handled Americans' fears? *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary: Student looks up each of these words in a dictionary and reads their definitions: ration, defer, incendiary, simulate, internment.

Lesson 108

Timeline: 1884 - Eleanor Roosevelt is born in New York City.

Student Workbook:

Theodore Roosevelt - My father was his brother. (820)
"darling little Nell" - This was what my father called me. (820)

my grandmother - She became my guardian after my parents died. (820)

London - I went to school here when I was 15 years old. (821)

my debut - I came back home for this. (821)

Franklin Roosevelt - In 1903 I became engaged to him. (821)

honeymoon - After we married, we took this kind of trip in Europe. (821)

vice president - In 1920 my husband was nominated for this office. (822)

Democratic - I became involved in this political party. (822)

teacher - I became this at Todhunter School in New York City. (822)

first lady - I was this for over 12 years. (820)

My Day - This was the name of my newspaper column. (823)

safety - I helped European refugees find this in the U.S. (823)

soldiers & civilians - During World War II, I encouraged these people. (823)

delegate to the UN - President Truman appointed me to be this. (823)

Lesson Review:

- Who was Eleanor Roosevelt's famous uncle? *Theodore Roosevelt* (820-821) Who was Eleanor Roosevelt's famous husband and distant cousin? *Franklin Roosevelt* (820-821)
- Eleanor Roosevelt was involved in which political party? *Democratic* (822)
- What role did Eleanor Roosevelt fill for over 12 years? *first lady* (820) What was the name of the column she wrote six days a week for 27 years? *My Day* (824)
- President Truman appointed Eleanor Roosevelt to be a delegate to what organization? *United Nations* (823)

5. What do you admire about Eleanor Roosevelt?
Answers will vary.

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: distraught, debut, tenement, alumnae, delegate.

Lesson 109

Timeline: 1900 - Hawai'i becomes a U.S. territory.

Student Workbook:

Student designs a set of stamps that illustrate the Hawaiian Islands.

Lesson Review:

- Write the names of the eight main islands in the Hawaiian Island chain. *Hawai'i, Maui, Kaho'olawe, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau* (826) Which one is called the Big Island? *Hawai'i* (826)
- Name the two highest mountains in the Hawaiian Island chain. Write the tallest one first. *Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa* (828)
- What bird flies 3,000 miles nonstop from Alaska to the Hawaiian Islands each year? *Pacific golden plover* (829)
- Who were probably the first people to come to the Hawaiian Islands? *Polynesians* (830) Who was the English explorer who came to the islands in 1778? *Captain James Cook* (830)
- Who was the Hawaiian king who conquered and united the inhabited islands? *Kamehameha I* (831) Who was the last Hawaiian monarch to rule the islands? *Queen Lili'uokalani* (831)

Lesson 110

Timeline: 1931 - Empire State Building opens.

Student Workbook:

- USS *Missouri* - *Ship on which the Japanese surrendered.* (832)
- Governors Island - *Troops were stationed there.* (832)
- Grand Central Station - *Train station important in moving troops* (833)
- WACs - *Women who served in the U.S. Army* (834)
- WAVES - *Women who served in the U.S. Navy* (834)

- SPARS - *Women who served in the U.S. Coast Guard* (834)
- Broadway - *A street in New York with many theaters* (834)
- USO - *Organization that entertained troops* (834)
- dimout - *Used to keep Germans from seeing ship silhouettes* (835)
- U-boat - *German submarine* (835)
- Albert Einstein - *German scientist who became a U.S. citizen* (836)
- Manhattan Project - *Developed atomic bombs dropped on Japan* (836)

Lesson Review:

- What New York City train station was important in the process of moving troops overseas during World War II? *Grand Central Station* (833)
- Copy these branches of women serving in the military during World War II. Beside each one, write which branch of service they were in: WACs, WAVES, SPARS. WACS - *U.S. Army*, WAVES - *U.S. Navy*, SPARS - *U.S. Coast Guard* (834)
- Why did New York City have dimouts during World War II? *The glow of the city made the silhouettes of ships offshore visible. The U.S. military feared that these offshore ships would become targets.* (835)
- What did German spy Ernest Lehmitz use to write letters to America's enemies? *invisible ink* (835)
- What did the people working on the Manhattan Project develop? *the atomic bombs dropped on Japan* (836)

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph about New York City, using each of these words: jazz, Broadway, celebrity, talent, musical.

Unit 22 Test

- Benito Mussolini (798) was the dictator of Italy, Adolf Hitler (798) was the dictator of Germany, Franklin Roosevelt (801) was president of the United States, and Winston Churchill (801) was the British prime minister.

2. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor (801) on the island of O'ahu in the Hawaiian Island chain in the Pacific Ocean. President Roosevelt called it "a date which will live in infamy." (801)
3. Germany, Italy, and Japan were the Axis (799-800) Powers. Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States were the Allies. (802)
4. Members of the Navajo Nation became Code Talkers who helped during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean. (805)
5. Americans on the home front did without so that soldiers (811) would have enough and worked to supply what they needed to fight the war. President Roosevelt called America an Arsenal of Democracy. (808)
6. When soldiers went on maneuvers (815), they were practicing what they would need to do overseas. When citizens participated in an air raid (814) drill, they were practicing going to a safe place in case enemies attacked America.
7. Manzanar was one of the internment camps where Japanese Americans went during the war. (816)
8. After Eleanor Roosevelt served as first lady (820) for over 12 years, President Harry Truman appointed her as a delegate to the United Nations. (823)
9. The Hawaiian Island chain includes the islands of Maui, Kaho'olawe, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau, and Hawai'i, which is also called the Big Island. (826) Around 1800 King Kamehameha I (831) united the islands which were inhabited.
10. People working on the Manhattan (836) Project developed the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan.
3. How did the class at Camp Miller School get books to read? *The "library people" came in a truck to bring books to loan to the school.* (95)
4. How did Bounce Reyburn cheat the Larkin family and Mr. Anderson? *He charged the Larkin family rent for staying in Mr. Anderson's shack and did not give the money to Mr. Anderson.* (140)
5. What do you think the blue willow plate represented to Janey? *Answers will vary but may include: To Janey, the plate represented what she had lost (her mother, her old home and life) and what she was looking for (a settled home and a better life for her family). The blue willow plate was a beautiful thing in Janey's world that otherwise lacked beauty.* (23, 81-84, 140-141, 171)

Unit 23

Lesson 111

Timeline: 1945 - World War II ends.

Student Workbook:

1. Potsdam, Germany - *was where Truman met with leaders of the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R.* (839)
2. Original members of the UN Security Council - *were the U.S., U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, France, and China.* (839)
3. Iron Curtain - *divided free countries from those that Communists controlled.* (840)
4. Cold War - *was the conflict between Communist countries and free countries.* (840)
5. Truman Doctrine - *was Truman's policy of helping free countries.* (841)
6. Marshall Plan - *was the secretary of state's plan to help the hurting people of Europe.* (841)
7. Berlin Airlift - *was a lifesaving effort by pilots to fly in supplies to West Berlin.* (841-842)
8. GI Bill - *provided veterans with medical care, loans, and help to go to college.* (842)
9. Baby boom - *was the period between 1946 and 1964 when 75 million American babies were born.* (842)
10. President Truman - *ordered that the U.S. military stop practicing segregation.* (843)

Blue Willow

Literature Questions

1. How did Janey come to have a blue willow plate? *It had belonged to her great-grandmother and then to her mother.* (22-23)
2. Why did Janey's family move from place to place? *Janey's father was a migrant farm worker who traveled to find work.* (33, 38)

11. NATO - *is an organization that was formed to protect its members from the U.S.S.R. (844)*
12. Korean War - *began when Communist forces invaded South Korea. (845)*

Lesson Review:

1. In Potsdam, Germany, Truman met with leaders from what two countries? *the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. (839)* While there, Truman made a difficult decision that he hoped would end World War II. What was that decision? *to drop an atomic bomb on Japan (839)* What do the initials UN stand for? *United Nations (839)*
2. What did Winston Churchill say had descended across Europe? *an Iron Curtain (840)* What was the conflict between Communist countries and free countries called? *Cold War (840)*
3. The purpose of the *Truman* Doctrine, the *Marshall* Plan, and the *Berlin* Airlift was to help people in other countries. *(841-842)* The purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was to protect its members from the *U.S.S.R. (844)*
4. The GI Bill provided veterans with low-cost medical care, *loans* to buy houses, and financial help to go to *college. (842)* Seventy-five million American babies were born during the baby *boom. (842)*
5. What countries helped North Korea during the Korean War? *Communist China and the U.S.S.R. (845)*

Lesson 112

Timeline: 1926 - Route 66 opens.

Student Workbook:

Left column: I sang "Get Your Kicks on Route 66." Who am I? *Nat King Cole (848-849)*
 I made the Model T affordable. Who am I? *Henry Ford (849)*
 I have been the home of a car race since 1911. Where am I? *Indianapolis Speedway (849)*
 Carl Fisher encouraged people to build me from New York City to San Francisco. What am I? *Lincoln Highway (850)*

Right column: I traveled to California on the transcontinental convoy. Who am I? *Dwight D. Eisenhower (850)*

I served as the president of the National Old Trails Road Association. Who am I? *Harry Truman (851)*
 People call me the Father of Route 66. Who am I? *Cyrus Avery (852)*
 People call me the Main Street of America. What am I? *Route 66 (852)*
 Student also draws a billboard design.

Lesson Review:

1. Which singer made "Get Your Kicks on Route 66" famous? *Nat King Cole (848-849)* Who did songwriter Bobby Troup train while he was in the Marine Corps? *African American Marines at Montford Point Camp (848)*
2. What is the name of the race track that has been hosting a car race since 1911? *Indianapolis Speedway (849)*
3. What highway did Eisenhower travel on with the first transcontinental convoy? *Lincoln Highway (850)*
4. Who was president of the National Old Trails Road Association? *Harry Truman (851)*
5. What are the two nicknames of Route 66? *Main Street of America and the Mother Road (852-853)*

Vocabulary: An *executive* at Phillips 66 hired a sanitation *specialist* to train his Highway Hostesses.

It was Jonathan's *responsibility* to send out *royalty* checks to the songwriter who wrote the latest *jingle* advertising the Indianapolis 500 race.

