



# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **9th Grade** | Unit 10

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# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 910

## Man In A Changing World

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# Man In A Changing World

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## Introduction

Only as we come to terms with our past and present can we see a future. You should give thoughtful concern to the realities of today's world as you plan your individual future and career for personal fulfillment with the intention of improving the world as an opportunity to serve God.

More than ever before, our nation will need the dedication of men and women who are prepared for life and who recognize the obligation to put their preparation to the best possible use. As Christians you will be better able to spread the Gospel if you are prepared and have a workable plan for your life. Christians are to be the instruments of salvation to the hopeless, the helpless, and to the whole world.

In this LIFE PAC® we shall consider the position of the individual citizen in today's complex society. We shall review our historical background, the formation of our government, and the major changes that have occurred in our nation. We shall see how our lives are affected by geography, culture, and the environment. We shall reflect upon the citizen's privileges (rights) and responsibilities (duties). We shall explore how to assimilate all of these factors, how to discover God's plan for the future, how to live according to His will, and how to make contributions necessary to the betterment of today's changing world.

## Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Tell about the settlement of the United States.
2. Describe the expansion of the United States.
3. Trace the development of national, state, and local government.
4. Name some major changes in America over the years.
5. Relate geography to man.
6. Relate man's role to the development of the earth.
7. Explain how geography and its tools are used.
8. Identify the regions of the world.
9. Explain the importance of environment to man.
10. Outline the process of choosing a career.
11. Tell the important rights and duties of citizenship.
12. Integrate these factors in planning your life.

# 1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNITED STATES

As we study our historical background, we realize that the biblical principles that Christians embrace today were inherent in the settlement, **expansion**, and development of the nation.

At the beginning, the colonists came to America seeking religious and political freedom. They sought the freedom to worship God as their own conscience (inner guide) dictated and sought the right to live as free men. In order to survive, the early Americans had to practice daily principles of the Bible: diligence, single-mindedness, good stewardship, courage, and faith. They acknowledged Almighty God as their Creator and sought His guidance and strength. They pursued rights and dignities, inherent and **unalienable**, as God-given. Furthermore, they honored the idea that “all men are created equal” and upheld the position of the individual as a citizen in the kingdom of God.

Through the struggles, conflicts, new developments, and wars these values have echoed and reaffirmed. For example, in 1941, when England and Germany were locked in a desperate war, President Franklin Roosevelt stated to Congress the “four essential freedoms” that he thought should be won with the peace: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

We have the knowledge that the historical background of this nation had God in the foreground. Biblical principles were an important part of the formulation of our laws and customs. Certainly, these considerations are important today. They give Christians in the United States an optimistic basis of operation to live victoriously in this changing world.

## SECTION OBJECTIVES

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Tell about the settlement of the United States.
2. Describe the expansion of the United States.
3. Trace the development of the national, state, and local governments.
4. Name some major changes in America over the years.

## VOCABULARY

**Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.**

**acquisition** (as wu zish' un). Something acquired or gained.

**amendment** (u mend' munt). Change, modification, or addition.

**annexation** (an ek sã' shun). To obtain or take for oneself.

**arable** (ar' u bul). Land that is tillable.

**compliance** (kom plĩ' uns). Giving in to the wishes of others; agreement.

**decentralized** (dē sen' tru lĩzd). The dispersion or breaking up from a focal point.

**dissent** (di sent'). To differ in opinion.

**dogmatic** (dôg mat' ik). Stating what is to be believed; authoritative; indisputable.

**enterprise** (en' tur prīz). Building new things using initiative and energy.

**exemplify** (eg zem' plu fī). To show by example.

**expansion** (eks pan' shun). Enlargement.

**fortitude** (fô' tu tūd). Strength of mind that enables a person to encounter danger.

**fossil fuels** (fos' ul fyü' ulz). Petroleum products and coal.

**humanism** (hyü' ma niz um). The belief that man is the only important reality.

**hydroelectric** (hīdro i lek' trik). Production of electricity by water power.

**immigrant** (im' u grunt). A person who comes into a foreign country or region to live.

**impinging** (im pinj' ing). To come into close contact with or encroach upon.

**industrialization** (in dus' trē u lu zā shun). Age of power-driven machines.

**militia** (mu lish' u). Band or army of citizens who are not regular soldiers but are formed for the protection of their state or country.

