

AMERICAN REPUBLIC

FIFTH EDITION



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Features of the Book

UNIT
2

Establishing a Country

6 INDEPENDENCE FOR THE COLONIES

7 CONFEDERATION AND CONSTITUTION

8 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Second Continental Congress assembled	1775
Common Sense	1776
Declaration of Independence	1776
British Evacuation of Philadelphia	1777
Articles of Confederation adopted	1777
British evacuate Philadelphia	1778
Treaty of Paris	1783
Constitutional Convention	1787
Northwest Ordinance	1787
Independence of Great Britain, the first president	1789
Bill of Rights adopted	1791
Proclamation of Neutrality	1793
Alien and Sedition Acts	1798

Unit openers offer a timeline of major events covered within the chapters of the unit.

Guiding questions also help prepare students to read the material more carefully.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Why was the English defeat of the Spanish Armada significant?
- What happened to the Lost Colony?
- What challenges did the settlers of Jamestown face?
- What was significant about the Virginia House of Burgesses?

ENGLISH EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

How did the English explore and colonize?

Sea Dogs and the Spanish Armada

An early in 1492, the explorer John Cabot sailed across the Atlantic coast of North America for England. The Spanish objected to English intrusions into lands the Spanish considered their own. Throughout the 1500s, tensions mounted between Spain and England. The Spanish were especially angered by the plundering activities of the English Sea Dogs, a group of English sea captains. As pirates, they disrupted the flow of riches from the Americas to Spain. They raided coastal towns, destroyed Spanish harbors, and seized Spanish ships full of treasure, taking the wealth back to England.

The most famous Sea Dog was Sir Francis Drake, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth I. In 1577 he sailed down the coast of South America, plundering Spanish ports and capturing treasure ships. To escape the Spanish patrols, Drake sailed around South America, across the Pacific, and around Africa's Cape of Good Hope to a trading post in England. The Spanish called Drake the "Invincible" and the "Virgin." But in England he became a popular hero. Queen Elizabeth I openly knighted him aboard his flagship, the Golden Hind.

Religion was another reason for tensions between Spain and England. England had become Protestant during the Reformation, Spain remained strongly Roman Catholic. The king of Spain, Philip II, wanted to restore England to Catholicism.

To conquer England, Philip II organized an invasion force using his "Invincible Armada," a supposedly unbeatable fleet of warships. In 1588 his fleet of 130 ships sailed toward England. The English navy, commanded by Sea Dogs such as Sir Francis Drake, met the Spanish Armada in the English Channel. The lighter and faster English ships inflicted heavy damage on the Spanish vessels. The heaviest armada fled, but fierce storms destroyed even more ships along the way. Only half of the Spanish ships returned to Spain.

Spain never recovered, and England took Spain's place as the "Mistress of the Seas," opening the door for English colonization in the New World. If Spanish armadas had not been defeated, Spain might have kept control of the New World. North America might have become almost entirely Roman Catholic, just as Central and South America are today.



— Sir Francis Drake

• Fighting the Spanish Armada



An essential question is included for each section of each chapter to help students focus on the central idea presented.

Maps, charts, and diagrams help students visualize concepts and geographic locations.

Principles in the Constitution

The delegates included several vital principles in the Constitution. These principles affect the nature and operation of the U.S. government, even today.

Written Law
Under the Constitution, leaders rule by written law. Government leaders cannot change their own powers according to their desires. The Constitution limits those powers, establishing what government may and may not do. Only an amendment can change the written law of the Constitution. Because amendments are somewhat difficult to enact, major changes in constitutional law are rare.

Separation of Powers
The Constitution divides the government's powers among three branches: the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The delegates relied heavily on the ideas of the French philosopher Montesquieu in developing the idea of the separation of powers. This principle ensures that no branch has too much power. Congress, which is the legislative branch, makes the laws. The executive branch, led by the president, enforces the laws. And the courts of the judicial branch interpret the laws as they apply to specific cases.

Checks and Balances
A system of checks and balances keeps each of the three branches of government from exercising too much power. Each branch has powers that limit, or check, the powers of the other two branches. Such safeguards are useful because government leaders might be tempted to take additional powers. Checks keep the powers of each branch balanced with those of the other branches.

