

# Chapter 1



How did the United States acquire its land?

## Chapter Objectives

- 1.1 Identify the regions of the United States.
- 1.2 Trace US history from precolonial America to the present day.
- 1.3 Explain the government of the United States.
- 1.4 Describe the economy and culture of the United States.



Who were the first people in North America?

## Objectives

- 1.1 Explain how the first people arrived in North America. **BWS**
- 1.2 Identify Native Americans living in North America before explorers reached the New World.
- 1.3 Identify some early explorers of North America.
- 1.4 Identify countries that started colonies in North America.

## Biblical Worldview Shaping

**Religion** (explain): The Bible provides an accurate and necessary foundation for all of history. (1.1)

## Digital Resources

- Video: "Colonist"
- Link: Tower of Babel

# 1

## History of the United States



How did the United States acquire its land?



The launching of a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket



## ENGAGE

### Introduction to American History

Guide a visual analysis of the opening photo and artwork to create interest in the history of the United States.

- » What important document do you think is being presented in the painting on the right? **the Declaration of Independence**
- » When was the Declaration of Independence written? **1776**
- » Who do you think the five men standing in the middle are? **They are the men responsible for writing the Declaration of Independence.**

### Trumbull's Declaration of Independence

This work of art was painted by John Trumbull in 1826. In this painting, the first draft of the Declaration of Independence is being presented by Thomas Jefferson, the main writer, to John Hancock on June 28, 1776. Hancock was the president of the Second Continental Congress and is pictured sitting in the chair at the desk. Benjamin Franklin is pictured to the right of Jefferson. To the left of Jefferson (from left to right) are John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston.

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- » How many years after the Declaration of Independence was written was this painting created? **fifty years**

Direct attention to the photo on the left.

- » What is the focus of this picture? **the launching rocket**
- » What company built the rocket? **SpaceX**
- » What type or model of rocket is it? **a Falcon 9 rocket**
- » From what perspective was this picture taken? **The photographer was most likely standing on the ground.**

Explain that this photo was taken on May 30, 2020, as SpaceX sent its first astronauts to the International Space Station.

- » What is a primary source? **A primary source is an account given by a person who witnessed an event or letters, writings, records, pictures, and objects from an event.**
- » What is a secondary source? **A secondary source is based on primary sources and is created by someone who did not witness the event.**
- » Which of these two images is the primary source? **the picture of the SpaceX rocket launching**
- » Why is it a primary source? **Someone witnessing the event took the picture as it was happening.**
- » Why is the painting a secondary source? **It was painted fifty years after the event occurred, and the artist didn't witness the event.**
- » What is the title of this chapter? **"History of the United States"**
- » Why do you think these two images were chosen to represent this chapter? **They represent the past and present. The artwork is from the beginning of American history, and the SpaceX picture is from a recent event.**

## INSTRUCT

### The Creation Mandate

Guide a discussion to help students understand the Creation Mandate.

- » From what Bible verse do we get the Creation Mandate? **Genesis 1:28**
- » What does that verse say? **"Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth."**
- » What two commands does God give Adam and Eve in this verse? **to have children and fill the earth**
- » How did Adam and Eve sin against God? **They ate fruit from the one tree God had forbidden.**
- » How did Adam's sin affect mankind? **Because Adam sinned, everyone is born a sinner.**
- » How did God punish mankind's sin after it continued to grow worse? **He flooded the earth.**
- » What two commands did God repeat to Noah and his family after the Flood? **to have children and fill the earth**
- » How did Noah's descendants disobey God's command? **They stayed in the land of Shinar instead of filling the earth.**
- » How did God stop the people from completing the Tower of Babel? **God caused the people to speak different languages so they could not work together.**
- » How did confusing the people's languages cause them to carry out God's command? **People who spoke the same language formed a group, and each group moved to a different part of the earth.**
- » In what modern-day country was the Tower of Babel built? **Iraq**

Use the [link](#) about the Tower of Babel to reinforce the discussion.