**pertinent** (per' tu nunt). Important; the matter at hand.

**philosophy** (fu los' u fē). A study of the principles underlying conduct, thought, and ethics.

**prohibition** (prō u bish' un). To forbid the practice of making, selling, or using.

**ratification** (rat u fu kā' shun). To be approved or confirmed.

**science** (sī' uns). A branch of knowledge that systematizes facts, methods, and principles.

**specialization** (spesh' u lu zā' shun). Concentration on a special area of study or work.

**technology** (tek nol' u jē). Learning what is useful in industry or manufacturing.

**territory** (ter' u tôr ē). A large tract of land.

**transatlantic** (trans ut lan' tik). Across or crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

**tyranny** (tir' u nē). Cruel or unjust use of power.

**unalienable** (un āl' yu nu bul). Things that cannot be taken away or given away (also spelled *inalienable*).

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION

The colonization and settlement of the United States began over one hundred years after the discovery of the New World. The first colony was at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. People came from Europe (the Old World) seeking religious and political freedom. Some came seeking wealth, power, and adventure. Many came seeking a “second chance” for a new life for themselves and their children. After the coastal lands along the Atlantic Ocean were settled, courageous Americans moved their families westward toward new land, riches, and adventure. As the people moved westward, immigration from Europe was continued, the Indian threat was resolved, and governments were formed by the **territories**.

With the development of territorial government, the territories sought statehood. Other lands were added to the nation by acquisitions and annexations. As the nation expanded, it suffered and sustained the shock of Indian wars, the Revolutionary War, and the Civil War (the War between the States).

**Settlements.** Christians settled in the New World. The recorded history of the New world began in 1492 when Christopher Columbus, an Italian sea captain sailing under the Spanish flag, crossed the Atlantic and discovered islands that he named the West Indies. He did not realize that the American continent existed, and he imagined that he had reached the west coast of Asia.

Impelled by territorial ambition and religious fervor, Spanish pioneers played the leading part in discovering and conquering the New World. A succession of explorers crossed the Atlantic, and few ships set sail without a priest aboard. The first white men to come to America

were Spaniards who came mostly to the islands of the Caribbean and to Mexico. From there they spread north into the high, dry lands of New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Most of the Spanish were soldiers who came to conquer the Indians. The priests came to convert them to Christianity. Even after two hundred years, only a few thousand Spaniards lived in North America and yet the Spanish influence lasted. Spanish is still the language of Mexico and of a large part of Central and South America.

When Europeans first set foot on American shores, the continent was populated by hundreds of Asian tribes who presumably had crossed the narrow Bering Strait that separates what are now Siberia and Alaska. Since the earlier explorers and settlers thought, like Columbus, that they were in India, they called these people Indians. Indian chiefs were powerless to resist Spanish pressure. Some tribes accepted Christian doctrine because it had some things in common with their traditional beliefs, such as faith in one supreme being.

The French were the next settlers to come. They were attracted by the abundance of fish in the icy waters off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and by the beaver and other fur-bearing animals in the cold North. The French explored the mighty river that they named the St. Lawrence and pushed on into the Great Lakes. Eventually, they paddled their long Indian canoes down strange rivers until they came to the Mississippi. They floated all the way down to the river’s mouth where they built the city of New Orleans. Thus, the French spread out over a vast empire, but like the Spaniards they also spread themselves too thin.



### Complete these statements.

- 1.1 Europeans who came to the New World were seeking a. \_\_\_\_\_ and  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ freedom.
- 1.2 Biblical principles practiced by the colonists were a. \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ , c. \_\_\_\_\_ , d. \_\_\_\_\_ , and  
e. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.3 The four freedoms stated by President Roosevelt in 1941 were a. \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ , c. \_\_\_\_\_ , and d. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.4 The recorded (written) history of America began in a. \_\_\_\_\_ when  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.5 The city of New Orleans was built by the \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Colonization.** The English were the last people to come, but they came to stay. They were men and women who planned to make their homes in the New World. In contrast to the **dogmatic** belief of the Spanish explorers and settlers, many early European colonists left Europe to escape from established churches, to seek the freedom to follow the dictates of their own consciences, and to worship God as they saw fit. The colonists were willing and eager to go to the New World. Some came seeking wealth, power, and adventure. Many of them came, however, because they wanted to get away from their old world and to make a fresh start.

In England, Scotland, or Germany a man remained in the same occupation. If he were a farmer or laborer, for example, he remained a farmer or laborer all his life. The chances were that his children would be farmers and laborers, too. Most people were miserably poor and knew that they would always stay poor. Consequently, the bolder individuals took a chance on a better life in a new world. From the very beginning, America was the land of the second chance.

Most original colonists were from England, although many European countries set up trading posts and colonies in the New World. They encountered many hardships in their attempts to establish colonies. Although they brought varied skills with them, they soon realized that they had to learn many more skills to survive in this country.

The English settled along the Atlantic coast between Maine and Florida. Here, the climate was ideal, and the soil was wonderfully rich. Good harbors were available for ships, and swift rivers flowed to turn the wheels of mills. The Indians of this region along the Atlantic coast were relatively few in number and unorganized. Within one or two hundred miles of the coast stretched the great Appalachian Mountain range, serving as a natural barrier to protect the English. The presence of this barrier was advantageous to the English. They did not spread out as the Spaniards and French did, but put down roots and grew into strong communities. The early settlers did not know what lay to the west. The fertile soil, abundant water supply, and bountiful minerals in this new land would later help the United States to become one of the world's most prosperous nations.