Lesson 113

Timeline: 1962 - Congress establishes Petrified Forest National Park.

Student Workbook:

Student will draw a story using petroglyphs.

Lesson Review:

1. The Petrified Forest is a part of the *Painted (858)* Desert which is on the *Colorado (858)* Plateau. Part of this desert is on land belonging to the *Navajo (858)* Nation.

- Each piece of petrified wood was once part of what? *a living, growing tree (859)* Petrified wood is mostly what kind of rock? *quartz (859)*
- What kind of art did native nations leave in the Painted Desert? *petroglyphs (860)*
- What did President Theodore Roosevelt sign in 1906? *Antiquities Act (861)* What was its purpose? *to preserve and protect places of scientific importance (861)*
- What group came to work in the Petrified Forest National Monument in 1934? *Civilian Conservation Corps (862)* The artist who painted murals in the Painted Desert Inn was from what nation? *Hopi (862)*

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: petrified, crystallize, artifact, petroglyph, variegated.

Lesson 114

Timeline: 1927 - Babe Ruth hits 60 home runs in one season.

Student Workbook:

- baseball* - America's Pastime in the 1940s (864)
- radios* - In the 1940s, people listened to baseball games on these. (864)
- stickball* - Game that native nations played (864)
- Valley Forge* - Where Revolutionary War soldiers were playing at base (864)
- Cincinnati* - Home city of the first professional baseball team (865)
- league* - A group of teams that play against each other (865)
- World Series* - Championship baseball games (865)
- Babe Ruth* - Nickname of George Herman Ruth Jr. (866)
- Yankee Stadium* - The House That Ruth Built (867)
- American Legion* - Veterans organization that organizes teams for teenagers (867)
- Little League* - League that George W. Bush played on as a child (868)
- Yale* - Baseball team of future president George H. W. Bush (868)

Lesson Review:

- In the 1940s, people listened to baseball games on what kind of device? *radio (864)*

- What is the home city of the first professional baseball team? *Cincinnati (865)*
- What is a baseball league? *a group of teams that play against each other (865)* What do the National League champion and the American League champion play each year? *World Series (865)*
- What nickname did George Herman Ruth Jr. get while playing for the Baltimore Orioles? *Babe Ruth (866)* What was the House That Ruth Built? *Yankee Stadium (867)*
- What veterans organization founded baseball teams for teenagers? *American Legion (867)* What baseball league is for younger children? *Little League (867-868)*

Vocabulary: Student looks up these words and reads their definitions: perambulation, induct, resolution, sportsmanship, morale.

Lesson 115

Timeline: 1947 - Jackie Robinson joins Major League Baseball.

Student Workbook:

M	A	J	O	R					
L	E	A	G	E					
C	H	U	R	C	H	E	S		
R	O	O	K	I	E				
C	A	L	I	F	O	R	N	I	A
D	O	D	G	E	R	S			
R	I	C	K	E	Y				
M	O	T	H	E	R				
B	A	S	E	B	A	L	L		
R	I	G	H	T	S				
M	O	N	A	R	C	H	S		
S	P	O	R	T	S				
B	R	O	O	K	L	Y	N		
N	O	B	L	E					

Lesson Review:

- Jackie Robinson was the first African American to do what? *play in the major leagues in the 20th century (870)*
- When Jackie Robinson was a teenager, a mechanic warned him that if did not straighten up he would hurt two people. Who were those two people? *His mother and himself (871)*

- Who was the general manager of a baseball team who decided to desegregate the major leagues? *Branch Rickey* (871) Robinson was part of what major league team? *Brooklyn Dodgers* (871-872)
- Who did Robinson say made it possible for him to be the one to integrate Major League Baseball? *God and Rickey* (873)
- What did Jackie Robinson do every night during his first year in the major leagues? *knelt beside his bed to pray* (874)

Unit 23 Test

- In Potsdam, Germany, Truman met with leaders from the United *Kingdom* (839) and the U.S.S.R. While he was there, Truman made the difficult decision to drop an *atomic* (839) bomb on Japan.
- The initials UN stand for *United* Nations. (839)
- Winston Churchill said that an Iron *Curtain* (840) had descended across Europe. The conflict between Communist countries and free countries is called the *Cold* (840) War.
- The purpose of the Truman *Doctrine* (841), the Marshall Plan, and the Berlin *Airlift* (841-842) was to help people in other countries. The purpose of the North *Atlantic* (844) Treaty Organization was to protect its members from the U.S.S.R.
- President Eisenhower traveled with the Army on the Lincoln Highway in the first transcontinental *convoy*. (850) President Truman was president of the National Old *Trails* (851) Association.
- The two nicknames of Route 66 are Main *Street* (852) of America and the *Mother* (853) Road.
- The Petrified Forest is a part of the *Painted* (858) Desert which is on the Colorado Plateau. Part of this desert is on land belonging to the *Navajo* (858) Nation.
- A group of baseball teams that play against each other is called a *league*. (865) Each year the National League champion and the American League champion play a series of games called the World *Series* (865) to determine the world champion.
- The American *Legion* (867) founded a baseball league for teenagers. *Little* (867-868) League is a baseball league for younger children.
- Jackie *Robinson* (870) was the first African American to play in the major leagues in the 20th century. He said that *God* (873) and Branch Rickey made it possible for him to integrate Major League Baseball.

Homer Price

Literature Questions

- What business did Homer Price's family run? *Shady Rest Tourist Camp, a tourist camp with a filling station and a restaurant.* (10)
- How did Homer and his friends Freddy and Louis help Super-Duper? *They helped him get untangled from barbed wire and get his car out of a ditch, put iodine on his scratches, and got his car fixed at Homer's father's station.* (45-46)
- Homer's Uncle Ulysses had a weakness for what? *labor-saving devices* (50)
- What did Mr. Michael Murphy charge the town of Centerburg 30 dollars to do? *remove all of the town's mice with his musical mouse trap* (110)
- What did Uncle Ulysses suggest that Miss Enders put on her property instead of what she was originally planning? *one hundred mass-produced modern homes* (133)

Unit 24

Lesson 116

Timeline: 1958 - The U.S. launches its first satellite.

Student Workbook: Student only writes the number. **Left column:** 11 NASA (880), 14 U-2 spy plane (881), 2 NATO (876), 6 nuclear bombs (879), 3 Richard Nixon (877), 10 Sputnik (880), 15 St. Lawrence Seaway (881); **Right column:** 1 World War II (876), 9 heart attack (880), 12 U.S.S.R. (881), 4 "I Like Ike" (877), 13 Nikita Khrushchev (881), 5 Korea (878), 8 McCarthy (880), 7 Domino Theory (879)

Lesson Review:

1. Who was President Eisenhower's vice presidential running mate? *Richard Nixon (877)*
What was Eisenhower's campaign slogan? "*I Like Ike*" (877)
2. Name the theory Eisenhower suggested about countries falling to Communism one after another. *Domino Theory (879)* What U.S. senator falsely accused Americans of being Communists? *Senator Joseph McCarthy (880)*
3. What is the name of the first man-made satellite which the Soviet Union launched in 1957? *Sputnik (880)* What are the initials of the agency the U.S. created to oversee America's space exploration? *NASA (880)*
4. What country did Vice President Nixon visit in 1959? *U.S.S.R. (881)* Who was the Soviet leader who visited the United States in 1959? *Nikita Khrushchev (881)*
5. What did the Soviets shoot down in 1960? *U-2 spy plane (881)*

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: jute, principle, satellite, quest, hydroelectric.

Lesson 117

Timeline: 1956 - America adopts "In God We Trust" as its national motto.

Student Workbook:

Student will draw and color a 1950s scene.

Lesson Review:

1. List some of the books or book series that children enjoyed in the 1950s. *Answers will vary but may include: Little Golden Books, Dick and Jane readers, Bobbsey Twins, the Hardy Boys, The Cat in the Hat, How the Grinch Stole Christmas. (884-885)*
2. After the sacrifices of World War II, what did women's fashions use more of? *fabric (886)*
3. Whose favorite color was pink? *Mamie Eisenhower (887)*
4. What phrase was added to the pledge of allegiance in 1954? "*under God*" (889)
5. What became America's official motto while Eisenhower was president? "*In God We Trust*" (889)

Lesson 118

Timeline: 1957 - Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, is desegregated.

Student Workbook:

Arkansas - Little Rock is the capital of this state. (892)

Supreme Court - Declared that having separate schools was illegal. (892)

Rosa Parks - Refused to give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama. (892)

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. - Led the civil rights movement in using nonviolent protests. (893)

NAACP - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (893)

Orval Faubus - Governor of Arkansas (893)

Little Rock Nine - African American students who volunteered to go to Central (893)

National Guard - Arkansas soldiers who kept the Little Rock Nine out (894)

101st Airborne - Fort Campbell soldiers who protected the Little Rock Nine (894)

President Eisenhower - Spoke to the nation on television. (894)

Daisy Bates - President of the Arkansas NAACP (895)

Ernest Green - First African American to graduate from Central High (895)

Lesson Review:

1. What landmark decision of the United States Supreme Court declared that having separate schools was illegal? *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (892)*
2. Who refused to give up her bus seat on December 1, 1955? *Rosa Parks (892)* Who served as the leader of the Montgomery Bus Boycott? *Martin Luther King Jr. (893)*
3. What is the three-word nickname for the students who volunteered to be the first African American students at Little Rock Central High School? *Little Rock Nine (893)*
4. Who spoke to the nation on television about the situation in Little Rock? *President Eisenhower (894)* Why did he need to send soldiers to Little Rock? *to protect the students from angry mobs (894)*

5. Think about the people in this lesson. Name one person you admire and tell why. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 119

Timeline: 1943 - Norman Rockwell completes the Four Freedoms.

