

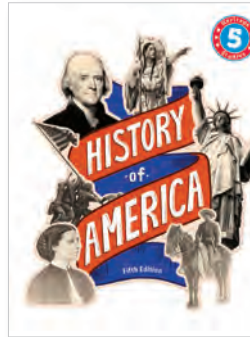
Heritage Studies 5

EDITION COMPARISON

NEW

Updates

The 5th edition of Heritage Studies 5 introduces a significant refresh, featuring updated text, redesigned layouts, and an expanded scope that now includes events through the 2024 election. Revised objectives, better-aligned student activities, the introduction of the teaching cycle, tech integration suggestions, and new teaching strategies further enhance learning. Key updates such as biblical worldview themes, new source analysis tools, and streamlined chapters reflect feedback from both classroom and homeschool educators. In addition, the chapter count has been reduced from twenty to eighteen, making the content more manageable while retaining essential learning goals.



5th Edition



4th Edition

Content Updates

- Added biblical worldview themes, tagged objectives, and summary statements
- Aligned student activities more closely with objectives
- Added the teaching cycle
- Added suggestions for student use of technology
- Listed PDG videos in lesson overviews and LPOs
- Reduced chapters from twenty to eighteen
- Added a variety of teaching strategies in lessons
- Updated previous objectives
- Added BWS objectives and their summary statements
- Added “Digging into History” objectives
- Added chapter 18 to include events from 2016–24
- Combined and condensed chapters for World War II, the 1980s–1990s, and 2000–2016
- Updated timelines, images, and biographies
- Reorganized content to follow a clearer, more chronological flow

Special Features

- “How It Was” vignettes in each chapter
- “Digging into History” SOAPSTone activities
- “New Skills” and “Skill Reviews” focused on critical thinking
- Biographies of key Americans and presidents
- “A Closer Look” spotlights on places, technology, events
- “Fun Facts” and “Did You Know?” sections to enhance engagement
- PDG videos and digital resources listed in TE
- Autogradable eActivities for student assessment

Textbook Snapshot

Communication

The Postal Service
Benjamin Franklin had helped organize the nation's postal service. At the time the Constitution was written, the nation had about seventy-five post offices. But by the 1830s, nearly every town had its own post office. As roads, canals, and railroads were built, the postal service became more efficient. Letters could finally be sent to faraway places by stagecoach and steamboat. Frontier settlements could receive mail and feel more connected to the rest of the country.

The Pony Express
By the middle of the 1800s, many people had moved west due to the California gold rush or the promise of good land to settle. This created a need for a faster way to carry the mail. To meet this need, the Pony Express was started in April 1860. The Pony Express route ran between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California. It covered over 1,900 miles and had close to 100 relay stations. Riders and their horses traveled up to 100 miles a day before swapping out with fresh horses and riders. It took ten days to cover the entire trail. The Pony Express provided speedy and dependable mail delivery during its short time in business. But the service was costly and was soon replaced by the development of a coast-to-coast telegraph system in October of 1861.

New Skill
Route Map
A route map is used to show a path from one location to another. This route map shows the path the Pony Express riders traveled between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California.

The Election of 1980
November brought another presidential election. Jimmy Carter's major opponent was Republican candidate Ronald Reagan. Reagan had served as the governor of California. He had also been an actor and was a highly skilled speaker. The American people responded well to his optimism and his conservative views. Reagan won the election by a landslide with 489 electoral votes.

Release of the Hostages
President Carter continued negotiating for the release of the hostages in Iran. Finally, an agreement was reached. Iran released the hostages on January 20, 1981, the day Reagan became president. The hostages boarded a plane in Iran as Reagan gave his inaugural speech. Later that day, President Reagan announced that the hostages were coming home. They had been held for 444 days. Americans celebrated as the hostages returned and rejoined their families.

What two important events happened on January 20, 1981?

“Reaganomics”
Reagan believed it was important to improve America's economy. The country was in debt, taxes were high, and many people were unemployed. Reagan's new policies made the greatest changes in the economy since Roosevelt's New Deal. Reagan set several goals for his presidency: He wanted to cut government spending and lower taxes. He also wanted less governmental control over businesses. He believed that allowing people more freedom with their money would encourage businesses to grow and create new jobs. Reagan's opponents thought his ideas would only create more problems. They called his plan “Reaganomics.”

Ronald Reagan
fortieth president

Term	1981–1989
Party	Republican
Place	two dogs, Lucky and Rex, who lived at the White House, and other dogs and horses that lived on Reagan's ranch in California

During college, Reagan participated in swimming, football, debate, and drama. He also wrote for the school's newspaper. Reagan worked as a lifeguard, a sports radio announcer, and a Hollywood actor. Reagan enjoyed jelly beans and kept a jar of them on his desk in the White House.

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