**Cultural similarities.** Life in the colonies tended to make most Americans develop a similar culture. They had not been alike initially, having come from many European countries, and from different classes of society. They also spoke different languages and had different religions. In America they eventually lived far apart from one another, yet this New World did not develop many little Englands, Italys, and Spains. Instead, it developed one single country with a single people.

Many reasons explain why Americans came to think and act alike. For one thing, they came to speak the same main language—English. They also had to fight together in their own defense. All through the years, the colonists had fought against the French in Canada and the Ohio country and against the Indians on many frontiers. Most importantly, colonists acted and thought alike because they all lived much alike and had to meet and solve the same problems.

The scattered, isolated colonies eventually united to form one nation with these words on its Great Seal: *E Pluribus Unum*—"Out of many, one." This motto was first stated in a small colonial publication, *Gentlemen's Journal*, in 1692.

Struggles and conflicts were present from the beginning of colonization and settlement of the United States. The willingness to adapt and



overcome struggles, obstacles, and change is an important characteristic of our national background. Christians of today can take the **fortitude** of our forefathers as an example as we attempt to live Christ-centered lives. As Philippians 4:13 states, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."



**Write the letter for the correct answer.**

- 1.6** The biggest difference between the Christian beliefs of the Spanish explorers and settlers and those of the North American colonists was \_\_\_\_\_ .
- they were of a different cultural and racial background
  - they came from different countries
  - the Spanish forced their doctrine and worship on the Indians, while the colonists believed in religious freedom
- 1.7** Five things Europeans were seeking when they came to the New World were \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- to follow a new king
  - religious freedom
  - political freedom
  - wealth
  - power
  - adventure
- 1.8** Most of the colonists were from \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Germany
  - England
  - Italy
  - Scotland
- 1.9** To follow the dictates of one's own conscience and worship God as one sees fit is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
- political freedom
  - doctrinal belief
  - religious freedom
  - settlement
- 1.10** Fertile soil, abundant water supply, and bountiful minerals are natural resources that have made America \_\_\_\_\_ .
- strong
  - prosperous
  - a democracy
  - lose power
- 1.11** *E Pluribus Unum* means " \_\_\_\_\_ ."
- Out of many, one
  - Enough is enough
  - Together we stand, divided we fall
  - All pull together
- 1.12** The willingness to adapt and overcome obstacles and struggles is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
- stubbornness
  - freedom
  - fortitude
  - character
- 1.13** "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" is found in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Philippians 4:13
  - I Corinthians 13:8
  - Genesis 1:1
  - John 3:16

**Complete these activities.**

**1.14** In what ways were the original colonists different?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**1.15** What were five reasons Americans came to act and think alike?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## TWO IMPORTANT WARS

As the United States was settled and expanded in land and in population growth, Americans fought and overcame the French and the Indians. The nation was later engaged in two more important wars: the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. Both of these wars were fought over important freedom principles.

**Revolutionary War.** In 1783 after six years of Revolutionary War, the colonies won their independence from British rule. A hundred and fifty years after England planted the tiny settlements in the new land, the colonies had grown up and wanted to become independent.

For one thing, America was so much bigger in land area than England. “It is ridiculous for a continent to belong to an island,” said Thomas Paine.

England interfered constantly with the way the colonists ran their own affairs—their politics, their trade and commerce, their farming, their lumbering and hunting, and even their religion.

The men who lived in this new land of fresh air and high skies were very different from their brethren of the mother country. In the wilderness they had learned independence and self-reliance.

After the French and Indian War ended in 1763, England began to impose more strict supervision on the colonies. For example, taxes were levied and acts were passed that restricted the colonists in all areas of their lives. Extra taxes were imposed on products of all kinds that came from England. Acts were passed whereby the colonists were forced to house soldiers. Finally a tax on tea led a group of protesters to rebellion. At the Boston Tea Party, angry colonists threw the tea into the harbor to protest “taxation without representation.” This, and other similar events, led to the American Revolution.

The colonists wanted to be free of British rule, to maintain their independence, and to protect their rights as free men. Thomas Jefferson stated the philosophy of the colonists when he said, “The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time.”

The resulting war between England and her American colonies lasted seven years. It had started as a little skirmish in a Massachusetts village; when it was over, it had changed the whole history of the world. Out of it came a new nation, the United States of America.