## Filling the Earth

? Who were the first people in North America?

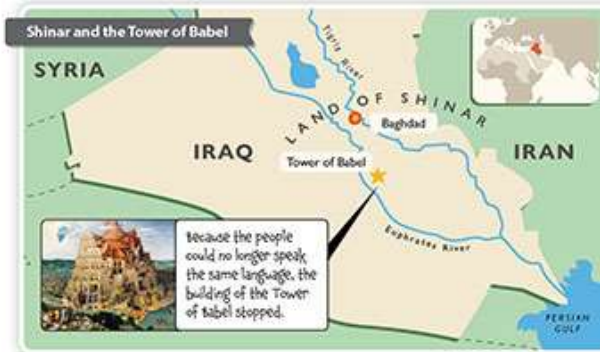
### The Creation Mandate

God created Adam and Eve and placed them in the Garden of Eden. He told them, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth" (Genesis 1:28). He also told them they could eat the fruit of any tree except one. But Adam and Eve sinned. They ate the forbidden fruit, bringing sin and death into the world.

Man's sin grew so bad that God decided to flood the earth. But Noah lived to please God. God told him to build an ark. Noah and his family were safe on the ark during the Flood.

After the Flood, God told Noah and his sons, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth" (Genesis 9:1). But instead of filling the earth, Noah's descendants settled in Shinar.

The people decided to build a tower that reached to heaven. They did not want to spread across the earth. God saw their disobedience. He made them speak different languages so they could no longer work together. People formed groups based on the language they could speak. Each group moved in a different direction away from Shinar. In this way God forced the people to fill the earth (Genesis 11:9).



Shinar was in modern-day Iraq.

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## The New World

### First Peoples and Explorers

As people spread over the earth, some migrated across Asia and crossed the Bering Strait to Alaska. Others may have sailed across the ocean. People spread across the land that would become the United States. Today we call these people Native Americans.

For many years no one else knew about the people or land of the Americas. Vikings were

the first European explorers to reach this land. They settled in Greenland and explored the coast of Canada, but they did not communicate their discovery with others. So, this land and its people remained unknown to the rest of the world.



## The New World

### First Peoples and Explorers

Guide a discussion to familiarize students with the New World.

- » In what two ways might people have first reached the land that would become the United States? People may have walked from Asia across the Bering Strait to Alaska or sailed across the ocean.

Explain that since Noah built the ark long before the Tower of Babel was built, it is conceivable that people knew how to build seafaring boats after God confused their language.

- » Who were the first European explorers of North America? the Vikings

- » What part of North America did the Vikings explore? Greenland and the coast of present-day Canada
- » Why do you think the Vikings were not given credit for discovering the New World? The Vikings did not share their discovery with others.

### Vikings

Erik the Red was a Norwegian Viking with red hair and a fierce temper. After being banished from Norway and Iceland, he set sail in the year 982 and landed in Greenland in 983. Erik is believed to be the first European in Greenland. When his three-year exile ended, he sailed back to Iceland. The summer after returning to Iceland, he set sail for Greenland with

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thirty-five ships, many colonists, and many animals. Upon reaching Greenland, the people set up two different settlements.

Leif Eriksson (Eriksson meaning "Erik's son"), was the son of Erik the Red. A fellow Viking, who had been blown off course, told Erik of a rich land he had seen west of Greenland. Erik and Leif made plans to explore this land. Erik ultimately decided to stay home, but Leif and his crew set sail in the year 1000. The land they reached is believed to be present-day Canada. Leif was likely the first European on the North American continent.

Guide a map analysis to identify where some Native American tribes lived.

- » What is the title of this map? Native Americans, 1400

Explain that this map shows where Native American tribes lived before Europeans came to North America.

- » Do you think this map includes all Native American tribes who lived in North America at that time or just some of the tribes? It includes only some of the tribes.

Invite students to share the names of any tribes that are familiar to them.