Student Workbook:

Student will draw an illustration for a magazine cover and answer these questions:

1. When I was a child, I enjoyed - *our summers on a farm.* (899)
2. I went to church the day after - *President McKinley died.* (899)
3. I drew illustrations for various - *magazines.* (900)
4. I ate bananas and doughnuts - *so I could enlist in the Navy.* (901)
5. During World War II, I painted - *the Four Freedoms.* (901)
6. In 1952 I wrote an article - *called "The Day I Painted Ike."* (902)
7. My wife Mary and I had - *three sons.* (902)
8. I showed the America I knew - *"to others who might not have noticed."* (898)

Lesson Review:

1. What preparations did Norman Rockwell make before creating a painting? *Answers will vary but may include: gathering models and objects, testing models, arranging scenes with real objects and people, moving them again and again, acting out expressions, and/or making sketches.* (898-899)
2. How were Norman Rockwell and his brother different? *His brother was athletic. Norman was always skinny and never good at sports. Norman was good at drawing.* (899)
3. What series of paintings did Norman Rockwell paint during World War II which illustrated Franklin Roosevelt's hopes for the world? *Four Freedoms* (901)
4. Who is the little girl in the painting *The Problem We All Live With*? *Ruby Bridges* (902)
5. Describe how Norman Rockwell spent his day. *He went to his studio at eight o'clock in the*

morning and painted. He stopped at noon for lunch and then went back to the studio to paint until five or six o'clock in the evening. (903)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: publisher, editor, dumbbell, enlist, depict.

Lesson 120

Timeline: 1897 - The Klondike Gold Rush begins.

Student Workbook:

Top row of labels: 6 (905), 2 (908), 7 (907), 5 (906), 4 (907); **Lower row of labels:** 10 (910), 9 (908), 1 (906), 8 (906), 3 (908)

Student colors the names of the 49th and 50th states.

Lesson Review:

1. Which two states became states in 1959? Write them in the order they became states. *Alaska, Hawai'i* (904)
2. What islands extend from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula far west into the Pacific Ocean? *Aleutian Islands* (905) What is Alaska's largest island? *Kodiak* (906) What is the tallest mountain in North America? *Denali* (907)
3. What city is the capital of Alaska? *Juneau* (907) What forms of transportation do people have to use to travel there? *boat, plane* (907)
4. Where in Alaska was the Cold War very close to home? *Little Diomed Island* (910)
5. List three of God's creations in Alaska that you would like to see. *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary: Student draws a simple picture illustrating: archipelago, glacier, puffin, ermine, ptarmigan.

Unit 24 Test

1. What was President Eisenhower's campaign slogan? *c. "I Like Ike"* (877)
2. What theory did Eisenhower suggest about countries falling to Communism one after another? *c. Domino Theory* (879)
3. Who falsely accused Americans of being Communists? *a. Joseph McCarthy* (880)
4. What agency was created to oversee America's space exploration? *b. NASA* (880)

5. When were the words “under God” added to the pledge of allegiance? *b. 1954 (889)*
6. Who refused to give up a bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama? *a. Rosa Parks (892)*
7. Who volunteered to go to school at Little Rock Central High School? *b. Little Rock Nine (893)*
8. What series of paintings did Norman Rockwell paint during World War II which illustrated Franklin Roosevelt’s hopes for the world? *c. Four Freedoms (901)*
9. What state became the 49th state in 1959? *b. Alaska (904)*
10. On what Alaskan island was the Cold War very close to home? *a. Little Diomedede (910)*

Unit 25

Lesson 121

Timeline: 1963 - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his “I Have a Dream” speech in Washington, D.C.

Student Workbook:

C	I	V	I	L	C	A	V	I	E	T	N	A	M
O	U	S	A	R	B	T	D	E	B	A	T	E	R
I	I	A	R	S	B	N	O	M	H	L	G	G	L
P	R	A	Y	E	A	D	R	E	A	M	L	U	C
M	I	S	S	I	R	O	B	E	R	H	K	E	N
													S

Lesson Review:

Communism

1. Democrats and Republicans criticized Kennedy when exiles tried to overthrow Castro in 1961 in what country? *Cuba (913-914)* What kinds of weapons did the U.S.S.R. later set up in that same country? *Missiles with nuclear bombs (915)* During the 1960s, American soldiers fought a war in an effort to keep Communists from taking over what country in Southeast Asia? *South Vietnam (918-919)*

Space

2. Who was the first American astronaut to go into space? *Alan Shepard (914)* Who was the first American astronaut to orbit the earth? *John Glenn (914)*

Civil Rights

3. What kinds of nonviolent methods did civil rights workers use under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and others? *peaceful marches and sit-ins (915)* Where did Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. deliver his “I Have a Dream” speech? *Lincoln Memorial (916)* President Johnson signed two important laws that related to civil rights, one in 1964 and one in 1965. What were those laws? *Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (918)*

Assassinations

4. This lesson tells of three people being assassinated. Who were they? *John F. Kennedy (917), Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Robert Kennedy (919)*

Supreme Court

5. In the early 1960s, the Supreme Court made rulings that schools could no longer require two activities in public schools. What were those activities? *prayer, Bible reading (920)* Who was the first African American to become a Supreme Court justice? *Thurgood Marshall (918)*

Lesson 122

Timeline: 1947 - Truman delivers the first televised address from the White House.

Student Workbook:

Student completes an art activity.

Lesson Review:

1. What were the names of the Kennedy children? *Caroline and John Jr. (922)* How old were they when they moved into the White House? *three, two months (922)*
2. What did Mrs. Kennedy believe about the White House? *that the White House should be filled with historic pieces and that it should tell the story of American history (923)* What is the name of the desk that Queen Victoria gave to

- President Hayes? *Resolute desk (923)* What did the first lady host on Valentine's Day 1962, so that Americans could see inside the White House? *A televised tour of the White House (923)*
3. What special event took place at the White House on December 9, 1967? *The wedding of the Johnsons' daughter Lynda (926)*
 4. What was the name of the horse Lyndon Johnson gave to Caroline Kennedy? *Macaroni (927)*
 5. Who sang duets with his dog Yuki? *Lyndon Johnson (927)*

Vocabulary: Student looks up these words in a dictionary, finds the definition that corresponds to the way the word is used in the lesson, and copies the words and definitions into his notebook: restoration, honorary, minuet, sophisticated, premier.

Lesson 123

Timeline: 1956 - Congress establishes the Interstate system.

Student Workbook:

1. The Interstate system *is the largest public works project that the United States has ever attempted. (930)*
2. Germany's Autobahn *impressed Eisenhower during World War II. (931)*
3. The Cold War *made the need for better roads more urgent. (931)*
4. Kennedy's helicopter *landed on the state line between Maryland and Delaware. (932)*
5. Shield-shaped signs *have marked Interstates since 1957. (933)*
6. Interstates that run north and south *have odd numbers. (933)*
7. Interstates that run east and west *have even numbers. (933)*
8. Interstate loops that go around cities *have three digits. (933)*
9. Interstate 90 *begins in Boston, Massachusetts, and ends in Seattle, Washington. (934)*
10. Interstate 95 *begins in Maine and passes through each of the original 13 colonies. It ends in Miami. (934)*

Lesson Review:

1. What is the largest public works project that America has ever attempted? *The Interstate system (930)*
2. What two experiences made Eisenhower think about good highways? *The military convoy he had experienced after World War I and the Autobahn he saw in Germany during World War II or simply the convoy and German highways (931)*
3. Why did Eisenhower believe that America had an urgent need to build better highways? *the threat of the Cold War (931)*
4. Where did President Kennedy's helicopter land to dedicate a section of Interstate 95? *on the state line between Maryland and Delaware (932)*
5. When you travel by car, would you rather travel on Interstates or on smaller roads? Why? *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: toll, convoy, detour, catastrophe, spur.

Lesson 124

Timeline: 1957 - Construction begins on the Great Salt Lake causeway.

Student Workbook:

Top row: *egret (938), grebe family (939), stilts (938);*
Middle row: *pelican (938), brine shrimp (938), phalarope (939);*
Bottom row: *brine flies (937), pronghorn (940), pheasant (938)*

Lesson Review:

1. Which lakes are the only U.S. lakes that are larger than the Great Salt Lake? *Great Lakes (936)*
2. List five tiny forms of life that live in the Great Salt Lake. *Algae, bacteria, brine flies, brine shrimp, and corixid (937)*
3. The Great Salt Lake is one of Earth's most important habitats for what kind of animals? *birds (939)*
4. Who was the artist who met with John Wesley Powell in Salt Lake City in the early 1870s

and who painted *The Great Salt Lake of Utah*?
Thomas Moran (940)

5. What did people build between 1957 and 1959 that causes the water in the northern and southern sections of the Great Salt Lake to be different colors? *A causeway (941)*

Vocabulary: Student draws a picture illustrating each of these words: brine, concentric, phalarope, causeway, culvert.

Lesson 125

Timeline: 1966 - Billy Graham helps sponsor the World Congress on Evangelism.

Student Workbook:

1. They prayed for me while I was in college. *my parents (942)*
2. I preached at a 50-member church here. *Chicago (943)*
3. My first big campaign was here in 1949. *Los Angeles (943-944)*
4. I met with him to talk about civil rights. *Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (945)*
5. My wife, Ruth, and I reared our children here. *North Carolina (945)*
6. In 1966 I spoke at a conference in this city. *West Berlin (946)*
7. I visited soldiers in Korea and in this country. *South Vietnam (946)*
8. He was the first president I met. *President Truman (946)*
9. I visited this president at his ranch in Texas. *President Johnson (946)*
10. My last campaign was in 2005 in this city. *New York City (947)*

Lesson Review:

1. What did Billy Graham's parents do every day while he was in college at Florida Bible Institute? *Prayed for him (942)*
2. Where did Billy Graham go in 1949 to participate in an evangelistic crusade? *Los Angeles, California (943-944)*
3. The lesson mentions Graham speaking to American soldiers who were fighting in two different wars. Which wars were these? *Korean War (945), Vietnam War (946)*

4. What did John F. Kennedy talk about with Graham during their visit ten days before Kennedy's inauguration? *his concerns about the moral and spiritual condition of America (946)*
5. What did you learn about the friendship between Graham and President Johnson? *Answers may vary but could include some of these facts: Graham and Johnson were close friends. Graham spent 20 nights at the White House during Johnson's presidency. Graham visited the family ranch in Texas several times. When Graham asked Johnson to pray with him, Johnson got his knees to pray. Johnson once wrote to Graham: "My mind went back to those lonely occasions at the White House when your friendship helped to sustain a president in an hour of trial." (946)*

Unit 25 Test

1. Cuba - *The U.S.S.R. set up missiles with nuclear bombs in this country (915)*
2. South Vietnam - *American soldiers fought a war in an effort to keep Communists from taking over this country in Southeast Asia. (918-919)*
3. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. - *This civil rights leader gave his "I Have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington. (916)*
4. President Lyndon Johnson - *He signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (918)*
5. President John F. Kennedy - *He was assassinated while visiting Dallas, Texas, with his wife. (917)*
6. Thurgood Marshall - *He was the first African American justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. (918)*
7. Jacqueline Kennedy - *She believed that the White House should be filled with historic pieces and tell the story of American history. (923)*
8. Interstate system - *This is the largest public works project that America has ever attempted. (930)*
9. Great Salt Lake - *This is one of Earth's most important bird habitats. (939)*
10. Billy Graham - *He participated in an evangelistic campaign in Los Angeles in 1949. (943-944)*

Unit 26

Lesson 126

Timeline: 1974 - Richard Nixon resigns as president.

