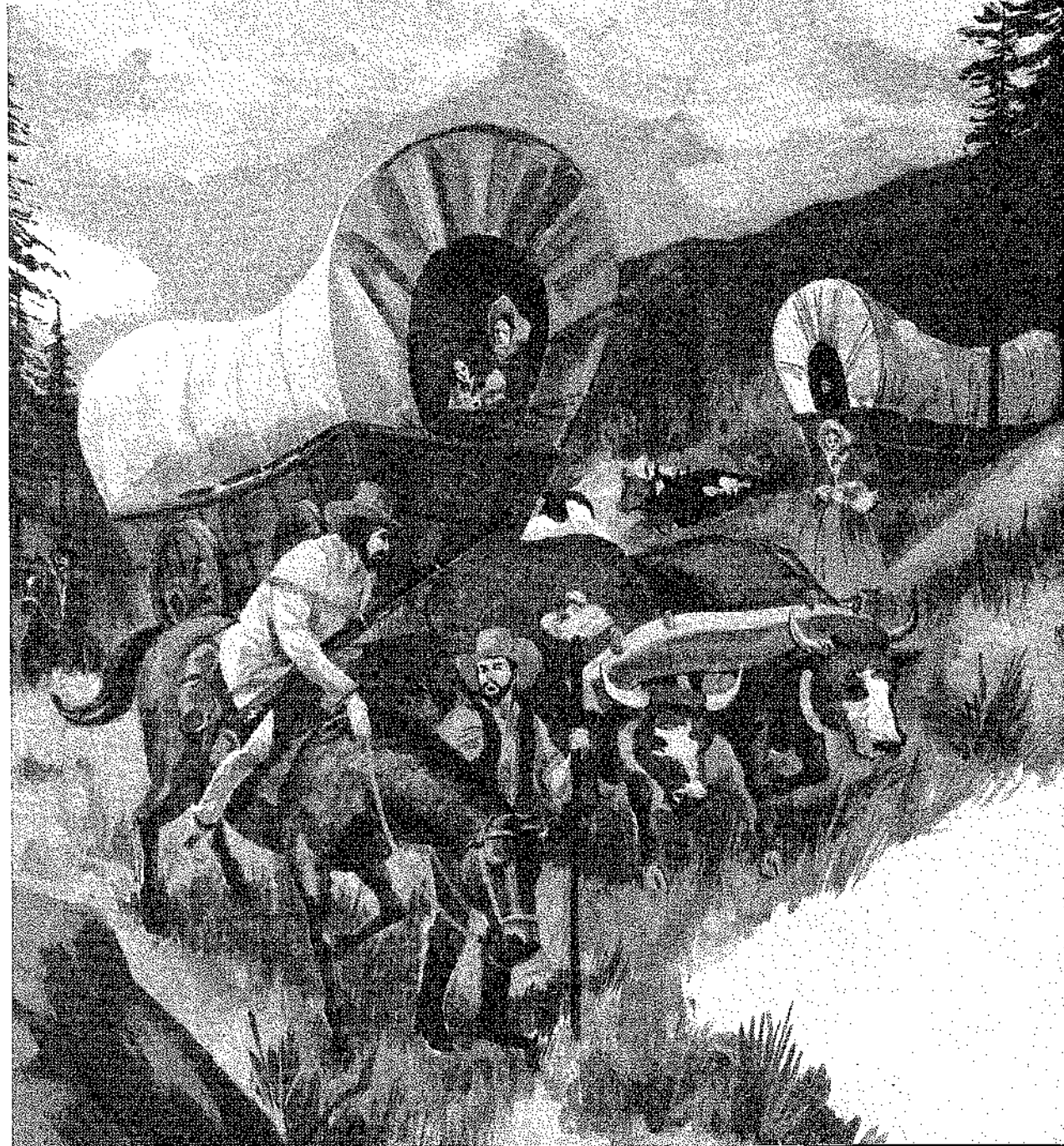


American History

Grade 5



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Contents

Unit 1—Discovery and Change

CHAPTER

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Our Old World Background | 19 |
| 2. The Discovery of a New World | 29 |
| 3. Voyages to America | 39 |

Unit 2—Exploration

CHAPTER

- | | |
|---|----|
| 4. Searching for a Passage to the East | 51 |
| 5. The Spanish in Mexico | 59 |
| 6. The Spanish Explore the Americas | 65 |
| 7. The English and the French Come to America ... | 74 |

Unit 3—Colonization

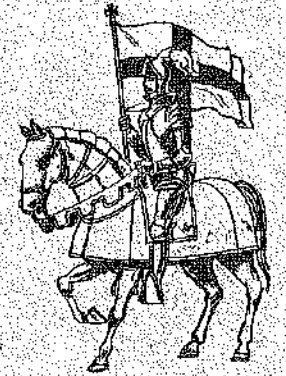
CHAPTER

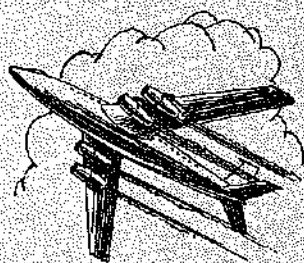
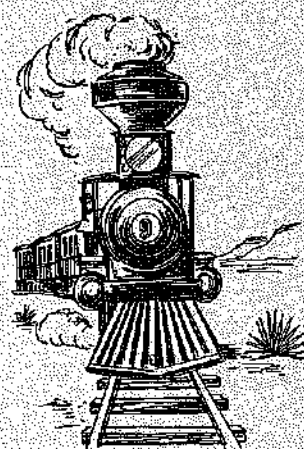
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 8. Colonies in North America | 87 |
| 9. The New England Colonies | 99 |
| 10. More English Colonies | 110 |
| 11. New France Expands | 120 |

Unit 4—Conflict

CHAPTER

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 12. Colonial Life | 137 |
| 13. The Fight for America | 149 |
| 14. The Growing Feeling of Unity | 163 |





Unit 5—Independence

CHAPTER

15. The Revolution Begins	177
16. Americans Win Their Freedom	184
17. A New Government Is Formed	197
18. The New Nation Gains Strength	207

Unit 6—A Growing Nation

CHAPTER

19. Westward to the Mississippi	221
20. To the Pacific Shores	231
21. Sectionalism and Slavery	241
22. The Civil War	250
23. A Nation Rebuilding	260

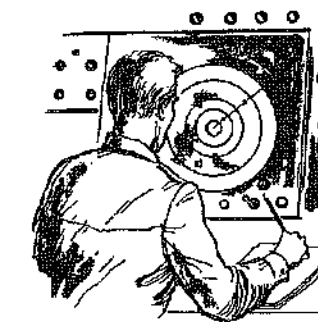
Unit 7—Twentieth-Century America

CHAPTER

24. The United States—A World Power	273
25. Between Two Wars	284
26. Another World War	294
27. An Age of Machines	306
28. Let Freedom Ring	316
Fact Summary	323
Glossary	326
Index	330

Map List

The United States	10-11
The Mediterranean World	16
Routes to the East	23
Columbus' First Voyage	33
Voyages of Exploration	41
Early New World Explorations	48
Line of Demarcation	52
Mexico, 1520	60
Spanish Explorations	71
Routes of English and French Explorers	80
The Original Thirteen Colonies	84
London and Plymouth Company Grants, 1606	88
New World Settlements about 1616	97
New England Colonies about 1640	108
Products of the Colonies	118
Expansion of New France, 1630-1680	128
The Colonies, 1754-60	134
North America in 1700	150
North America after 1713	150
The French and Indian War	153
North America after 1763	159
The American Revolution	174
The Revolutionary War, 1777—Northern Campaigns	185
Louisiana Purchase and Explorations	210
Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811	212
The United States During the Civil War	218
The Northwest Territory	226
The Westward Movement	237
The Civil War	256
The United States in the World Today	270
The Spanish-American War	276
The Panama Canal	277
War in Europe	300
War in the Pacific	301