A Federal System
Under the Articles of Confederation, the states acted almost as independent nations. They reserved, or kept, most powers for themselves. Congress had only limited ones. At the Constitutional Convention, the delegates sought to strengthen the national government's power, but they did not intend to take all power from the states. To accomplish this, the delegates established a federal system that divides the government's powers between the national government and the states. The Constitution assigns duties and powers to the level of government best equipped to handle them. Nation level has total power. Under the Constitution, the national government has power over issues that are important to the whole nation, such as national defense. Many other powers, such as those relating to health, safety, education, and punishment for crimes, are shared by the national and state governments.

a BROADER USE of the term FEDERAL
Though the term federal refers to dividing the powers of the country's government between the national government and the state governments, it can be used in a broader way. For example, we often call the national government in Washington, DC, the federal government. And we describe things that are related to the national government as "federal," such as federal employees, federal regulations, and federal agencies.

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Terms in bold type draw attention to important facts, ideas, individuals, or definitions.

The death of Garfield made clear what many had been arguing—the civil service (government employee) system needed reform. Chester A. Arthur, Garfield's vice president, called upon Congress to make needed changes when he became the nation's leader. In January 1883 Arthur signed the Pendleton Act. It provided for the elimination of much of the spoils system, where political favors were awarded based on loyalty to a political party or politician. Instead, appointment to many federal government jobs would now be given to those who passed civil service examinations. The Civil Service Commission would oversee this new system. Within a few years, about 12 percent of the federal offices were filled using this new procedure, and that number steadily continued to increase.

Cleveland, Harrison, and Cleveland Again
In the 1884 presidential election, Republicans bypassed Arthur and nominated James G. Blaine of Maine. Blaine's candidacy was hurt by allegations that he had been involved in scandals. Democrats nominated New York former governor Grover Cleveland, noted for his honesty and for fighting corruption.

The 1884 election was a spirited, hard-fought event better remembered for its muckraking than for any issues that were debated. Cleveland won a narrow victory. Had Blaine won the extremely close race in New York—he lost there by only a thousand votes of more than a million cast—he would have won the election. Cleveland's election was the first Democratic presidential victory in twenty-eight years.

The Democrats re-nominated the popular Cleveland in 1892. The Republicans nominated Indiana's Benjamin Harrison. He was the grandson of President William Henry Harrison, a fact the Republicans heavily promoted. Cleveland won more popular votes, but Harrison won more electoral votes and hence the presidential election.

The next presidential election, in 1896, was a rematch between Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland. Former president Cleveland made a lopsided victory of Harrison by recapturing the White House with a clear victory. Cleveland is the only president to serve two nonconsecutive terms. He had been the twenty-second president, and in 1893 he became the twenty-fourth president.



Grover Cleveland

Born	March 18, 1837	22
Died	June 24, 1908	
Home state	New York (born in New Jersey)	
Wife	Frances Folsom	
Church	Presbyterian	24
Occupation	lawyer	
Party	Democrat	
Years served as president	1885-89 and 1893-97	
Terms	2 nonconsecutive	
View	1st—Thomas A. Hendricks	
presidents	2nd—Adlai E. Stevenson	



Benjamin Harrison

Born	August 20, 1833	23
Died	March 13, 1901	
Home state	Indiana (born in Ohio)	
Wives	1st—Caroline Scott 2nd—Mary Dianchild	
Church	Presbyterian	
Occupation	lawyer	
Party	Republican	
Years served as president	1889-93	
Terms	1	
View	Levi P. Morton	



Did You Know?
Because Grover Cleveland was both the 22nd and 24th presidents, there is some confusion today. For example, although historical images refer to his 24th presidency, he was the 23rd person to occupy the position.

Presidential profiles aid the introduction of each new president.

Did You Know boxes provide interesting, and sometimes unusual, information.

There were also innovations in aviation. For a while, Germany used zeppelins, large airships similar to blimps, to bomb Britain. But zeppelins moved slowly, so airplanes soon replaced them. Airplanes were first used to spy on the enemy. But they attacked enemy planes and bombed targets as well. Aerial battles between planes were called "dogfights." Pilots fired machine guns at each other. At first, firing forward was risky because they could destroy their own propellers. A new invention, the synchronized machine gun, fixed the propeller rotation with the firing of the machine gun.