Student Workbook: Student only writes the number.

Dwight Eisenhower's 10 (*grandson, 950*), David, married the Nixons' daughter Julie.

Students on college campuses 1 (*protested, 951*) the Vietnam War.

Parents disliked school 8 (*busing, 951*).

Nixon admired his 6 (*football, 951*) coach, Wallace Newman, who was leader in a native nation.

Richard and Pat Nixon made an official visit to Communist 3 (*China, 952*).

Nixon and 12 (*Soviet, 952*) leader Leonid Brezhnev signed an agreement limiting certain weapons.

The Committee to Re-Elect the President hired 18 (*burglars, 953*).

The 15 (*Vietnam, 954*) War came to an end while Nixon was president.

The Nixons hosted 20 (*POWs, 954*) at the largest dinner ever held at the White House.

The Arab oil embargo caused Americans to sit in long lines to buy 13 (*gasoline, 954*).

Vice President Spiro 5 (*Agnew, 954*) resigned.

Nixon appointed Gerald 9 (*Ford, 954*) to take Agnew's place.

Nixon covered up 11 (*evidence, 954*) about what the Committee to Re-Elect the President had done.

Nixon is the only American president to 4 (*resign, 954*).

President Gerald Ford granted Richard Nixon a 19 (*pardon, 955*).

Many Vietnamese 7 (*boat, 955*) people started new lives in America and other countries.

Americans celebrated the 14 (*Bicentennial, 956*).

Carter helped the leaders of Egypt and Israel make agreements called the Camp 16 (*David, 956-957*) Accords.

America boycotted the 1980 17 (*Olympic, 957*) Games.

A mob of Iranian students took Americans 2 (*hostages, 957*) and kept 52 of them captive for 444 days.

Lesson Review:

1. What two Communist countries did President Nixon visit three months apart in 1972? *China, U.S.S.R. (952)* What war ended in 1973? *Vietnam War (954)* Whom did the Nixons host at the largest dinner ever held at the White House? *former prisoners of war or POWs (954)*
2. Who hired the burglars that broke into the Watergate? *Committee to Re-Elect the President (953)* Who did Nixon appoint to replace Spiro Agnew as vice president? *Gerald R. Ford (954)* What did Nixon cover up? *evidence (954)* Nixon is the only U.S. president to do what? *resign or resign the presidency (954)*
3. What did President Ford announce on television on September 8, 1974? *that he was granting a pardon to Nixon (955)* What did Americans celebrate in 1976? *Bicentennial (956)*
4. Who became president after Gerald Ford? *Jimmy (or James) Carter (956)* Carter helped the leaders of two countries make agreements called the Camp David Accords. What are those two countries? *Israel, Egypt (956-957)*
5. A mob of Iranian students took over the American embassy in what country? *Iran (957)* What did they do to 66 Americans? *took them hostage (957)* What country did the U.S. help after the U.S.S.R. invaded it? *Afghanistan (957)* What did America boycott in the summer of 1980? *Olympic Games (957)*

Vocabulary:

1. My dad decided to resign from his current job after he got a new job at the factory.
2. The U.S. House of Representatives has the duty to impeach the president when he is guilty of serious misconduct.
3. My parents will boycott that business since they learned that it supports ideas we don't believe in.
4. The grain embargo hurt American farmers.

5. Mom had to call a plumber to remove an obstruction from the pipes. It turned out to be my brother's lost jacks.

Lesson 127

Timeline: 1969 - On July 20, astronaut Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the moon.

Student Workbook:

Top row: Armstrong (960), Shepard (961), Grissom (962); **Middle row:** Cooper (962), White (963), Chaffee (963); **Bottom row:** Lovell (964), Anders (964), Borman (964), Aldrin (966), Collins (966)

Lesson Review:

1. What did NASA call its first seven astronauts? *Mercury 7* (961) Who was the first American astronaut to fly into space? *Alan Shepard* (961) Who was the first American to orbit the earth? *John Glenn* (962)
2. What is the name of the NASA program that carried two astronauts in one spacecraft? *Gemini* (962) How did Ed White make history on his *Gemini IV* flight? *He performed a space walk (or he walked in space).* (963)
3. What is the name of the NASA program that took American astronauts to the moon? *Apollo* (963) How many astronauts were in an Apollo crew? *three* (963)
4. What Bible book did the Apollo 8 astronauts read from during their Christmas Eve message? *Genesis* (964)
5. List the names of the Apollo 11 crew in this order: first man on the moon, second man on the moon, man who stayed in the command module *Columbia*. *Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, Michael Collins* (965)

Lesson 128

Timeline: 1962 - Kennedy visits Marshall Space Flight Center.

Student Workbook:

In 1973 NASA launched an orbiting space laboratory. Color its name PINK. *Skylab* (968)

In 1975 NASA and the U.S.S.R. completed a joint project. Color the NASA spacecraft BLUE *Apollo* (968) and the U.S.S.R. spacecraft RED. *Soyuz* (968) In 1976 an unmanned spacecraft landed on Mars. Color it PURPLE. *Viking 1* (969)

The NASA facility in Alabama was named for a general. Color his name GREEN. *Marshall* (969)

The staff at the Marshall Space Flight Center developed the rocket that launched the Apollo 11 mission to the moon. Color it PURPLE. *Saturn V* (969)

Color the name of the chief designer of the Saturn V ORANGE. *Von Braun* (972)

The Russian Tsiolkovsky, the German Oberth, and an American share the title Father of Rocketry. Color the American's name BROWN. *Goddard* (971)

Lesson Review:

1. What was Skylab? *an orbiting space laboratory* (968)
2. What two countries took part in the joint Apollo-Soyuz mission? *U.S.S.R. and U.S.* (968)
3. What was the name of the rocket designed at the Marshall Space Flight Center that launched the Apollo missions to the moon? *Saturn V* (969)
4. What American shares the title Father of Rocketry with a Russian and a German? *Robert H. Goddard* (970-971)
5. What did Hermann Oberth and Wernher von Braun do for Germany during World War II? *developed the missile that the Germans used to bomb Great Britain* (971) What was Wernher von Braun's role at the Marshall Space Flight Center at its beginning? *director* (971)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: precise, stabilization, ballistic, facet, millennia.

Lesson 129

Timeline: 1971 - Romana Acosta Bañuelos becomes treasurer of the United States.

Student Workbook:

In addition to the following matching activity, student completes a design for a dollar bill.

1. President Nixon appointed me - *treasurer of the United States*. (976)
2. My signature was printed - *on U.S. currency*. (976)
3. I was born in - *Miami, Arizona*. (977)
4. After age seven, I grew up in - *Mexico*. (977-978)
5. To learn English, - *I read comic books*. (978)
6. I became the sole owner of - *Ramona's Mexican Food Products*. (978)
7. I helped to start Pan American - *National Bank*. (978)
8. I only completed the - *sixth grade*. (979)
9. John Connally was the - *secretary of the Treasury when I was treasurer of the United States*. (979)
10. I resigned as treasurer - *on Valentine's Day 1974*. (979)

Lesson Review:

1. President Nixon appointed Romana Acosta Bañuelos to what office? *treasurer of the United States* (976)
2. Where was she born? *Arizona (or Miami, Arizona)* (977) Where did she grow up after age seven? *Mexico* (977-978)
3. To what state did she go when she returned to the United States? *California* (978) How did she learn English? *reading comic books* (978)
4. What business did she and her husband start? *tortilla business or Ramona's Mexican Food Products* (978)
5. What did the Pan American National Bank help people do? *buy homes and start businesses* (978)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: descent, heritage, sole, shareholder, economist.

Lesson 130

Timeline: 1769 - Spanish missionaries plant orange trees in California.

Student Workbook:

Student unscrambles words to fill in the blanks for these statements. They also complete a farmers market picture.

God gave California a varied *climate*. (980)

God created a wide variety of *soils* (980) in its coasts, deserts, foothills, mountains, and valleys. For many decades, *immigrants* (981) have worked on California's farms.

California agriculture has grown as *irrigation* (981) has become available.

In 1804 a priest at Mission San Gabriel planned California's first citrus *grove*. (981)

President *Nixon* (982) was born on a lemon ranch. The Great Central *Valley* (982) has very fertile soils.

Almonds (983) bring in more money than any other crop grown in California.

Lesson Review:

1. Immigrants from what countries have worked in the fields of California's farms? *China, Japan, Philippines, India, Mexico, and countries in Central America* (981)
2. What method of getting water to fields has made it possible for California agriculture to grow? *irrigation* (981)
3. What name did the Southern California Fruit Exchange co-op start stamping on their fruit in 1926? *Sunkist* (982)
4. What 450-mile-long and 40-to-60-mile-wide area of California is home to vineyards; citrus groves; almond, cherry, peach, and plum orchards; and many ranches and dairy farms? *Great Central Valley* (982)
5. What California crop brings in more money than any other crop grown there? *Almonds* (983) Page 984 has photos of many California crops. List five that you enjoy eating. *Answers will vary but may include: leaf lettuce, pomegranates, kiwifruit, artichokes, celery, strawberries, spinach, raspberries, nectarines, dates, plums, lemons, raisins.*

Unit 26 Test

1. President Nixon visited the Communist countries of *China* and the *U.S.S.R.* in 1972. (952)
2. After the war in *Vietnam* ended in 1973, the Nixons hosted former *POWs* at the largest dinner ever held at the White House. (954)

3. The Committee to Re-Elect the President hired burglars to break into an office at the Watergate. (953) President Nixon covered up evidence (954) and eventually resigned as president.
4. President Ford, who replaced Nixon as president, granted him a pardon. (955)
5. A mob of Iranian students took over the American embassy (957) in Iran and took 66 Americans hostage.
6. NASA called its first seven astronauts the Mercury 7. (961) The NASA program that carried two astronauts in one spacecraft was called Gemini. (962)
7. The Apollo 8 astronauts gave a message from Genesis (964) while they were in moon orbit. The two Apollo 11 astronauts who walked on the moon were Neil Armstrong (965) and Buzz Aldrin. (965) Apollo 11 astronaut Michael Collins (965) orbited the moon in the command module.
8. The Saturn V, which was designed at the Marshall Space Flight Center, launched the Apollo missions to the moon. (969)
9. President Nixon appointed Romana Acosta Bañuelos to be treasurer (976) of the United States.
10. Immigrants (981) from many countries have worked in the fields of California's farms. The crop that brings in more money than any other crop grown in California is almonds. (983)

Unit 27

Lesson 131

Timeline: 1980 - Mount St. Helens erupts.