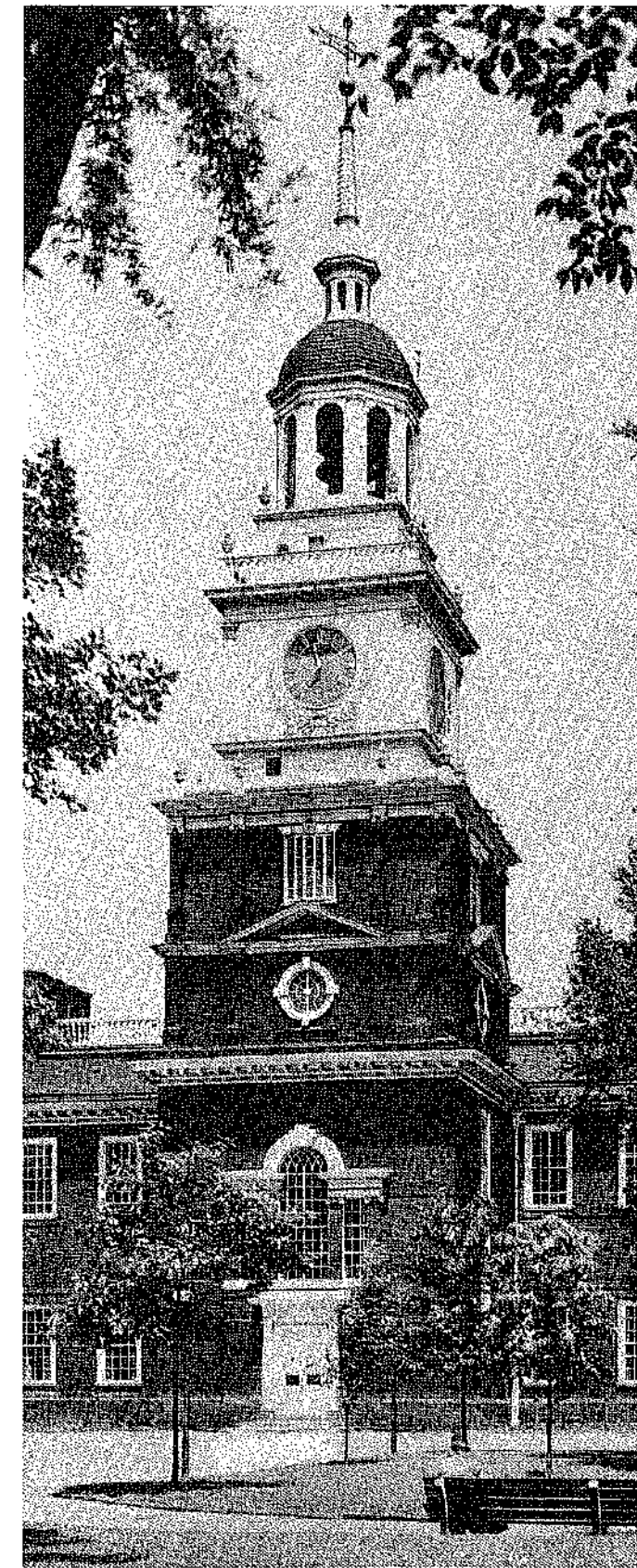
Land of the Free



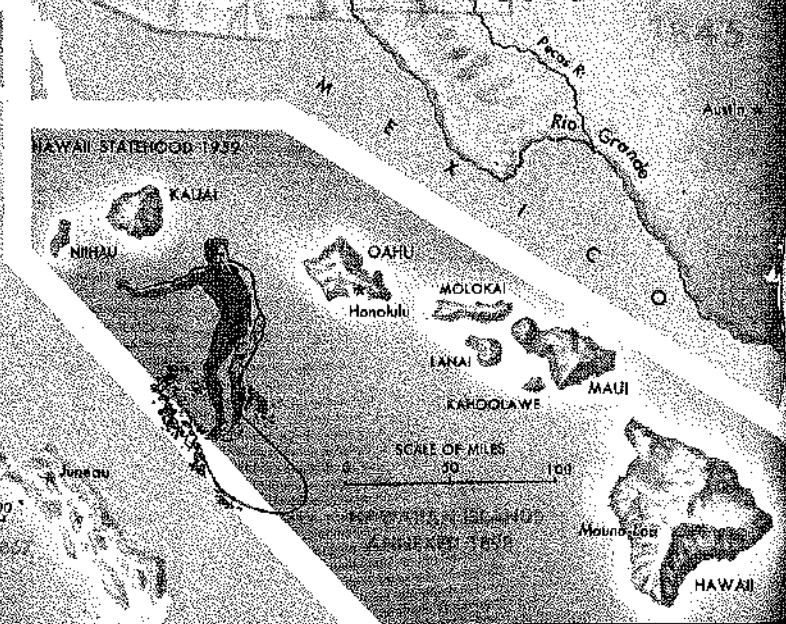
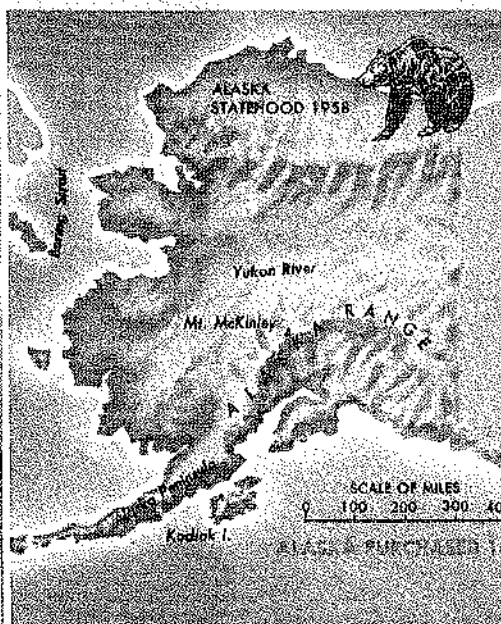
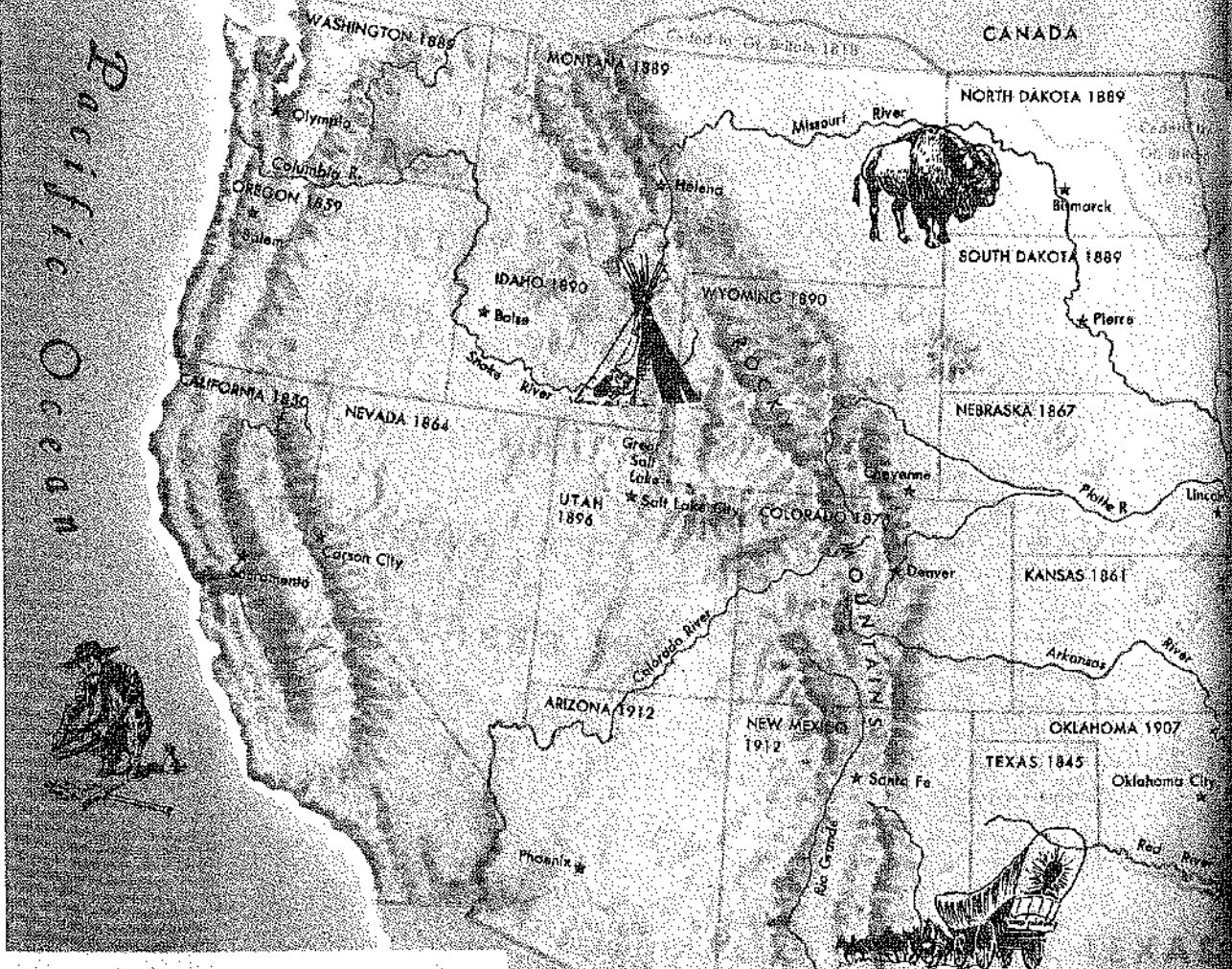
By day, or in the shadows of the night, our National Capitol is a symbol of self-government by the people of our nation. Atop its massive dome stands the statue, *Freedom*, proclaiming to all the world that this is a land of the free. In the halls of Congress, beneath the dome, the wishes of the people are carried out through the action of their elected representatives. It is because our government gets its powers from the people that America is truly a land of the free.

In Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, men's ideas about liberty and the right of people to govern themselves were stated as principles of freedom for Americans. Here, in 1776, a group of patriots made clear the determination of Americans to be free by drafting and signing the Declaration of Independence.

It was in this hall, in 1787, that our Constitution, or plan for self-government, was prepared by delegates from the thirteen original states. Accepted by the people, and put into effect in 1788, the Constitution has been the guardian of our freedoms from that day to this.



Pacific Ocean



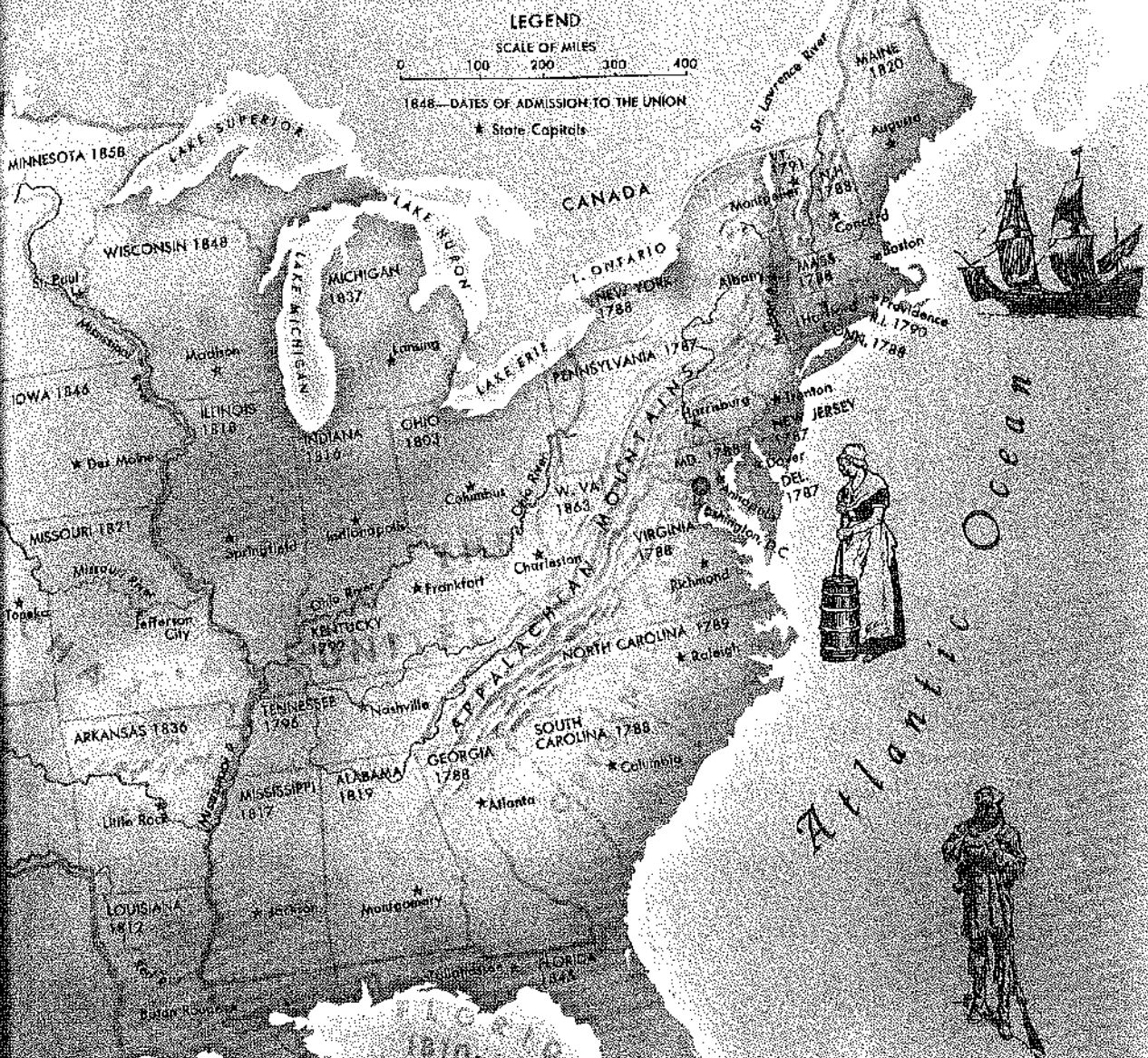
LEGEND

SCALE OF MILES

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1848—DATES OF ADMISSION TO THE UNION

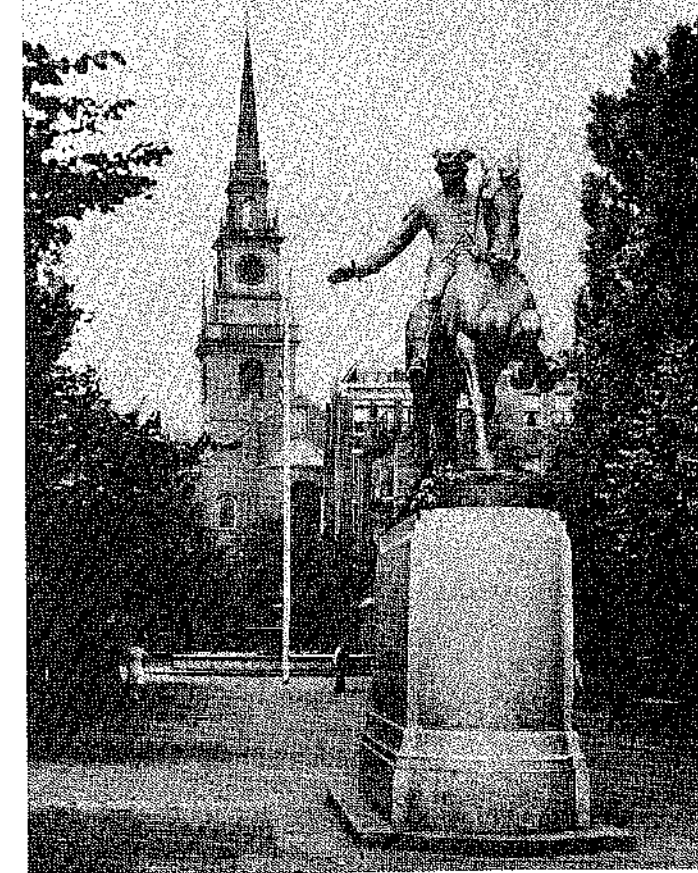
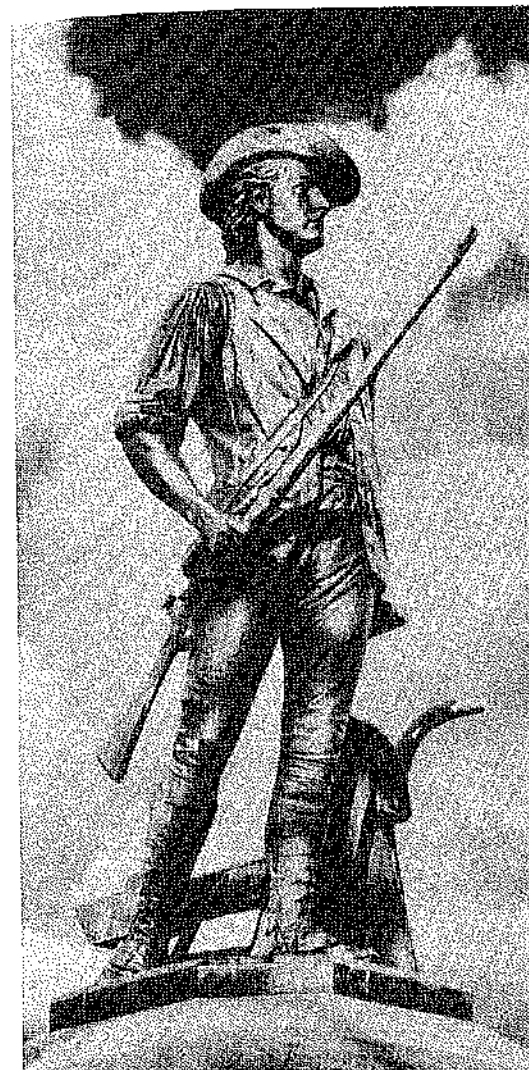
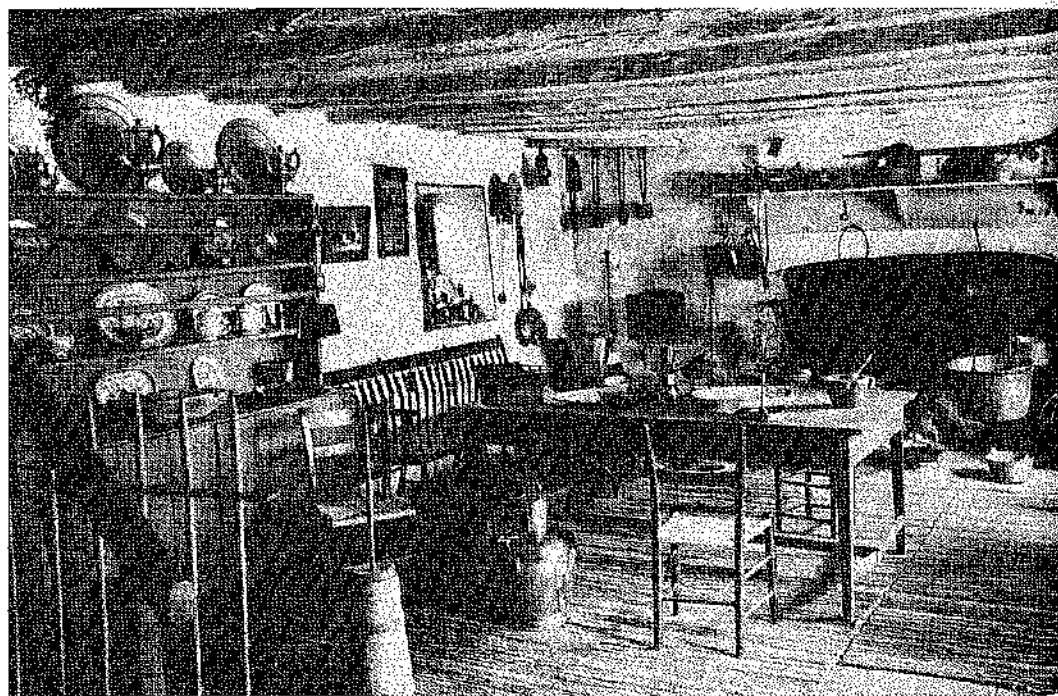
* State Capitals