Ask volunteers to identify tribes that have lent their names to states, cities, brands, etc. (e.g., Spokane, Comanche, Omaha, Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Miami, Mississippi, Massachusetts).

Continue the **discussion** about the New World.

- » Who is given credit for discovering the New World? **Christopher Columbus**
- » Where and when did Christopher Columbus first land in the New World? **Columbus landed on the island of San Salvador in 1492.**
- » For which European country did Columbus claim this land? **Spain**

**Fun Fact: Naming the New World**

- » Who gave the New World its name? a **German mapmaker**
- » The New World was named in honor of which European explorer? **Amerigo Vespucci**
- » What did the mapmaker name this new land? **America**

Guide a **map analysis** to familiarize students with the explorers and their routes.

- » For which country did each explorer sail? **Hudson: Netherlands; Raleigh: England; Columbus: Spain; Ponce de León: Spain; Vespucci: Portugal**

Ask students to list the explorers in order according to the dates of their trips. **Columbus, Vespucci, Ponce de León, Raleigh, and Hudson**

### European Sailors

Amerigo Vespucci was an Italian sailor. He reached South America and Hispaniola while searching for a way to Asia. He soon realized that the land he was exploring was not Asia but a separate continent. North and South America were named after him. He first sailed for Spain and later for Portugal.

Ponce de León was a Spanish sailor. He sailed to present-day Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, The Bahamas, and Florida (which he named).

Sir Walter Raleigh was a British sailor. He funded three trips to Roanoke Island, but a successful colony was never established. Later, he explored South America in search of gold.

Henry Hudson was a British sailor. He searched for the Northwest Passage to China. He also discovered the Hudson River, the Hudson Strait, and the Hudson Bay. He first sailed for England and later for the Netherlands.

Christopher Columbus is credited for discovering this "new world." He landed on the island of San Salvador in 1492 and claimed the land for Spain.

European sailors came to the New World. Men like Ponce de León, Amerigo Vespucci, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Henry Hudson also came to explore the land.

**Routes of Explorers**

Legend:  
● Dutch  
● Portuguese  
● Spanish  
● English

**Fun Fact**  
The New World was named America by a German mapmaker in honor of Amerigo Vespucci.

- » Why do you think the map shows Ponce de León's trip beginning in the Caribbean islands? **He had previously traveled to the islands.**

Explain that Ponce de León had traveled to Puerto Rico in 1508. He explored the island and established a Spanish settlement. He lived on the island for a few years before exploring Florida.

## The Colonies

Many European countries claimed land in North America. In 1565 the Spanish established the first permanent European settlement, St. Augustine, Florida.

The English claimed land along the Atlantic coast. They started Roanoke Colony in 1587. The settlers mysteriously disappeared, and Roanoke became known as the Lost Colony. Jamestown, Virginia, was settled by the English in 1607. It became North America's first permanent English settlement.

The French settled along the St. Lawrence River. The Dutch and the Swedes formed colonies on the Atlantic coast. These would later be controlled by the British. Russians settled in Alaska.

The largest settlements in colonial America were the thirteen English colonies. English colonists came to America for many reasons. They wanted to make more money and have religious freedom. They also wanted political freedom, self-government, and useful farmland. The colony of Georgia was started to help the poor and those in debt.

European Colonies in the New World



## The Colonies

Guide a Think-Pair-Share to help students determine where European countries claimed land in North America.

Direct the students to use the map to discuss the following question:

- » What countries set up colonies in North America, and where were their colonies located? Spain set up a colony in Florida. England, the Netherlands, and Sweden set up colonies on the Atlantic coast. The French set up a colony along the St. Lawrence River and the Canadian coast.

Guide a discussion to help the students learn about early European colonies in North America.