Student Workbook:

Student only writes the number. **Column 1:** 9 earthquake (990), 2 1857 (988), 8 magma (990), 6 roadblocks (990); **Column 2:** 14 wheat (993), 4 USGS (989), 1 Cascade (988), 16 fireweed (994); **Column 3:** 7 news reporters (990), 3 Fuji (988), 12 President Carter (992), 13 helicopter (992); **Column 4:** 5 bulge (989), 11 ash (992), 15 pocket gopher (993), 10 volcanic eruption (991)

Lesson Review:

1. Mount St. Helens is in what mountain chain? *Cascade* (988)
2. What federal agency predicted that Mount St. Helens might become active again? *USGS* (989)
3. What lasted for nine hours on May 18, 1980? *volcanic eruption* (991)
4. Name three ways that Ritzville citizens helped after Mount St. Helens erupted. *The Methodist church let people sleep there. Volunteer firemen removed ash from roofs. Ritzville banks let people cash checks without asking questions.* (993) How did God use the volcanic ash to bless the people of Ritzville? *They had one of the best wheat crops they had ever had.* (993)
5. List two specific plants and five animals that quickly returned to the Mount St. Helens area. *Plants are fireweed, prairie lupine. Animals may include: spiders, beetles, moles, pocket gophers, ants, deer mice, frogs, salamanders, elk, deer, coyotes.* (993-994)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: dormant, earthquake, erupt, avalanche, pumice.

Lesson 132

Timeline: 1989 - The Berlin Wall falls, signaling the end of the Cold War.

Student Workbook:

1. Reagan and Bush - *became president and vice president on Inauguration Day in 1981.* (996)
2. An assassin - *shot President Reagan, but Regan survived, regained his health, and tried to serve God.* (997)
3. Sandra Day O'Connor - *became the first woman justice on the Supreme Court after Reagan nominated her.* (997)
4. The Columbia - *became the first American space shuttle in 1981.* (997)
5. The Challenger - *space shuttle exploded in 1986, just 73 seconds after it launched.* (997)
6. The Iran-Contra Affair - *hurt President Reagan's reputation.* (998)

7. "Tear down this wall!" - was President Reagan's challenge to Gorbachev at Berlin's 750th anniversary. (998)
8. A thousand points of light - is what President George H. W. Bush asked Americans to be. (999)
9. The Exxon Valdez - had a major oil spill off the southern coasts of the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas. (999)
10. Mikhail Gorbachev - dissolved the U.S.S.R. It divided into Russia and other independent countries. (1000)
11. Saddam Hussein - sent Iraqi soldiers into the tiny country of Kuwait. (1000)
12. Operation Desert Storm - was a successful effort by 35 nations to force the Iraqis to leave Kuwait. (1000-1001)

Lesson Review:

1. An assassin shot President Reagan. After he recovered, Reagan said: "Whatever happens now, I owe my life to God and will try to serve Him in every way I can." (997)
2. Who became the first woman justice on the Supreme Court? *Sandra Day O'Connor* (997)
3. Who was the leader of the U.S.S.R. while Reagan was president? *Mikhail Gorbachev* (998) Quote what Reagan told him to do during a speech celebrating Berlin's 750th anniversary. "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" (998)
4. What did Gorbachev announce in April 1989? *that the U.S.S.R. would be a democratic country.* (1000) What happened to the Berlin Wall in November 1989? *Germans began to tear it down.* (1000) What did Gorbachev do to the U.S.S.R. in 1991? *He dissolved it.* (1000)
5. What was the name of the effort by 35 nations to force Iraqi soldiers to leave Kuwait? *Operation Desert Storm* (1000-1001) Which U.S. president worked to get those nations to work together? *President George H. W. Bush* (1000)

Vocabulary: Student looks up these words in a dictionary and reads the definitions: captivity, primary, inflation, condemn, coalition.

Lesson 133

Timeline: 1991 - Five U.S. presidents and six first ladies attend the opening of the Reagan Library.

Student Workbook:

Top row of labels: 4, 10, 7, 3, 2 (1005); **Bottom row of labels:** 6, 1, 9, 8, 5 (1005)

Lesson Review:

1. List the last names of the five presidents who gathered for the dedication of the library. *Carter, Ford, Nixon, Reagan, Bush* (1002)
2. What president raised money for the first presidential library? *Franklin Roosevelt* (1003)
3. Which president chose an oval design for the Oval Office in the White House? *William Howard Taft, or simply Taft* (1003) Which president does the oval design honor? *George Washington or simply Washington* (1003) What did the two plaques on Reagan's desk say? "It can be done" and "There's no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit." (1003)
4. What symbol of the Cold War stands behind the Reagan Library? *a section of the Berlin Wall* (1004)
5. If you visited the Reagan Library, what would you especially like to see? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 134

Timeline: 1967 - *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood* premieres on television.

Student Workbook:

M C F E E L Y
B I B L E
S W I M M I N G
P U P P E T S
N E I G H B O R S
C O M P O S E R

P R A Y E R
J O A N N E
G R A C E
T E L E V I S I O N
T R O L L E Y
S W E A T E R

Lesson Review:

1. What was the name of Fred Rogers' TV show that lasted 33 years? *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood (1008)*
2. Briefly describe what Fred Rogers did before he went to work in the morning. *In her own words, student should tell that he got up at 5:00 a.m.; read the Bible; prayed for his family, friends, and the many people who asked him to pray for them; and went for a swim. (1008)*
3. What did Mister Rogers call the people who watched *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*? *His television neighbors (1011)* For whom did he name the character Mister McFeely, the Speedy Delivery man? *His maternal grandfather (1011)* Where did he get the sweaters he wore on the program? *His mother knitted them. (1012)*
4. Who did all the voices for the puppets in the *Neighborhood of Make-Believe*? *Mister Rogers or Fred Rogers (1012)*
5. What are traits that you admire in Fred Rogers? *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary:

1. My aunt and uncle gave me a cardigan with metal buttons for my birthday.
2. My mother's hugs make me feel like she is full of maternal affection.
3. We attended my sister's commencement exercises when she finished college.
4. Ethan did an exceptional job cleaning up after he detailed the car.
5. Anna enjoys the opportunity to nurture the children in her Sunday School class.

Lesson 135

Timeline: 1992 - Mall of America opens in Minnesota.

Student Workbook:

Left column: Clarence Saunders of Memphis, Tennessee, thought of the idea of customers taking items off of shelves and putting them in a basket. What did he call his store? Piggly Wiggly (1017); Sylvan Goldman hired men and women to walk around his Humpty Dumpty store using his invention. What was his invention? shopping

cart (1017); Stores in many American cities were once clustered in one main area. Where was it? downtown (1017); America's first shopping center was Country Club Plaza. Where was it? Kansas City, Missouri (1018); A new kind of shopping area opened in Edina, Minnesota, in 1956. What was it? indoor mall (1018); This place to shop had 10,000 employees the day it opened. What was it? Mall of America (1019); Three big-box stores opened in 1962. What were they? *(in any order)* Wal-Mart, Kmart, Target (1019); **Right column:** The Fuller Brush company made brushes. How did its salesmen sell them? door-to-door (1020); The J. C. Penney company began an additional way of selling in 1963. What did they publish? catalog (1020); In the 1980s, women purchased Stanley, Tupperware, Home Interiors, and other products at home parties. What is the other home party company mentioned in the lesson? Mary Kay (1021)

Lesson Review:

1. How can our shopping choices help other people? *by providing income for them (1016)*
2. What is the name of the self-serve grocery store that Clarence Saunders began? Piggly Wiggly (1017) What did Sylvan Goldman hire people to demonstrate in his Humpty Dumpty store? shopping carts (1017)
3. Before the invention of shopping centers in the 1920s, many of America's stores were clustered in the downtown (1017) business districts of cities. Country Club Plaza in Kansas City, Missouri, was America's first shopping center. (1018) The first indoor mall (1018) opened in 1956 in Edina, Minnesota.
4. What three companies opened their first big-box stores in 1962? Wal-Mart, Kmart, Target (1019)
5. What did the J. C. Penney company begin to publish in 1963? catalog (1020) What selling method did Stanley, Tupperware, Mary Kay, and Home Interiors use in the 1980s? home parties (1020-1021)

Unit 27 Test

1. USGS - Federal agency that predicted that Mount St. Helens might come out of its dormant state (989)
2. volcanic eruption - Event that lasted for nine hours at Mount St. Helens on May 18, 1980 (990-991)
3. Quote from Reagan's speech - "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" (998)
4. Operation Desert Storm - Effort by 35 nations to force Iraqi soldiers to leave Kuwait (1000-1001)
5. Oval Office - President's office in the White House, which honors President George Washington (1003)
6. Portion of the Berlin Wall - Symbol of the Iron Curtain that stands behind the Reagan Library (1004)
7. television neighbors - What Fred Rogers called the people who watched Mister Rogers' Neighborhood (1011)
8. Mister McFeely - Character on Mister Rogers' Neighborhood who was named for Fred Rogers' maternal grandfather (1011)
9. Piggly Wiggly - Self-serve grocery store that Clarence Saunders began (1017)
10. Wal-Mart - Big-box store founded in 1962 (1019)

Unit 28

Lesson 136

Timeline: 1994 - NAFTA agreement goes into effect.