Fighter pilots who shot down five or more enemy planes became special heroes called "aces." Manfred von Richthofen, nicknamed the Red Baron, was Germany's top ace. He achieved 80 "kills." Other top aces included France's René Fonck (75 kills), Canada's Billy Bishop (72 kills), and Great Britain's Edward "Mick" Mannock (41 kills). When the United States entered the war, Eddie Rickenbacker became the most famous American ace. He finished the war with 26 kills. Rickenbacker, like other American aces, flew in the war three fewer years than pilots from many other countries.

Other modernized equipment was also used in the war. Trucks and automobiles aided in the transportation of military goods and personnel. Improved weapons for more effective fighting included rifles, cannons, grenades, and mines. The German navy made extensive use of submarines, which the Allies called U-boats (from the German word for "undersea boat," their term for a submarine). Other nations soon began constructing their own submarines.

the LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

Early in World War I, a group of American pilots petitioned the French government to create an all-American squadron in the French air force. Permission was granted, and in April 1916 the Escadrille Americaine, consisting of volunteer American pilots, was formed.

Since the United States was neutral at the time and the group's name implied that the United States was helping France, the squadron's name was changed to the Lafayette Escadrille. It honored the Marquis de Lafayette for his assistance to the United States during the war for independence.

• A World War I German airplane (left) and a British biplane (right). American ace Eddie Rickenbacker (center).

- SECTION REVIEW 20.1**
1. What were four major factors leading to the first world war?
 2. What event sparked World War I?
 3. What countries were part of the Central Powers?
 4. What countries were part of the Allied Powers?
 5. What three new weapons were first used during World War I?
- Why do you think the use of poison gas is generally seen as an unacceptable method of warfare?



Section reviews help students remember what they have learned.

20.4 AMERICAN FORCES "OVER THERE"

How did American military aid affect World War I?

The chief function of the US Navy was to get troops and supplies safely to Europe. Congress provided funds for enlarging the navy even before the country entered the war. Later the navy was significantly expanded to accomplish its major tasks.

Doughboys

In World War I, the American army was called the American Expeditionary Force (AEF). It was commanded by General John J. Pershing. Pershing worked closely with Marshal Ferdinand Foch, a Frenchman who served as supreme Allied commander.

After the US declaration of war in April 1917, American troops, often called doughboys, began arriving in Europe in late June. At first the numbers were small. For example, the first group numbered fewer than 11,000. More soldiers arrived in the fall. Because of required training (a minimum of three months) and other delays, most American combat troops did not reach Europe until the spring of 1918. About 2 million American soldiers entered on the continent by the war's end in November 1918.

British and French soldiers were weary and discouraged from three years of war, so the arrival of Americans was a welcome relief. The British and the French wanted to place American doughboys in already existing areas and use them to replace British and French losses, but Pershing refused. Fearing that American morale would suffer, he insisted that the American troops fight as a separate force under the command of American officers. American units were then assigned their own areas of the battlefield to defend.

BLACK AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN WORLD WAR I

Of the 4 million Americans who served in the war, about 350,000 were African Americans. Military units were segregated, and most blacks were assigned to support roles, such as cooks and laborers. However, some 40,000 were involved in combat.

One of the most distinguished African American units was the 368th Central Postal Directory, the "Central Postal Directory." The French government honored them with the prestigious Croix de Guerre (the war cross) in recognition of their bravery.

Private Henry Johnson, a member of the Harlem Hellfighters, was one of many who performed heroically in France. When on guard duty during the night of May 16, 1918, he fought Germans who had launched a night attack. He killed four enemy soldiers, wounded an estimated ten to twenty others, and rescued a fellow soldier. In the process, he

received 27 wounds in hand-to-hand combat. Though his deeds were reported in the New York World and the Saturday Evening Post in 1918, it was decades after his 1927 death before he received the honors he deserved. Johnson was posthumously (after death) awarded the Purple Heart in 1996, and the Distinguished Service Cross in 2002. He eventually received America's highest and most prestigious military award—the Congressional Medal of Honor. President Barack Obama presented it at a ceremony at the White House on June 2, 2009.