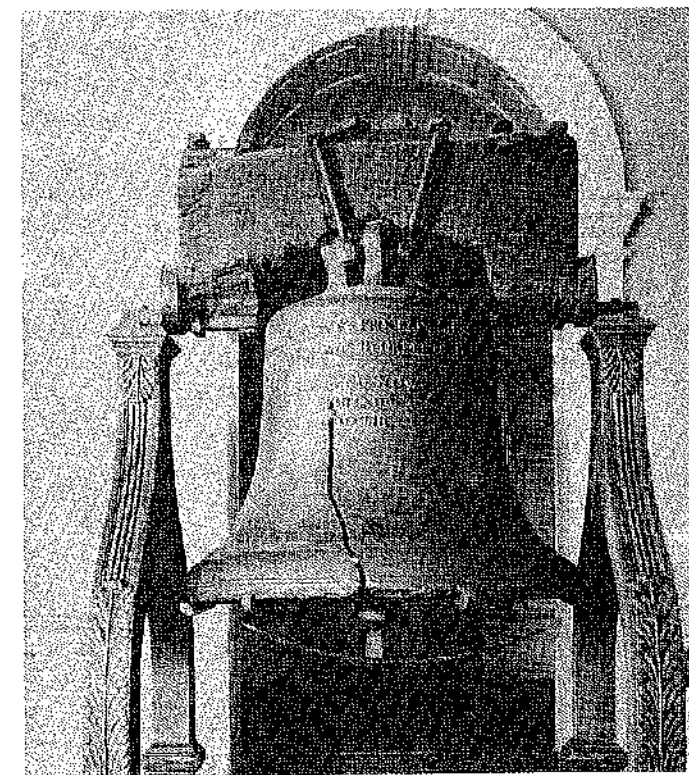
This is your land. From Atlantic beaches and rocky coasts it stretches to the broad Pacific and on to Alaska and Hawaii. Our nation was formed by thirteen colonies which had broken their ties with England. As the years passed, the nation grew, gradually at times, sometimes by leaps and bounds. Now our nation expanded and when our states were turned are parts of our country's story. You are a part of this story, too, for you and your friends will help determine what the chapters to come will be.



Today, Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, stands as a memorial to the ideals and the leadership of the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence and who was a champion of the rights of the people throughout his life. The colonial kitchen, pictured below as it was in colonial times, is also a memorial—a memorial to countless men and women of modest means who joined in the struggle to make our land one in which the people govern themselves and enjoy liberty under law.

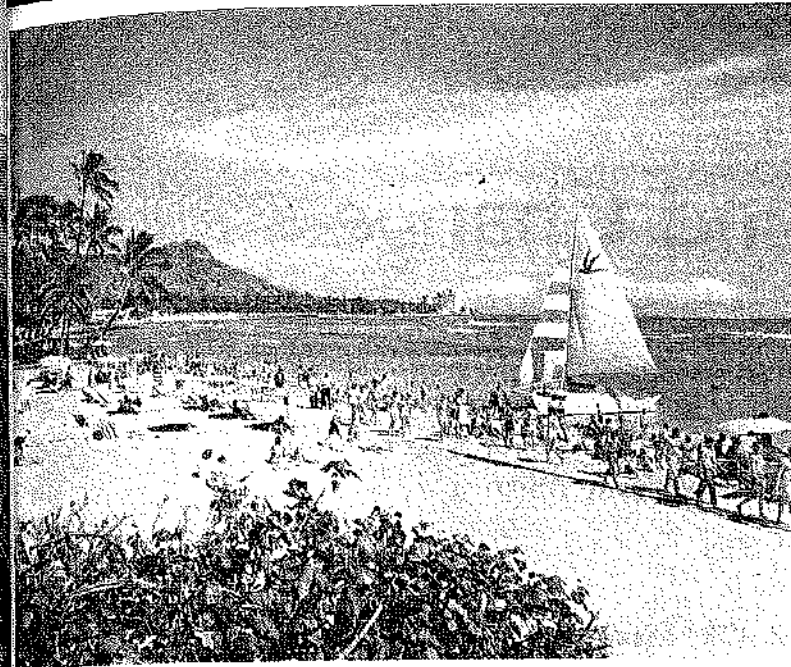
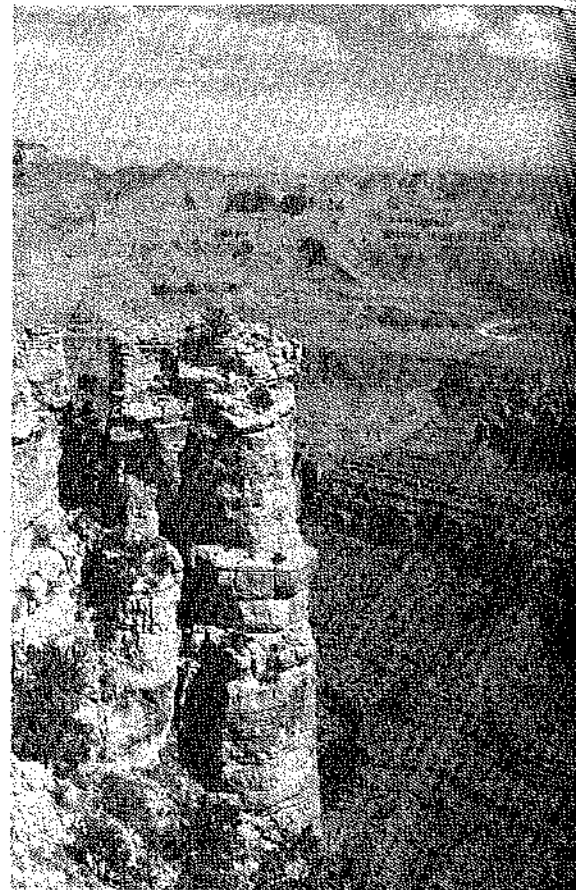


The two statues shown here, the Minuteman, at Concord, and Paul Revere, in front of Old North Church, remind us of the courage and determination of the men who, at Lexington and Concord, fought the first battle of the war for American independence. Over a year later the Liberty Bell, shown at the right, would peal out "liberty throughout the land" as it was rung to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