Student Workbook:

Left column: *impeachment* (1029), *Supreme Court* (1025), *inauguration* (1024), *Little Rock Nine* (1030);

Middle column: *email to John Glenn* (1026), *Boris Yeltsin* (1028), *Kosovo* (1028), *health care* (1025);

Right column: *USS Cole* (1027), *NAFTA* (1025), *Nelson Mandela* (1026), *Y2K* (1029)

Lesson Review:

1. Clinton's wife headed a task force to propose health care changes. What is her name? *Hillary Rodham Clinton* (1025) What agreement between Canada, the U.S., and Mexico did

Clinton sign in 1993? *NAFTA or the North American Free Trade Agreement* (1025)

2. During Clinton's presidency, Muslim terrorists attacked the *World Trade Center* in New York City, U.S. *embassies* in Kenya and Tanzania, and the USS *Cole*. (1027)
3. An American who hated the American government bombed a building in what city? *Oklahoma City* (1027)
4. On what peninsula did the U.S. and other members of NATO work together in the 1990s? *Balkan* (1028)
5. As a result of evidence that President Clinton was guilty of perjury and obstruction of justice, what did the House do to him? *impeached him* (1029)

Lesson 137

Timeline: 1947 - Congress establishes Everglades National Park.

Student Workbook:

I have lots of water and sawgrass. What is my Seminole name? *Pa-hay-Okee* (1032)

I am a river that flows into Lake Okeechobee. What is my name? *Kissimmee* (1032)

I am a swamp that lies west of the Everglades. What swamp am I? *Big Cypress* (1032)

I have roots that look like stilts. What am I? *red mangrove* (1033)

I am soft, muddy ground. Water flows through me. What am I? *slough* (1033)

I am not really a grass, but my name sounds like I am. What am I? *sawgrass* (1034)

I can have as many as 100 tiny forms of life in me. What am I? *periphyton* (1035)

I dig out muck and vegetation from holes in limestone. What am I? *alligator* (1035)

I am a native nation who still lives in the Everglades. Who am I? *Seminole* (1035)

I was a landscape architect who loved the Everglades. Who am I? *Ernest Coe* (1035)

I am the city where Marjory Stoneman Douglas moved. What am I? *Miami* (1035)

I am the last three words in the title of her book. What am I? *River of Grass* (1037)

I signed the legislation creating Everglades National Park. Who am I? President Truman (1037)
 I visited Marjory Stoneman Douglas in 1991. Who am I? Queen Elizabeth II (1037)
 I gave Douglas a medal when she was 103. Who am I? President Clinton (1037)

Lesson Review:

1. What did John James Audubon say about the wading birds at the Everglades? *that the flocks of wading birds were so thick overhead that they blocked out the light of the sun for some time* (1033)
2. South Florida is the only place on Earth where both alligators and crocodiles live in the wild. (1033)
3. Today the Seminole and Miccosukee Nations live in the Everglades area. (1035) Ernest Coë worked to get the Everglades protected in a national park. (1035) Marjory Stoneman Douglas did, too. President Truman signed the legislation in 1947. (1037) President Clinton gave Douglas the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1993. (1037)
4. In 1947 Douglas described the area and its history in what book? *The Everglades: River of Grass* (1037)
5. List five things you would most like to see if you visited the Everglades. *Answers will vary.*

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: meander, slough, marl, sedge, succulent.

Lesson 138

Timeline: 2000 - The U.S. Mint introduces the Golden Dollar featuring Sacagawea.

Student Workbook:

Top of page:

The U.S. Mint makes America's coins. (1038)
 The first U.S. Mint was in the city of Philadelphia. (1038)

A coin people use for buying and selling is a circulating coin. (1039)

A commemorative coin honors a person, place, event, or ideal. (1039)

The first U.S. commemorative coin honored Christopher Columbus. (1039)

The Fort Knox Bullion Depository stores gold for the United States. (1040)

President Clinton signed a law authorizing the 50 State Quarters program. (1041)

Left side at the bottom of the page:

This is the obverse or heads side of the quarter. (1040-1041)

This state quarter honors the state of Delaware.

This is the reverse or tails side of the quarter. (1040)

This phrase is Latin for out of many, one. (1041)

Right side at the bottom of the page:

This is America's motto. (1041)

The D indicates that this quarter was made at the Denver Mint. (1040)

This is the year the state entered the Union. (1041)

This is the year the quarter was issued. (1041)

Lesson Review:

1. What is the term for coins people use for buying and selling? circulating (1039) What is the term for coins that honor a person, place, event, or ideal? commemorative (1039)
2. What did the U.S. Mint make in 1801? silver peace medals (1039) What happened to some of these medals? Lewis and Clark took some of these medals on their great Voyage of Discovery. (1039)
3. List the six cities that are home to U.S. Mint facilities, including its headquarters. Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, Fort Knox, West Point (1039-1040)
4. In 1997 the U.S. Congress passed and President Clinton signed a law authorizing the 50 State Quarters program. (1041)
5. What does E Pluribus Unum mean in English and why is especially appropriate as part of the design for each state's quarter? E Pluribus Unum means "out of many, one." It is appropriate because America is one country with many states. (1041)

Lesson 139

Timeline: 1976 - Marian Anderson reads the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia for the Bicentennial.

Student Workbook:

Student writes only the number: **Column 1:** 1 *autobiography* (1050), 2 *Carnegie Hall* (1050), 4 *church choir* (1050), 7 *church members* (1051), 6 *circus* (1051); **Column 2:** 15 *Connecticut* (1054), 19 *Constitution Hall* (1054), 10 *DAR* (1052), 12 *Easter Sunday* (1052), 17 *India* (1054); **Column 3:** 11 *Lincoln Memorial* (1052), 14 *mural* (1053), 18 *national anthem* (1054), 16 *Orpheus Fisher* (1054), 9 *Paris* (1052); **Column 4:** 3 *Philadelphia* (1050), 8 *pray* (1051), 5 *solo* (1050), 20 *Unity God's Way* (1054), 13 *75,000* (1052)

Lesson Review:

1. What two special qualities did Marian Anderson see in herself? *a voice that was a blessing from God and a burning desire to sing* (1050)
2. Name two ways that Marian Anderson's church helped her to become a great singer. *Answers will vary but may include: She sang in the choir. She sang a solo when she was six. They saved pennies for the Fund for Marian Anderson's Future.* (1050-1051)
3. Where did Anderson experience a disappointment in 1924 that made her want to give up? *Town Hall in New York City* (1051) What did Marian Anderson's mother tell her to do during that time? *think a little and pray a lot or the student may simply write pray* (1051)
4. After the DAR refused to let Marian Anderson sing at *Constitution Hall*, the executive secretary of the *NAACP*, the Secretary of the Interior, and First Lady *Eleanor Roosevelt* arranged for Anderson to sing a free concert at the *Lincoln Memorial*. Her *mother* and one of her sisters were in the crowd of more than 75,000 people who heard her on that chilly *Easter Sunday* in 1939. (1052)
5. On the back of Marian Anderson's Congressional Gold Medal are two hands holding the world. What phrase is beneath those hands? *Unity God's Way* (1054) What words encircle the center image? *He's Got the Whole World in His Hands* (1054)

Vocabulary: Student writes each of these words and its definition from the dictionary: genteel, contralto, venue, commission (verb), goodwill.

Lesson 140

Timeline: 1975 - *Reader's Digest* publishes *Better Late Than Early* by Dr. Raymond Moore.

Student Workbook:

Student colors Luke 2:52 and also completes this puzzle.

	H	O	M	E										
	P	I	O	N	E	E	R	S						
	F	A	M	I	L	Y								
K	N	O	W	L	E	D	G	E						
	W	I	S	D	O	M								
C	U	R	R	I	C	U	L	U	M					
				H	E	A	R	T	S					
				S	O	U	L	S						
				L	O	V	E							
			S	K	I	L	L	S						
			L	E	G	I	S	L	A	T	U	R	E	
				M	I	N	D	S						
				R	E	G	U	L	A	T	I	O	N	S

Lesson Review:

1. List the four ways that Luke 2:51-52 tells us that Jesus grew. *In wisdom, in stature, and in favor with God and man* (1056)
2. Tell one way that the Iñupiaq passed skills from one generation to the next. *Answers will vary. They are found on page 1057.*
3. What was the first state to pass a compulsory attendance law and what was the year? *Massachusetts, 1852* (1058)
4. What do state legislators get to do when a state organization hosts a legislative day? *Meet real homeschooling families* (1059)
5. Write the rest of Proverbs 20:11. "It is by his deeds that a lad distinguishes himself *if his conduct is pure and right.*" (1060)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: diligently, compulsory, persevere, distinction, purity.

Unit 28 Test

1. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton headed a task force to propose changes in what? *b. health care* (1025)

- Which of these did Muslim terrorists *not* attack during the Clinton presidency? *c. Oklahoma City (1027)*
- As a result of evidence that President Clinton was guilty of obstruction of justice, what did the U.S. House of Representatives do to him? *a. impeached him (1029)*
- President Clinton gave Marjory Stoneman Douglas the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The first part of her book title is *The Everglades*. What is the last half of the title? *c. River of Grass (1037)*
- What is the term for coins people use for buying and selling? *a. circulating coins (1039)*
- Which of these phrases is on the reverse side of all 50 state quarters? *b. E Pluribus Unum (1041)*
- The DAR refused to allow Marian Anderson to sing at what concert hall? *a. Constitution Hall (1052)*
- First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, the secretary of the Interior, and the executive secretary of what organization arranged for Marian Anderson to sing a free concert at another location? *c. NAACP (1052)*
- Where did Marian Anderson sing on Easter Sunday in 1939? *c. Lincoln Memorial (1052)*
- What was the first state to pass a compulsory attendance law? *b. Massachusetts (1058)*

Unit 29

Lesson 141

Timeline: 2001 - Terrorists attack the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Student Workbook:

Left column: George W. Bush appointed the first African American secretary of state. What was his name? *Colin Powell (1063)*

New York City was home to a huge complex with a plaza, an underground shopping mall, and seven buildings, including the Twin Towers. What was the complex called? *World Trade Center (1063)*

The offices of the U.S. Department of Defense are in a five-sided building in Arlington, Virginia. What is it called? *Pentagon (1064)*