- » What was the first permanent European settlement in North America? St. Augustine, Florida
- » Why is Roanoke called the Lost Colony? The settlers mysteriously disappeared.
- » What was the first permanent English settlement in North America? Jamestown, Virginia
- » Who eventually controlled the Dutch and Swedish colonies along the Atlantic coast? the British
- » Where did some Russians settle? in Alaska
- » Why did English colonists come to America? to make money; to have religious freedom, political freedom, and self-government; to find good farmland; to get out of debt

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- » Where did the English settle? in Virginia and the Northeast
- » Which people settled the colony of New Amsterdam? the Dutch
- » What did the Swedish people call their settlement? New Sweden

Show the video “Colonist” to present an account of one family’s decision to move to the New World.



Who explored the New World before Columbus? the Vikings

## APPLY

Activities pages 1–2

Guide completion of the pages.



How did the United States begin?

### Objectives

- 2.1 Identify causes of the Revolutionary War.
- 2.2 Explain key events of the Revolutionary War.
- 2.3 Summarize the results of the Revolutionary War.

### Printed Resources

- Instructional Aid 2.1: *Revolutionary War Events* (one copy cut apart)

### Materials

- Pictures of the Revolutionary War

## ENGAGE

### Introduction to the Revolutionary War

Arrange a **gallery walk** to generate interest in the Revolutionary War.

Display pictures of the war in areas around the room. Instruct the students to write their thoughts about the pictures as they complete the gallery walk. Invite students to share their observations.

## INSTRUCT

### Causes

Guide a **discussion** to help students understand some causes of the Revolutionary War.

- » In what war had Britain just defeated France? **the Seven Years' War**

### The Seven Years' War

France and Great Britain fought the Seven Years' War in Europe from 1756 to 1763. France and Britain had also been fighting in North America since 1754. This part of the conflict was called the French and Indian War.

- » How did Britain plan to pay for the war? **by taxing the American colonists**
- » Who represented the colonies in the British Parliament? **no one**
- » What taxes did the Stamp Act require colonists to pay? **taxes on anything printed in the colonies**
- » What did the Stamp Act require colonists to do? **It required them to buy an extra**

## The Revolutionary War



How did the United States begin?

### Causes

In 1763 Britain defeated France in the Seven Years' War. To pay for the war, Britain taxed the American colonists. By then most of the colonies had their own local governments. They also had no one representing them in the British Parliament.

Parliament passed the Stamp Act. It taxed everything printed in the colonies. Colonists refused to pay these taxes. They chanted "no taxation without representation." The Stamp Act was **repealed**, or withdrawn, after one year.

Colonists were required to purchase a stamp like this and place it on all printed materials.



Then Britain passed the Townshend Acts to tax other items. The colonists were angry and refused to buy taxed items. One day colonists in Boston began shouting and throwing snowballs and other objects at British soldiers, called **redcoats**. The redcoats fired into the crowd. Five colonists died and others were wounded in the Boston Massacre. Britain repealed all the Townshend Acts except one—the tax on tea.

British tea was sent to the colonies. The colonists refused to accept it. But the governor of Massachusetts decided that three ships of tea should be unloaded. He also said the taxes should be paid. Sixty colonists showed their disapproval. Dressed as Native Americans, they crept onto the ships and dumped the tea overboard. Responding to the Boston Tea Party, Britain passed the Intolerable Acts to punish the colonists.

Patriots dumped 350 tea chests into Boston harbor in December of 1773. They destroyed over ninety-two thousand pounds of tea in one night.



stamp to be placed on printed materials they purchased.

- » How did colonists respond to the Stamp Act? **They chanted "no taxation without representation" and refused to pay the taxes.**

### Stamp Act

The Stamp Act was passed on March 22, 1765, and was implemented on November 1, 1765. The next year Parliament repealed the Stamp Act. However, the Stamp Act was replaced the same day by the Declaratory Act. This new act gave Parliament more authority to make laws governing the colonies.