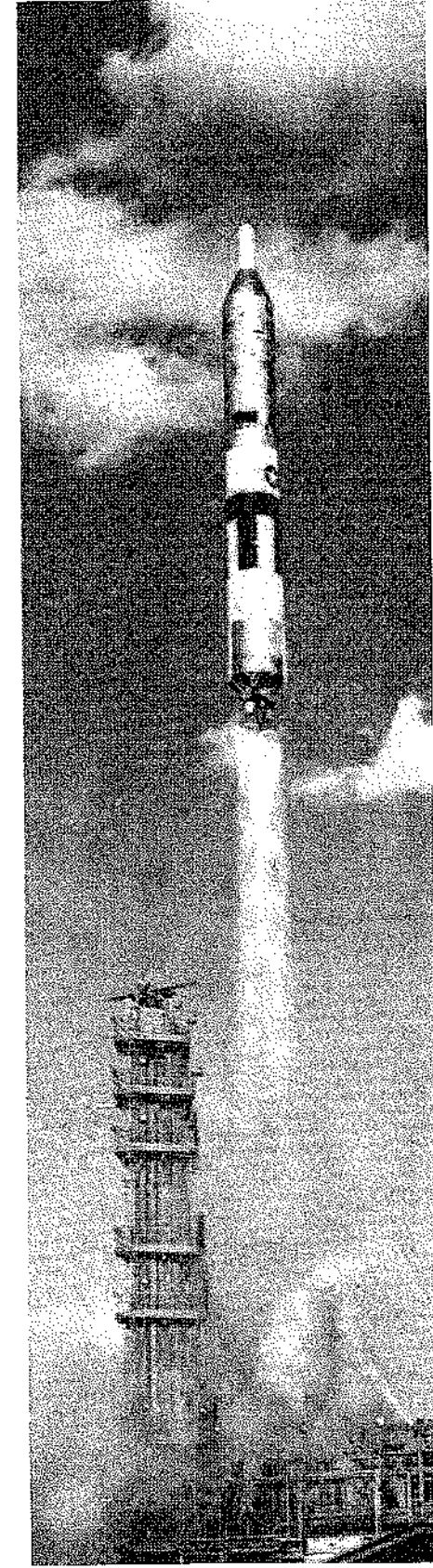
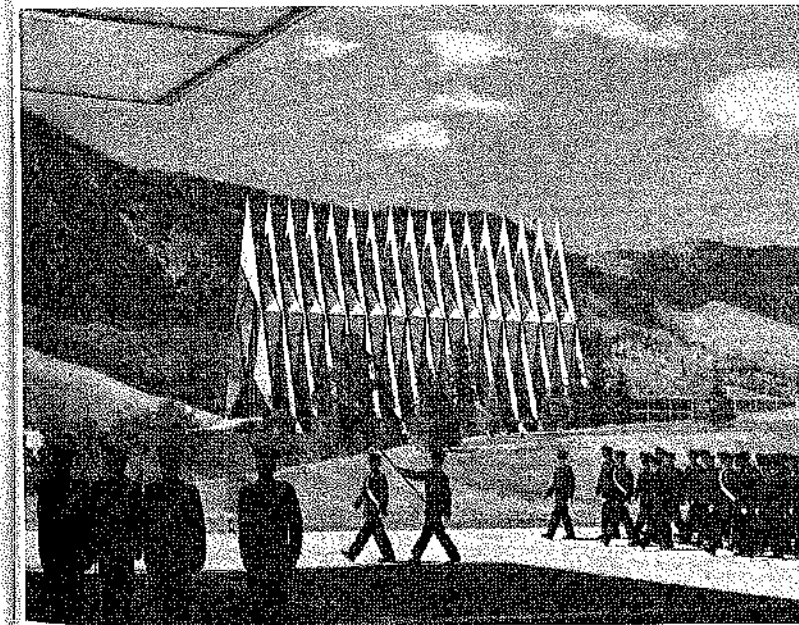
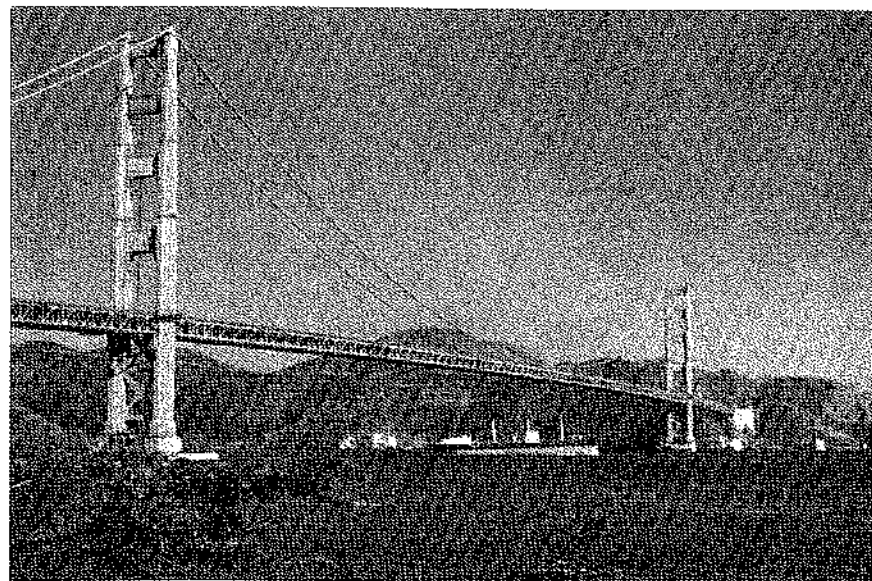




Its independence established, our nation grew strong. Across highlands, prairies, plains and mountains; over deserts and through canyons carved by rushing rivers, pioneers and settlers carried the principles of freedom and self-government—to the Golden Gate and beyond.



As you study the history of our country, you will see that the story of our nation has been the story of courageous men and women who have carried the principles of liberty and self-government from the shores of the Atlantic to the sun-warmed islands of our fiftieth state, Hawaii. Americans have always been ready to meet the challenge of the new, the untried, and the unknown. The chapel at our Air Force Academy is a symbol of pioneering in the arts, while the launching of a giant rocket reminds us that Americans of today and tomorrow will meet what may prove to be the greatest challenge of all—the challenge of outer space.



UNIT I

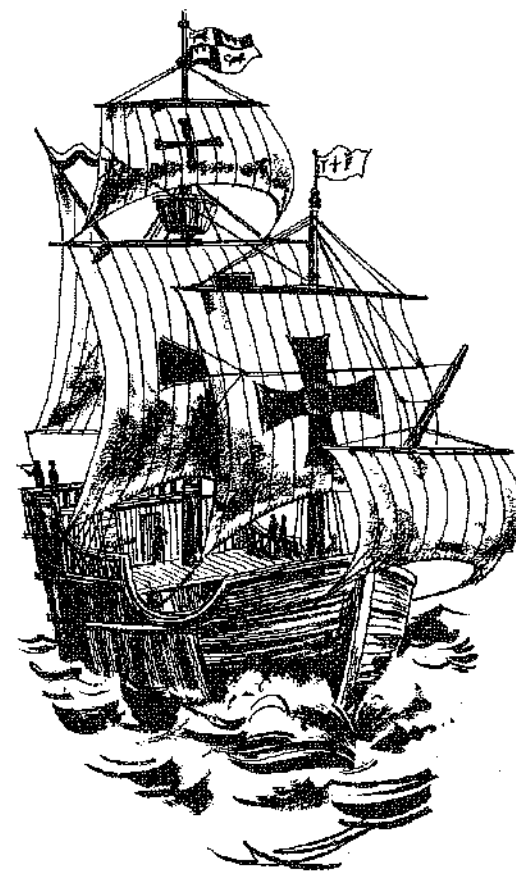
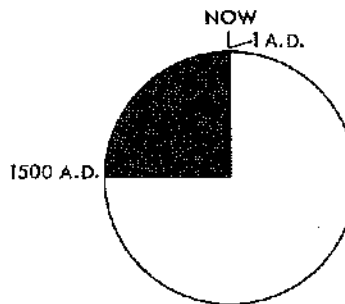
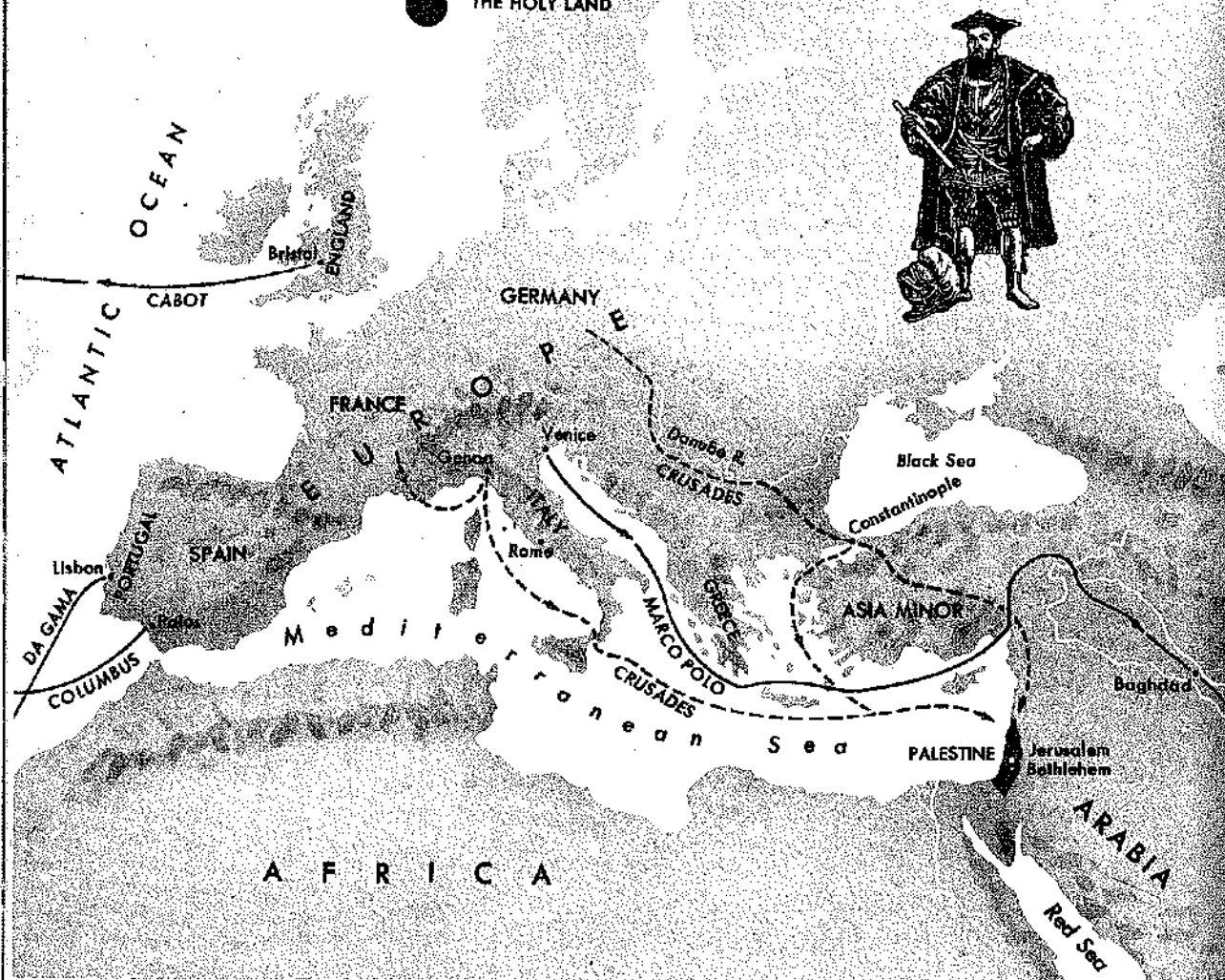
Discovery and Change