Right column: September 14, 2001, was the National Day of Prayer and Remembrance. Where did President Bush and evangelist Billy Graham speak that afternoon? *National Cathedral (1069)*

The worst devastation on September 11 was in New York City at the site of the World Trade Center. What was this location known as? *Ground Zero (1070)*

British and American forces began bombing al-Qaida and Taliban sites in Afghanistan and sending aid to the Afghan people on October 7, 2001. What was this military action called? *Operation Enduring Freedom (1070)*

Congress created a new federal department to make Americans safer. What was it called? *Homeland Security (1070-1071)*

George W. Bush appointed his former national security advisor as the secretary of state during his second term. What was her name? *Condoleezza Rice (1071)*

Lesson Review:

- What two buildings at the World Trade Center did terrorists crash into on September 11, 2001? *World Trade Center or Twin Towers or North Tower and South Tower (1064-1065)* What Department of Defense building did terrorists crash into on September 11, 2001? *Pentagon (1064, 1066)* What is the name of the terrorist organization that carried out the attacks? *al-Qaida (1067-1068)* Who was the leader of the organization? *Osama bin Laden (1068)*
- What did President Bush ask Americans to observe on Friday, September 14? *National Day of Prayer and Remembrance (1069)* Where did President Bush and evangelist Billy Graham speak that day? *National Cathedral (1069)* That night Bush went to the site of the World Trade Center. What was that site known as? *Ground Zero (1070)*
- British and American forces began bombing al-Qaida and Taliban sites in Afghanistan on October 7, 2001. What was this military action

called? *Operation Enduring Freedom* (1070) The United States sent large amounts of what to Afghanistan to help the Afghan people? *Wording may vary, but should include some of the following information: aid to the Afghan people to provide them with food, shelter, blankets, and medical supplies* (1070)

- Who served as secretary of state during President Bush's first term? *Colin Powell* (1063) Who served as secretary of state during President Bush's second term? *Condoleezza Rice* (1071)
- What federal department did Congress establish to keep Americans safer? *Homeland Security* (1070-1071)

Lesson 142

Timeline: 2019 - Scientists estimate over two billion birds migrate through the Gulf each spring.

Student Workbook:

Student only writes the number. **Column 1:** 6 *Katrina* (1075), 2 *Gulf Coast* (1074), 13 *Mississippi* (1076); **Column 2:** 9 *petroleum* (1076), 5 *Gulf Stream* (1075), 10 *Houston* (1076); **Column 3:** 7 *New Orleans* (1075), 15 *Kemp's ridley* (1080), 14 *whooping crane* (1076); **Column 4:** 8 *shrimp* (1076), 11 *over 15,000* (1076), 3 *Cuba* (1074); **Column 5:** 1 *Gulf of Mexico* (1074), 12 *over two billion* (1076), 4 *Yucatán Channel* (1074)

Lesson Review:

- What five states lie along the Gulf Coast? *Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas* (1074) What strong, warm current flows out of the Gulf of Mexico? *Gulf Stream* (1075)
- What is the name of the devastating hurricane that hit the Gulf Coast in 2005, and what city suffered terrible flooding? *Katrina or Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans* (1075)
- Companies use offshore drilling operations to extract two resources from below the seafloor of the Gulf of Mexico. What are they? *petroleum and natural gas* (1076)
- How many species of marine life live in the Gulf of Mexico? *Over 15,000* (1076) How many birds migrate through the Gulf Coast area

each year? *over 2 billion* (1076) What are the names of the two flyways that go through the Gulf Coast? *Central and Mississippi or Central Flyway and Mississippi Flyway* (1076)

- People can see an almost five-foot-tall bird and the world's smallest sea turtle on the Gulf Coast. What are they? *whooping crane, Kemp's ridley or Kemp's ridley sea turtle* (1076, 1080)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: gulf, strait, current, levee, team.

Lesson 143

Timeline: 1968 - Elvis Presley wins a Grammy Award for his recording of the hymn "How Great Thou Art."

Student Workbook:

Singers sit in a hollow square when they sing *Sacred Harp*. (1082-1083)

Both black and white entertainers sang, danced, and told jokes in *minstrel* shows. (1083)

The Fisk Jubilee Singers sing African American *spirituals*. (1084)

Four male voices sing traditional *barbershop* quartet music a cappella. (1085)

In the late 1800s, music publishers in Tin Pan Alley published *ragtime* music. (1085)

Composer W. C. Handy and singer Bessie Smith made the *blues* music style popular. (1085)

Thomas Dorsey is considered the Father of *Gospel* Music. (1086)

Louis Armstrong and Ella Fitzgerald were famous *jazz* performers. (1087-1088)

Jazz composer Duke Ellington formed his own *big band*. (1087)

Irving Berlin wrote some of America's most treasured *popular* songs, including "God Bless America." (1088)

Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II wrote *Broadway* musicals. (1089)

Elvis Presley and Pat Boone were early *rock 'n' roll* stars. (1089)

Many African American artists in the late 1940s sang *rhythm* and blues. (1090)

Berry Gordy began to record the Motown Sound in Detroit in 1960. (1090)

“We Shall Overcome” is a folk song that Americans have used as a protest song. (1090)

Lesson Review:

- List the two types of music mentioned in the lesson that are sung a cappella. *Sacred Harp, barbershop or barbershop quartet music* (1083, 1085) Name the university singing group mentioned in the lesson that sings spirituals a cappella. *Fisk Jubilee Singers* (1084)
- Stephen Foster wrote “Oh, Susanna!” (1083) Thomas Dorsey wrote “Take My Hand, Precious Lord.” (1086) Irving Berlin wrote “God Bless America.” (1088) George M. Cohan wrote “Over There.” (1089)
- List three big band leaders. *Answers will vary but may include: Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman, Count Basie, Tommy Dorsey, Jimmy Dorsey, Glenn Miller.* (1087)
- W. C. Handy was the Father of the Blues (1085) and Bessie Smith was the Empress of the Blues. (1086) Thomas Dorsey was the Father of Gospel Music. (1086) Ella Fitzgerald was the First Lady of Song. (1088) Elvis Presley was the King of Rock ‘n’ Roll (1089).
- Performers recorded the Motown Sound at the Hitsville U.S.A. studio in Detroit, Michigan. (1090)

Vocabulary:

- The quartet has a lead singer, a baritone, and a tenor so it needs one more member.
- My mother traveled with a ballet troupe for a few years before she and Dad got married.
- We were out of butter when we made cookies last week so we had to improvise.
- Enslaved people sang the spiritual “Swing Low, Sweet Chariot.”
- The tap dancer who did magic tricks was a big hit at the vaudeville show.

Lesson 144

Timeline: 1943 - The Ryman Auditorium hosts the Grand Ole Opry for the first time.

Student Workbook:

- Music City USA - *is the current nickname for Nashville.* (1092)
- WSM radio helped people - *become country music fans.* (1093)
- Music Row is an area with - *several recording studios.* (1093)
- The roots of country music - *are in the southern Appalachians.* (1093)
- In 1927 Ralph Peer - *recorded the Carter Family.* (1094)
- Bill Monroe is the - *Father of Bluegrass Music.* (1094)
- “Foggy Mountain Breakdown” - *is a song by Flatt and Scruggs.* (1094)
- The Ryman was originally - *the Union Gospel Tabernacle.* (1095)
- The Grand Ole Opry - *moved to the Ryman in 1943.* (1095)
- In 1974 Nixon performed - *at the new Grand Ole Opry House.* (1096)
- Jesus People - *played music at Koinonia.* (1096)
- President George H. W. Bush - *was a fan of country music.* (1097)

Lesson Review:

- What show does the WSM radio station broadcast every week? *Grand Ole Opry* (1092)
- What did people start to call the 16th and 17th Avenue area of Nashville, Tennessee, after recording studios moved there? *Music Row* (1093)
- Who is called the Father of Bluegrass Music? *Bill Monroe* (1094) Write the name of Monroe’s singer and guitarist first and then the name of his banjo picker. *Lester Flatt, Earl Scruggs* (1094)
- Where did the Grand Ole Opry show move in 1943? *Ryman Auditorium* (1095) What was the original name and purpose of the Ryman Auditorium? *Union Gospel Tabernacle, a place to hold revival meetings* (1095) Besides those who appeared on the Grand Ole Opry, list three specific people or groups you would have liked to have seen at the Ryman Auditorium. *Answers will vary but may include: New York*

Philharmonic, John Philip Sousa, Fisk Jubilee Singers, Marian Anderson, Vienna Boys Choir, William Jennings Bryan, Booker T. Washington, Theodore Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt. (1095)

5. In the 1960s, who found a church home at Belmont Church, located on Music Row? *Jesus People (1096)*

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: harmony, dulcimer, encore, ballad, ovation.

Lesson 145

Timeline: 1986 - The first free-standing Chick-fil-A opens in Georgia.