- » What were British soldiers called? **redcoats**

- » Why do you think they were given this nickname? **because they wore red coats when fighting**
- » Britain repealed all the Townshend Acts except the tax on what product? **tea**
- » How did the colonists receive the ships of British tea? **They refused to accept the tea.**
- » Who ordered the unloading of the ships? **Massachusetts's governor**
- » What did the governor also demand of the colonists? **He said they had to pay the tax on the tea.**
- » How did the colonists respond? **They responded with the Boston Tea Party. Sixty colonists, dressed as Native Americans, boarded the ships and threw the tea overboard.**

## War

Britain wanted more control over the colonists. Redcoats were sent to Concord, Massachusetts, to destroy the colonists' weapons and ammunition. Colonists discovered the plan. Men secretly rode to Concord to warn the militia. A militia is a group of citizen soldiers.

Militiamen met the redcoats in Lexington. No one knows who fired "the shot heard round the world." But in the conflict that followed, eight colonists died, and one redcoat was injured. The Revolutionary War had begun. The redcoats eventually reached Concord. But the Patriots, colonists who opposed British rule, had already removed their supplies.

The Continental Congress formed to unite the colonies. Congress formed the Continental Army led by George Washington.

The first major battle was the Battle of Bunker Hill. Colonists controlled Breed's Hill nearby. Redcoats tried three times to take the hill. The third time they were successful, but only because the colonists had used up all their gunpowder. Colonists were encouraged because the British lost more soldiers.

Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill



Because Britain did not listen to colonists' concerns, the colonies decided to separate from Britain. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and the Congress signed it. This announced to the world that the colonies were "free and independent states." Now colonists began fighting for their freedom.

The Battles of Saratoga were important for the colonies. The American troops blocked the redcoats from marching toward Albany, New York. Later they attacked and surrounded the redcoats, who surrendered. This was an important victory for two reasons. First, the colonists defeated the British. Second, this victory convinced France to help America fight the British.



- » How did Britain respond to the Boston Tea Party? Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts.

## Intolerable Acts

Parliament passed the Coercive Acts in 1774. These four laws became known as the Intolerable Acts in the colonies.

1. Boston Port Act (May 20): Only ships with goods for the British army and other necessities were allowed in the port of Boston.
2. Massachusetts Government Act (May 20): This act took away Massachusetts's self-rule and made it a royal colony under Britain's rule.

3. Act for the Impartial Administration of Justice (May 20): Colonists were not entitled to a trial by peers. Trials could be held in another colony or in Britain.
4. Quartering Act (June 2): Colonists were ordered to find places for British troops to stay at their own expense, but they were not forced to keep British troops in their homes.

Guide a visual analysis to evaluate the artwork and the stamp.

- » What do you notice on the boxes in the water? The boxes have a British flag and say they came from London. They have the word *tea* on the side. They are fastened with ropes.

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- » What do you notice about the stamp the colonists were to buy? It specifies that it's for the American colonies. It contains the phrase *one penny*, as well as a French phrase. It also features two swords, a crown, and the number 42.

Explain that the French phrase *honi soit qui mal y pense* means "shamed be (the person) who thinks evil of it" (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

- » Why do you think this phrase was included as part of the stamp? because Britain didn't want people to think the Stamp Act was bad

Ask volunteers to tell what saying they would have put on the stamp so the colonists would not think the Stamp Act was bad.

## War

Conduct discussion clusters to introduce students to key events in the Revolutionary War. Divide the class into groups and assign each group one or two of the following questions. Instruct each group to refer to pages 9–10 in their textbooks as they discuss the questions. Then designate one person from each group to share the responses.

- » Why were the redcoats marching to Concord, and were they successful or unsuccessful? The redcoats were ordered to destroy the colonists' weapons and ammunition in Concord. They were not successful because the Patriots were warned in time to move the supplies.
- » How did the Revolutionary War begin? The Revolutionary War began with "the shot heard round the world" as the militia fought the redcoats in Lexington.
- » Why was the Continental Congress formed, and who was asked to lead the Continental Army? The Continental Congress was formed to unite the colonies. George Washington was asked to lead the army.
- » How could the Battle of Bunker Hill be considered both a win and a loss for the colonists? The colonists ran out of gunpowder and lost the hill (loss). The British lost more soldiers than the colonists (win).