CHAPTER

- (1 A.D.—1500 A.D.)
1. Our Old World Background
 2. The Discovery of a New World
 3. Voyages to America

THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD

● THE HOLY LAND



INTRODUCTION

A thousand years ago few people in Europe knew anything of the world outside their own city or village. Most men lived out their lives where they had been born.

Slowly, this situation began to change. Daring men left their homes and their families. They crossed whole continents—sometimes on foot. They built ships and sailed in strange waters. They traveled first eastward—to that part of the world known today as Asia. From Asia they returned with silks, spices, jewels, and even fruit—the orange, the peach, and the apricot.

As these new things became known in Europe, the demand for them grew. Trade between Europe and Asia began. Soon all Europe was alive to the spirit of adventure. Even when the old routes of trade became blocked, this spirit did not die.

One man, seeking a new route to the East, discovered a New World. This world was America.

One great question remains. What made these men give up the safety of their homes for the promise of the unknown? As you read the chapters of this unit, you may find an answer. You will see that some men acted from greed. They wanted to get rich quickly. Others pursued a quest for knowledge. They wanted to see what no one else had yet seen. Some of these men were good and others were not. History is the story of all kinds of people and of what they did.



Our Old World Background

ORIGINS

The Middle of the World. You live in a land that no one knew about a few hundred years ago. Each year your world grows larger. As men reach farther out into space, more of the unknown becomes known. In comparison to your world, the world of the ancients seems tiny. To them the *Mediterranean Sea* (mĕd'ĭ-tĕ-rā'nĕ-ān) was the "middle of the earth." Europe lay to the north; Africa to the south; Asia to the east. And that was all there was.

Yet it would be a mistake to overlook the ancient world. In a very real sense, the Mediterranean is still the center of the world. From the people who lived around its shores, we have taken our most important ideas. Our ideas of government, art, and science have come from them. Some of our knowledge of God was revealed through them.

It was to one group of these people, to the Jews, that God revealed Himself. For centuries the Jews kept alive the truth that there is but one God. Their leaders told them of a *Messiah* (mĕ-sĭ-ā) who would someday come into the world and redeem mankind.

The Coming of Christ. Look at the map on page 16. You will see marked the town of *Bethlehem*. It is in the land of *Palestine*, now known as *Israel*, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. There, in Bethlehem, the Messiah was born. Jesus Christ was the Messiah. Just north of Bethlehem is the city of *Jerusalem*, where Christ died for mankind. Palestine is called the Holy Land because Christ lived and died there.

As you know, our Lord was put to death on the cross. After three

days, he rose from the dead, proving that He was and is God and that what He had taught was true. His resurrection was the most important event in the history of the world.

The First Christians. While Christ was on earth, He founded His church. His followers were known as *Christians*. Twelve of Christ's earliest and closest followers were called *Apostles*. To these men He gave the power and the authority to continue His work. They were to go out and teach the whole world the doctrines of Christ. They were to bring the sacraments to all men.

The Apostles were the first bishops. One of them, *Peter*, was put in charge of the others by Christ. In this way the Church was organized.

The Apostles' Work. After Christ had ascended into heaven, many of His Apostles left Palestine and went into Europe, Africa, and the distant parts of Asia. They said Mass, administered the sacraments, and preached the ideas of Christ. They told the people that God is the Father of everyone; that all men are brothers; that men will live forever and be happy with God, if only they will have faith and be kind and just. They taught that all men are equal in God's eyes. Whether a person is black or brown

or white, whether he comes from this country or that country, makes no difference. Since he is a human being, God loves him. These were strange, new ideas. As these ideas spread across the world, men's minds were changed.

Peter, the head of the Church on earth, taught these truths in Rome. And today, hundreds of years after Peter's death, the head of the Church still lives in Rome. As you know, the head of the Church is called the *pope*.

As the years passed, Christians established churches all over the world. Because Christians were found everywhere, the Church became known as the *Catholic Church*, to indicate that it was universal and belonged to the entire world. *Catholic* is a Greek word meaning *universal*.

Loss of the Holy Land. After many centuries, *Arabs* from the land southeast of Palestine overran the Holy Land. These Arabs were not Christians, and they taxed the Christians who came from other lands to visit the shrines sacred to Christ's earthly life. Though the Christians regarded this tax as unfair, they paid it.

In the year 1071, fierce *Turks* from Asia conquered the Arabs and took over Palestine. These Turks

often killed Christians who went to visit the places where Christ had lived.

This treatment of the Christians made the people of Europe angry.

In the year 1095 the pope called upon the Christians of western Europe to take up arms in a *Crusade* which would drive the Turks from the Holy Land.

THE CRUSADES

To the Holy Land. The thousands of men who became soldiers in the Crusade were called *Crusaders*. The Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099 and set up a kingdom on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. This kingdom lasted many years, but from time to time the Turks defeated the Crusaders. It

was necessary to send other Crusaders to try to win back the land from the Turks. In the years between 1096 and 1270, hundreds of thousands of Crusaders from all over Europe made their way to Palestine. Many were killed. Others were separated from their army and lived in the East for years before

Although the Crusades were a military failure, they broadened the interests of western Europeans. Crusaders discovered a way of life in the East which, in many ways, was superior to their own.



returning home. Some even traveled as far as India. Nearly all came under the spell of the East.

When the Crusaders returned to Europe, they went to their homes in Italy, England, Spain, Germany, and France. They told many exciting tales to their families and friends. Seated around the fires in their castles and cottages, the Cru-

saders told about fierce, bloody battles. They described the great cities they had seen. They told of strange, delicious foods and of fine clothes, rugs, and rich jewels that the Eastern people had.