Student Workbook:

Georgia - I was born in this state. (1098)

1921 - I was born in this year. (1098)

my mother - I remember working beside her in the kitchen. (1098)

boarding house - My mother ran one of these. (1098)

Coca-Colas - When I was eight years old, I sold these in our front yard. (1098)

newspapers - For seven years, I delivered these in our neighborhood. (1098)

housing project - We lived in the first one of these in the country. (1099)

Dwarf Grill - My brother and I started a restaurant with this name. (1099)

Jeannette McNeil - I married her in 1948. (1099)

Dwarf House - We changed the name of the restaurant to this. (1100)

chicken sandwich - I experimented to find the perfect recipe for one of these. (1100)

indoor mall - I opened the first Chick-fil-A restaurant in one of these. (1100)

Sunday - Chick-fil-A restaurants are always closed on this day. (1101)

"My pleasure." - Many Chick-fil-A team members say this to customers. (1101)

stuffed cows - After we advertised using cows, I carried a bag of these. (1101)

"Eat more chicken." - I gave people a stuffed cow when they said these words. (1101)

scholarships - In 1973 we began giving these to employees. (1101)

Sunday school - I taught this for over 50 years. (1101)

Bible verse - My mother helped pick out one of these to take to school. (1102)

great wealth - A good name is to be more desired than this. (1102)

Lesson Review:

1. What jobs did Truett Cathy do to help his mother with her boarding house? *He shucked corn, shelled peas, set the table, and washed dishes. (1098)*
2. With whom did Truett Cathy start a restaurant in 1946? *his brother Ben (1099)*
3. What did the Cathy children wear and what did they sing at Dwarf House? *They wore dwarf costumes and sang the "Dwarf House Jingle." (1100)*
4. What did Cathy open in an indoor mall in Atlanta? *the first Chick-fil-A (1100)*
5. What is something you enjoyed learning about Truett Cathy? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 29 Test

1. On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the World Trade Center (1064-1065) in New York City and the Pentagon (1066) in Arlington, Virginia.
2. On September 14, 2001, Americans observed the National Day of Prayer and Remembrance. President Bush and evangelist Billy Graham spoke at the National Cathedral. (1069) That evening Bush went to the site of the World Trade Center, which was known as Ground Zero. (1070)
3. During Operation Enduring Freedom, British and American forces bombed al-Qaida and Taliban sites in Afghanistan. (1070)
4. Colin Powell served as secretary of state during Bush's first term. (1063) Condoleezza Rice served as secretary of state during his second term. (1071)
5. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas lie along the Gulf Coast. (1074) The Gulf Stream is a strong, warm current that flows out of the Gulf of Mexico. (1075)

6. Kemp's ridley, green, loggerhead, hawksbill, and leatherback sea turtles live in the Gulf of Mexico, along with 15,000 species of marine life. (1080)
7. Irving Berlin (1088) wrote "God Bless America," Thomas Dorsey was the Father of Gospel (1086) Music, Duke Ellington was a big band (1087) leader, and performers recorded the Motown (1090) Sound in Detroit, Michigan.
8. The WSM radio station broadcasts the Grand Ole Opry every week. (1093) In 1943 the Grand Ole Opry moved to the Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, Tennessee. (1095)
9. In the 1960s, Jesus People found a church home at Belmont Church on Music Row. (1096)
10. Truett Cathy opened the first Chick-fil-A in an indoor mall in Atlanta, Georgia. (1100)

Katy's Box

Literature Questions

1. Why did Katy want to keep a cardboard box? *So she could put some of her most special things inside it.* (6)
2. What did the poster Katy entered in the contest encourage people to do? *Test their smoke detectors* (36)
3. Katy's parents realized that in their homeschool they needed to focus more on what in addition to academics? *Things that are eternally important, such as serving others* (96)
4. Where did Katy's friend Miss Aimee live? *In a nursing home* (95)
5. At the end of the story, Katy realized that she had two boxes. One was under her bed; where was the other? *In her heart* (216)

Unit 30

Lesson 146

Timeline: 2020 - President Donald Trump and First Lady Melania Trump test positive for COVID-19.

Student Workbook:

1. "Change We Can Believe In" - *Campaign slogan of Barack Obama and Joe Biden in 2008* (1105)
2. Obamacare - *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* (1106)
3. Pakistan - *Country where Navy SEALs found Osama bin Laden* (1107)
4. Kenya - *Native country of President Obama's father* (1109)
5. "Make America Great Again" - *Campaign slogan of Donald Trump and Mike Pence in 2016* (1110)
6. Hillary Clinton - *Democratic candidate for president in 2016* (1110)
7. United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement - *Replaced NAFTA* (1110)
8. Jerusalem - *President Trump moved the American embassy from Tel Aviv to this city.* (1112)
9. COVID-19 - *Disease that caused a pandemic beginning in 2020* (1113)
10. Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Morocco - *Trump Administration helped get these countries to recognize Israel as a nation.* (1114)
11. Joe Biden - *Former senator and vice president who became the 46th president in 2021* (1115)
12. Kamala Harris - *The first woman to serve as vice president of the United States* (1115)

Lesson Review:

1. What was Barack Obama's campaign slogan in 2008? *"Change We Can Believe In"* (1105)
2. In 2015 Americans celebrated the 50th anniversary of a march between Selma and what other city in Alabama? *Montgomery* (1109)
3. What was Donald Trump's campaign slogan in 2016? *"Make America Great Again"* (1110)
4. What is the name of the disease that spread around the world in 2020? *COVID-19 or coronavirus* (1113)
5. In 1 Timothy 2:1-2, we learn about people we should pray for. Who are they? *All men, kings, and all who are in authority* (1116) What is the reason the verse gives for us to pray for these people? *so that we may lead a tranquil and quiet life in all godliness and dignity* (1116)

Lesson 147

Timeline: 1986 - Antonin Scalia is sworn in as a justice of the Supreme Court.

Student Workbook:

29 years - I served on the Supreme Court for this long. (1118)

New Jersey - I was born in this state. (1118)

Nino - My nickname as a child. (1119)

aunts and uncles - I received much attention from my parents and from them. (1119)

Harvard Law Review - I was the editor of this. (1119)

Maureen McCarthy - I married her. (1119)

nine - We had this number of children. (1119)

law - I taught this subject at the University of Virginia. (1119)

Ronald Reagan - This president appointed me to the Supreme Court. (1119)

Italian - I was the first Supreme Court justice of this heritage. (1119)

Constitution - I believed judges cannot change the meaning of this. (1119)

Ruth Bader Ginsburg - She was one of my close friends on the Supreme Court. (1122)

Lesson Review:

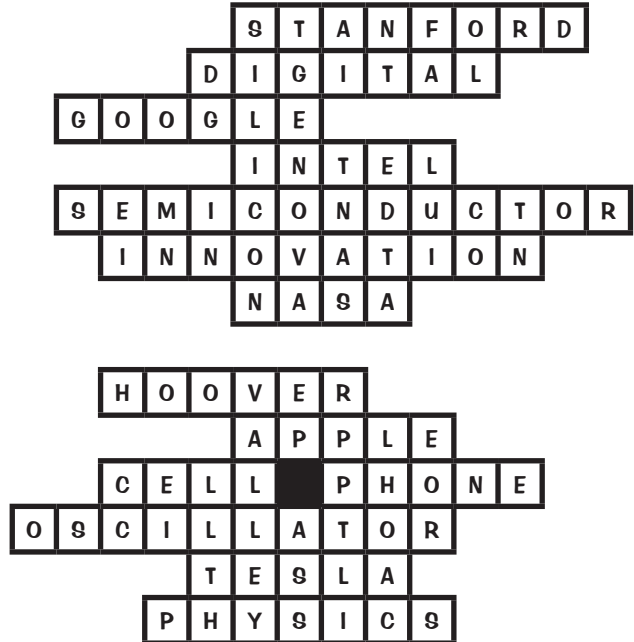
1. What country were Antonin Scalia's ancestors from? *Italy* (1118)
2. Which president nominated Antonin Scalia to serve on the Supreme Court? *Ronald Reagan* (1119)
3. What did Antonin Scalia believe about how a Supreme Court justice should interpret the Constitution? *He believed that justices must interpret the Constitution according to its original meaning.* (1119)
4. What was the name of Tom Clark's idea for showing Americans their founding documents? *Freedom Train* (1120)
5. Antonin Scalia was a popular speaker. What did he often speak about? *His faith* (1122)

Vocabulary: Student writes five sentences, using one of these words in each sentence: valedictorian, unanimous, interpret, jurist, citizenship.

Lesson 148

Timeline: 2020 - Technology allowed people around the world to connect digitally during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Student Workbook:



Lesson Review:

1. What university played an important role in the growth of Silicon Valley? *Stanford University* (1125)
2. Which president attended Stanford and later established an institution there? *Herbert Hoover* (1125)
3. What was the name of the company that built oscillators for companies such as Walt Disney? *Hewlett-Packard* (1126)
4. What did Stanford University encourage its students to do with their training? *Turn it into business ideas* (1126) What did Stanford University and a group of business leaders found? *Stanford Research Park* (1126)
5. Three researchers won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1956 for their research on what? *semiconductors* (1127)

Vocabulary: Student looks up these words in a dictionary and writes the definitions: innovation, digital, research, silicon, graphics.

Lesson 149

Timeline: 2015 - The United States is home to 12,818 organic farms.

Student Workbook:

Student colors a Bible verse.

Lesson Review:

1. What did George Washington Carver study in college? *agriculture and botany (1130)*
2. Name two crops that Carver thought southern farmers should grow. *sweet potatoes and peanuts (1131)*
3. Why was Carver bothered about the article "Men of Science Never Talk That Way"? *The writer had criticized the religion of Jesus Christ (1132)*
4. How many organic farms did America have in 2019? *Over 16,500 (1132)*
5. Carver received an award in 1939. How did the citation describe him? *as a scientist humbly seeking the guidance of God and liberator to men of the white race as well as the black (1135)*

Vocabulary: Student writes a paragraph using these words: agriculture, botany, deplete, fertilizer, organic.

Lesson 150

Timeline: 1895 - The poem "America the Beautiful" is first published on July 4.

Student Workbook:

Student chooses a time period in American history and draws a stamp celebrating the Fourth of July.

Lesson Review:

1. What date did John Adams initially think Americans would celebrate as Independence Day? *July 2 (1137)*
2. How did the Corps of Discovery celebrate Independence Day in 1804? *by firing a gun at the start and end of the day (1138)*

3. Which two presidents died on July 4, 1826? *John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (1139)*
4. Which president was born on July 4, 1872? *Calvin Coolidge (1139)*
5. What is the name of a 1999 photo of 112 people born on the Fourth of July? *Photo of the Century (1141)*

Unit 30 Test

1. Which presidential candidate used the campaign slogan "Change We Can Believe In"? *b. Barack Obama (1105)*
2. Which presidential candidate used the campaign slogan "Make America Great Again"? *c. Donald Trump (1110)*
3. What is the name of the disease that spread around the world in 2020? *b. COVID-19 (1113)*
4. Antonin Scalia believed that Supreme Court justices must interpret this according to its original meaning. *a. U.S. Constitution (1119)*
5. What was the name of Tom Clark's idea for showing Americans their founding documents? *c. Freedom Train (1120)*
6. What university played an important role in the growth of Silicon Valley? *b. Stanford University (1125)*
7. What was the name of the company that built oscillators for companies such as Walt Disney? *c. Hewlett-Packard (1126)*
8. George Washington Carver thought southern farmers should grow sweet potatoes and what? *b. peanuts (1131)*
9. What date did John Adams initially think Americans would celebrate as independence day? *a. July 2 (1137)*
10. Which president was born on July 4, 1872? *b. Calvin Coolidge (1139)*