African Americans in other units also received awards. For example, Corporal Freddie Stowers of the 374th Infantry received the Congressional Medal of Honor. President George H. W. Bush awarded it posthumously in 1995.

READING QUESTION

How did American forces help end World War I?

How did American forces help end World War I?

Did you know?
A WWI song written by George M. Cohan, entitled "Over There," became popular in the United States during the war. Its lyrics included, "Over there—over there—the Yanks stand to who let America's glory come. And we won't come back 'til it's over over there."

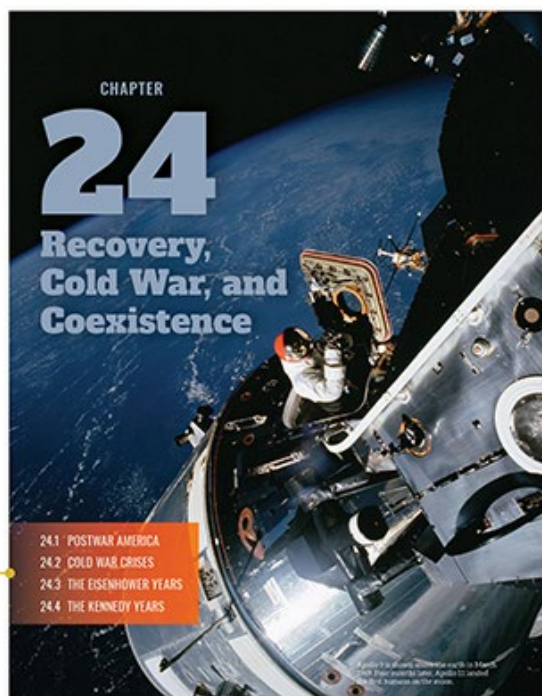


US troops including the 368th Central Postal Directory, 1918.



Feature boxes provide a deeper look at people, events, or concepts mentioned in the text.

The **chapter outline** lists the major topics that will be covered.



The **chapter review** asks students about terms, people, places, and concepts to help them think critically, improve understanding, and prepare for assessments.

CHAPTER 26 REVIEW

CHAPTER 26 | The National Pastors

Making Connections

- Who was the first woman appointed to the Supreme Court?
- Who was the first female vice-presidential candidate from a major party?
- What nickname was given to the Strategic Defense Initiative?
- What Soviet leader met with Reagan about a reduction of nuclear missiles?
- What campaign pledge did Bush make concerning taxes? Why did he break the pledge?
- What type of banks failed while Bush was president?
- What was the policy of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell"?
- Who was the nation's first female attorney general?
- How did the Welfare Reform Act change welfare as it had been? What was the result?
- Who was the nation's first female secretary of state?
- List a country in each of the following world areas that was a hotspot during Clinton's administration. Give a short description of the "hot" issue in each area.
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - Caribbean
 - Europe

Thinking Critically

- What do the elections of 1992 and 1996 imply about a strong third-party candidate? How might the outcome of the elections have been different without Perot?
- What are two of Clinton's ideas that were not acceptable at the time but have become acceptable today? Why do you think public acceptance of these ideas has changed?

Living as a Christian Citizen

- The legislation of abortion was one of the chief moral issues motivating Christians to get involved in politics in the 1980s and 1990s. Outline the key biblical arguments against abortion (see Gen. 9:6; Exod. 20:12-16; Ps. 139:1-16).
- How can you defend biblical morals and values without tying them to a particular political party? What steps can Christians take to ensure that their political involvement remains consistent with biblical values?

Terms to Remember

Ronald Reagan	Saddam Hussein	Welfare Reform Act
supply-side economics	Persian Gulf War	Monica Lewinsky
Santha Day O'Connor	Twenty-Seventh Amendment	Defense of Marriage Act
Religious Right	Americans with Disabilities Act	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
Star Wars	Bill Clinton	Clinton
Mikhail Gorbachev	Oklahoma City bombing	
Iran-Contra affair	Contract with America	
George H. W. Bush	Republican Revolution	

After dividing Berlin to allow East Germans the Berlin Wall was dismantled in 1989. Dwight D. Eisenhower and others celebrating.

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Photographs, illustrations, and artwork assist students in "seeing" the sites, people, and events discussed in the text.