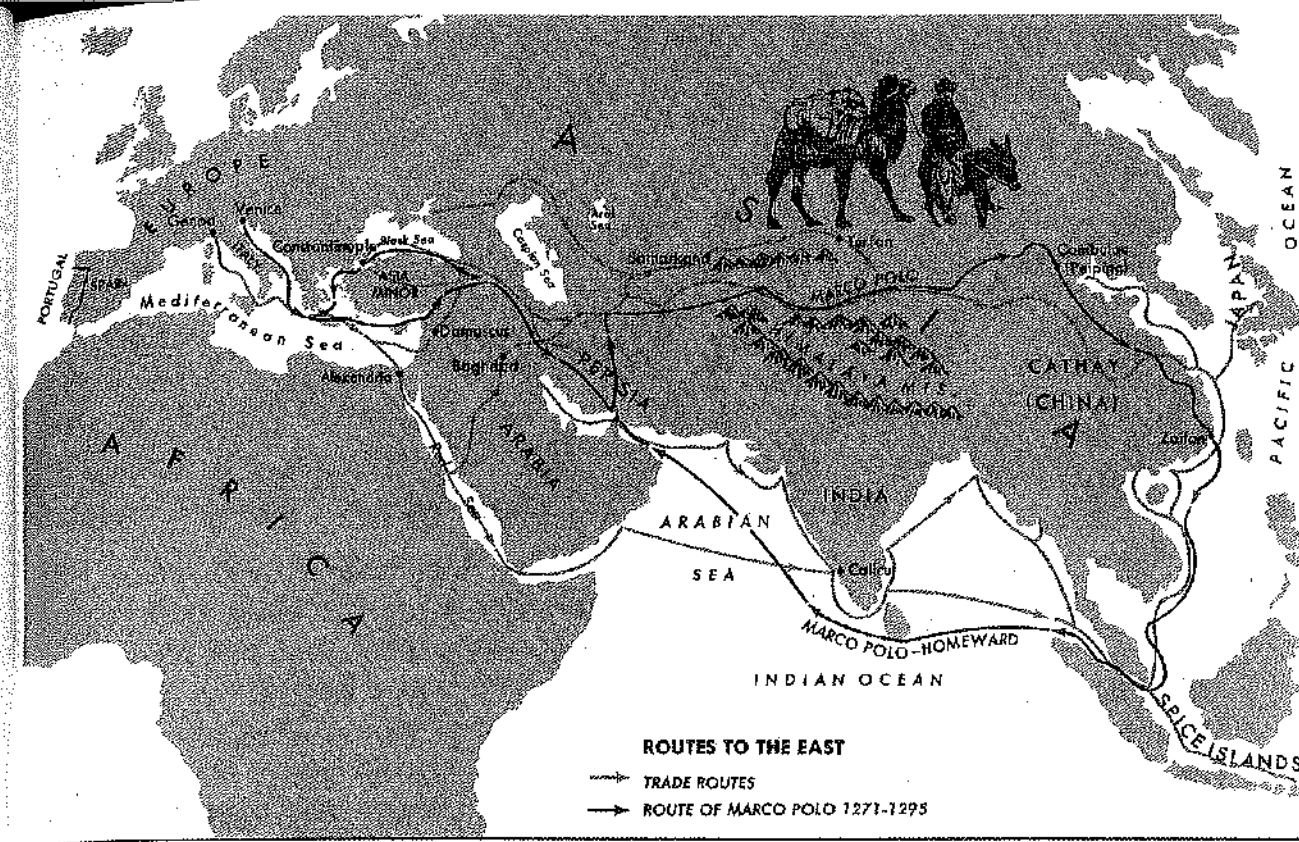
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What effect, do you think, did these stories have on the listeners?

* * * * *

After the last of the Crusades, the Turks still controlled the Holy Land, but the Christians were allowed to visit the shrines located there. The people of Europe kept their interest in the East. They remembered the stories the returning Crusaders had told and were eager to bring back to Europe some of the rich products they had heard about. The Turks, however, barred the way through Palestine, although some other routes to the East remained open.

Two Italian Cities. During the Crusades, *Genoa* (jĕn'ō-ā) and *Venice* (vēn'is) had become the most important trading cities of Europe. Their merchant ships had carried a great number of Crusaders to the Holy Land. For many years, these cities were the supply bases for most of Europe. As a result, Venice and Genoa developed a lively trade with the East.



FAMOUS MERCHANTS AND TRAVELERS

From Venice. Among the merchants of Venice were *Nicolo* and *Maffeo* (măf-fă'ō) *Polo*. At one time they had traveled beyond the Holy Land to the Far East, as far as China. There they became friends of the emperor of China, who was called the *Khan* (kăn'). The Polos, who were good Christians, had told the Khan about God and Christ and the Church.

Marco Polo's Adventures. Soon after *Nicolo* and *Maffeo* *Polo* had returned to Venice, they decided to make another trip to China. This time they took with them *Nicolo's*

son, *Marco*, who was seventeen years old. Around the year 1271, the Polos' party started out for China. Two priests started with them but had to turn back because the Turks would not let them pass. The Polos, however, were permitted to continue their journey. After a long, hard passage over mountains and through deserts, they finally arrived in China.

Their good friend, *Kublai* (kū'blī) *Khan*, was happy to see the Polos. Young *Marco* became a great favorite of the Khan. *Marco* studied the language of the people and learned

Interest in travel and exploration



New foods and textiles



Results of the Crusades



Growth of trade with the East



Development of towns



Astonished friends watch the Polos display riches they have brought back from the East.

everything he could about the country. The Khan appointed him as one of his messengers and sent him on important errands all over China. Soon Marco knew more about China than many people who had been born there. In the meantime, his father and uncle had become very rich merchants.

The Return of the Polos. After spending many years in China, the Polos returned to Venice. With them they brought jewels, rich cloth, and some goods that had never before been seen in Europe.

The Polos had been in China for about twenty-five years. When they reached home, no one recognized them. Many of their friends and relatives had died and others had moved away.

Marco Polo's Story. Only after seeing the great quantity of rich goods

were their friends and neighbors ready to believe that these men were really the Polos who had left Venice for the East so many years before. The people were eager to hear the wonderful story of the Polos' adventures. Marco told the astonished Venetians of the great cities of China and of the treasures he had seen there. He told them of a strange black rock that the Chinese dug out of the earth and which they burned instead of wood. The black rock was, of course, coal. Marco also told them of a great ocean near China and of many islands in the ocean. These were the *Spice Islands*, or the *Indies*, which we know today as the group of islands that make up the *Republic of Indonesia*.

Influence of his Story. Before Marco Polo died, his story was written. People in Venice and Genoa and sailors who sailed the Mediterranean Sea began talking of his

adventures. His story kindled a great interest in the Orient. Soon many European merchants began the long journeys to India and China in order to bring back the rich products of these lands.

* * * * *

In what way did the journeys of Marco Polo and the Crusaders help to change men's ideas of the world around them?

* * * * *

PRINCE HENRY OF PORTUGAL

A New Route Needed. The Turks who fought the Crusaders in the Holy Land were followers of the teachings of *Mohammed* (mō-hām'ēd). Followers of Mohammed were known as *Moslems* (mōz'lēmz). By 1453 these Moslems had greatly extended their rule. They had even captured the city of *Constantinople* (kōn'stān-t'n-ō'p'l) and cut off a major trade route to the East. The countries of Europe began to look for a new route.

In the meantime Spain and Portugal were having their troubles with another group of Moslems. This group was known as the *Moors* (mōōrz). They had come over from northern Africa and had occupied a large part of Spain and Portugal. For hundreds of years the Moors successfully resisted attempts to drive them out. In addition, they blocked the entrance to the Atlantic Ocean. Trade with the East began to slow down. It became, at best, a dangerous and difficult operation.

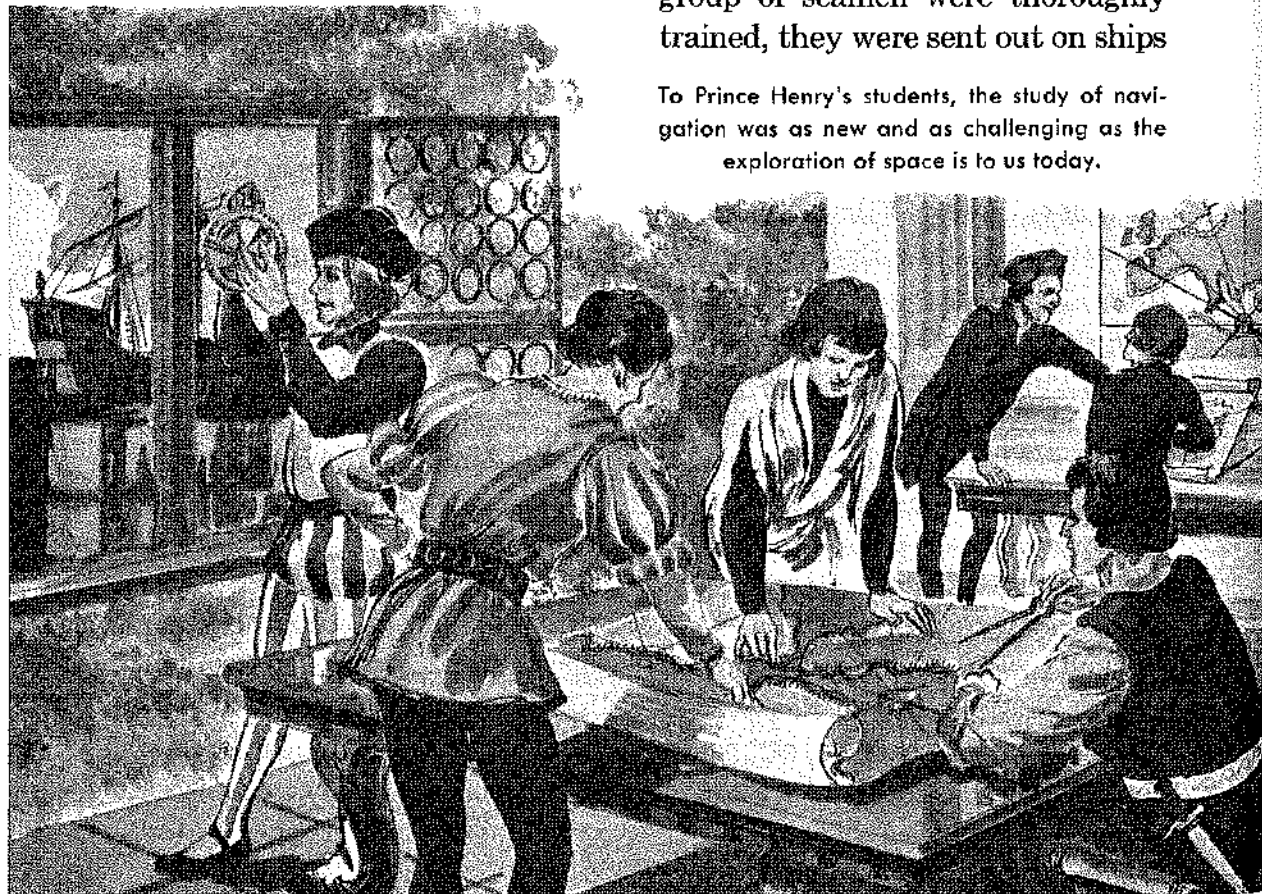
Finally, in 1492 the Moors were driven from Europe. Spain and Portugal then took the lead in looking for a water route to the East.

A Prince Looks East. In the early part of the fifteenth century, *Prince Henry*, the son of the king of Portugal, led the new interest in exploration. He had fought bravely against the Moors. His countrymen considered him a great hero because he had helped to drive the Moors from Portugal. But the prince was more interested in sending trading ships to eastern countries than in fighting. He loved his country and wanted it to share in the wealth of the Orient. Besides this, he was a good Catholic and wanted missionaries to go to the East and convert the pagans.

Prince Henry studied maps of Africa. No one knew how far south this great continent extended. Prince Henry thought that a ship could sail from Portugal down the west coast of Africa, around the

southern tip, and then up the eastern side to India. This seemed to be a sensible idea, but it would require good ships and trained sailors. The first step would be to open a school for training sailors.

Prince Henry's School. The sailors at the school Prince Henry opened learned how to guide ships by the stars and how to use instruments to find their way at sea. They studied the science of navigation (*nāv'ī-gā'shūn*). The fame of his school spread, and the prince became known as Prince Henry the Navigator.



At the mariners' school the men studied geography and astronomy (*ās-trōn'ō-mī*), the science of the stars. They also learned how to make maps and how to use the *compass* and the *astrolabe* (*ās'trō-lāb*). The compass guided sailors in steering their ship in the proper direction. The astrolabe enabled them to tell where they were by the position of the stars. Even today's aviators study navigation and use instruments which are simply the modern developments of the early compass and astrolabe.

Prince Henry's Sailors. When a group of seamen were thoroughly trained, they were sent out on ships

To Prince Henry's students, the study of navigation was as new and as challenging as the exploration of space is to us today.

along the west coast of Africa. Their ships always kept in sight of the shore so that the sailors could make maps of the coast line. After charting the coast for a certain distance, a ship would return to Portugal. Then another ship would start out and go still farther south. Each ship went a little farther south than the previous one.

No one had dreamed that Africa was so big. Many years passed before any ship sailed around it. In the meantime Prince Henry died. He did not live to learn that *Bartholomeu Dias* (*dē'āsh*), one of the students at his school, sailed the first ship around the southern tip of Africa in the year 1488.

* * * * *

Would you like to have traveled on a ship with the men who were exploring the coast of Africa? If so, why?

* * * * *

Summing Up. As a result of the Crusades, changes began to take place in Europe. For the first time men became interested in the lands that lay far beyond the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Trade with the East was begun and grew rapidly. Cities such as Venice and Genoa became great trading centers almost overnight.



Trained seamen from Prince Henry's school map the unexplored western coast of Africa.

The efforts of the Crusaders to rescue the Holy Land was in a large part responsible for the new interest. Returning home, the Crusaders brought with them amazing stories of the East. The goods they also brought aroused an interest in trade.

When the Moslems gained control of the important trade routes, the merchants searched for a new way to the East. Largely through the efforts of Prince Henry of Portugal, a new way was found. It was Prince Henry who founded the school that trained the explorers, the sailors, the map makers, and the navigators. A pupil of Prince Henry's was the first to sail around the tip of Africa to India.

FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING



Checking Up

1. Why is the Mediterranean sometimes called "the center of the world?"
2. What effect did the stories of Marco Polo have on the people of Europe?
3. Why is Palestine called the *Holy Land*?
4. What effect did the capture of Constantinople by the Turks have on European trade with the East?
5. What is the importance of Prince Henry the Navigator in the history of exploration?
6. For what accomplishment is Bartholomeu Dias noted?
7. What are the Spice Islands called today?



Yesterday and Today

1. Name two inventions that helped the explorers on their voyages of discovery. What inventions have helped men of today in their exploration of space?
2. Has world trade become more important or less important since the days of the Crusades? You might illustrate your answer by listing familiar objects that are sold here and come from Europe and Asia.
3. What are some of the areas of the world today that are still being explored

and mapped? Has man's urge to find out changed much since early times?

Persons, Places, and Terms



Identify: Saint Peter, Marco Polo, Kublai Khan.

Locate: Mediterranean Sea, Africa, Bethlehem, Genoa, Rome, Spice Islands, Portugal, Constantinople, China.

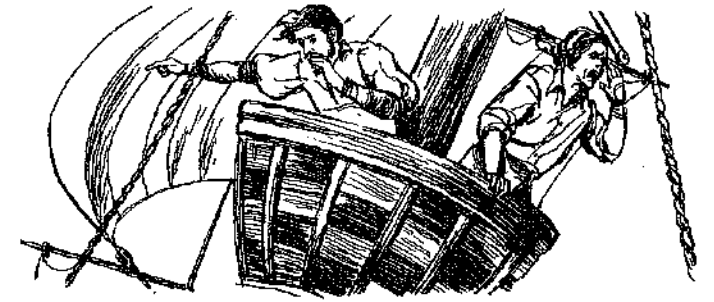
Define: Apostle, crusade, compass, astrolabe.

Interesting Things to Do



1. Perhaps someone in your community has visited the Holy Land. The class might invite this person to come and discuss his trip.
2. A member of your class who owns a compass might demonstrate its use and explain its value.
3. Now is a good time to start a history scrapbook. Each student may have his own scrapbook, or the class as a whole may keep a single book. Pictures; maps and charts; and original stories of places, events, and people you are studying will make your scrapbook interesting. The life of Prince Henry the Navigator would be a good story to write for your scrapbook. Classroom or library encyclopedias will be useful to you in writing the story. Use pictures or a map to illustrate it.

2



The Discovery of a New World

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

A Boy's Dream. Man is a dreamer. And in his dreams all things seem possible. For a few men, however, the dream alone is not enough. These men must put their dreams to the test. They must find out whether their dreams can be turned into real things—into heroic deeds, famous discoveries, important inventions. Such men have the courage and the patience to overcome difficulty. Their work has often changed the course of history.

Christopher Columbus was this kind of man. He was both a dreamer and a man of action.

The eldest of five children, Columbus was born in 1451 in the city of Genoa, a great port and trading center in Italy. Columbus' father was a wool merchant. He made and sold his own cloth. As a young man, Columbus helped his father in the

wool trade and came in early contact with the world of sailors and ships. This world attracted him and stirred his imagination.

Columbus first went to sea when he was about fourteen. During his youth he sailed many times to different cities around the Mediterranean. Though he continued to help his father, his heart was not in the wool trade. He wanted to be captain of his own ship. He wanted to sail out farther on the great ocean than any man had yet gone.

When the older sailors told of their adventures, Columbus listened eagerly. Some of the men told frightening tales. They told tales of ships that had sailed far out into the *Western Sea* (*Atlantic Ocean*) and had never returned. Some people said that these ships had fallen off the edge of the earth;