### Complete these statements.

- 1.16** The American colonies won their independence from England in the  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ War in the year b. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.17** Two reasons the colonists were not satisfied with British rule were a. \_\_\_\_\_  
and b. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.18** War with England was necessary to a. \_\_\_\_\_ and b. \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Civil War (The War between the States).**

Approximately one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence was written, the new nation found itself bitterly divided on the rights and the wrongs of slavery. The Northern states condemned slavery as immoral. The Southern states, where black slaves were employed on the sugar, rice, and tobacco plantations, defended it as necessary for economic survival. New states were coming into the Union, either as “free” or “slave” states, and an equal balance could not be maintained. Three years before the Civil War broke out, Abraham Lincoln said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” The issue of slavery became bitter and **pertinent** to the solidarity of the nation.

In 1865 after four tragic years of war, the Southern states were defeated, and the slaves freed. Just one month before the surrender of the Southern states, President Lincoln spoke about the seriousness of this internal war in his second inaugural address when he said, “With

malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.”

After the South’s surrender at Appomattox in 1865, General Ulysses S. Grant, of the North’s army, said, “The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again.”

Could the South avoid bitterness and hatred of the victorious North? The South’s hero, General Robert E. Lee, voiced this hope, “The war being at an end, the Southern states having laid down their arms, and the questions at issue between them and the Northern states having been decided, I believe it to be the duty of everyone to unite in the restoration of the country and the re-establishment of peace and harmony.”

The Civil War freed the slaves and re-established the Union.



**Match these items.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1.19</b> _____ Abraham Lincoln<br/>         _____ General Ulysses S. Grant<br/>         _____ General Robert E. Lee<br/>         _____ end of Civil War</p> | <p>a. Southern general<br/>         b. “A house divided against itself cannot stand.”<br/>         c. 1865<br/>         d. Northern general<br/>         e. president of the Confederacy</p> |
|---|--|

**Complete these statements.**

- 1.20** The Southern states favored slavery because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.21** The main issue of the Civil War was a. \_\_\_\_\_, and the Civil War freed the slaves and re-established the b. \_\_\_\_\_.

## SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- |       |                                  |   |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1.01  | _____ Christopher Columbus       | a. the French                               |
| 1.02  | _____ American Revolutionary War | b. War between the States                   |
| 1.03  | _____ built city of New Orleans  | c. Russia's former territory                |
| 1.04  | _____ Alaska                     | d. discovered America                       |
| 1.05  | _____ Bill of Rights             | e. interprets the laws                      |
| 1.06  | _____ Civil War                  | f. last area of United States to be settled |
| 1.07  | _____ industrialization          | g. first ten amendments of the Constitution |
| 1.08  | _____ Great Plains               | h. development of power-driven machines     |
| 1.09  | _____ World War II               | i. makes laws                               |
| 1.010 | _____ legislative branch         | j. bombing of Pearl Harbor                  |
|       |                                  | k. American independence was won            |

Write the letter for the correct answer (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.011 The main issue of the Civil War was \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. slavery                      b. taxation                      c. independence                      d. navigation
- 1.012 The Civil War freed the slaves and re-established the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. colonies                      b. industry                      c. Union                      d. British Isles
- 1.013 Changes and additions can be made to the Constitution by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. proposals                      b. amendments                      c. declarations                      d. juries
- 1.014 President Abraham Lincoln told the nation that " \_\_\_\_\_ ."  
 a. Out of many, one                      b. United we stand, divided we fall  
 c. Enough is enough                      d. All pull together
- 1.015 Conditions were improved for workers by the organization of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. employers                      b. factories                      c. labor unions                      d. legislatures
- 1.016 "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. Preamble of the Constitution                      b. Declaration of Independence  
 c. United Nations                      d. Allegiance to the flag
- 1.017 The willingness to overcome struggles, conflict, and obstacles is called \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. fortitude                      b. character                      c. honesty                      d. stubbornness

**Complete these statements** (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.018** Europeans who came to the New World were seeking a. \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ , c. \_\_\_\_\_ , and d. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.019** American colonists moved westward seeking a. \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ , and c. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.020** The three branches that make up the federal government are  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ , b. \_\_\_\_\_ , and c. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.021** Natural resources that have made America a prosperous nation are  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ , b. \_\_\_\_\_ , and c. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.022** Power is supplied to machines by a. \_\_\_\_\_ , b. \_\_\_\_\_ , and  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.023** Three results of industrialization are a. \_\_\_\_\_ , b. \_\_\_\_\_ , and  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answer true or false** (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.024** \_\_\_\_\_ The forty-ninth and fiftieth states are Canada and Hawaii.
- 1.025** \_\_\_\_\_ The state government is responsible for income tax paid to the federal government.
- 1.026** \_\_\_\_\_ Humanism teaches people to worship God.
- 1.027** \_\_\_\_\_ Daily Bible reading and recitation of prayer are unconstitutional in public schools today.
- 1.028** \_\_\_\_\_ The Vietnam War was approved of by all Americans.
- 1.029** \_\_\_\_\_ The telephone was an important invention in the field of communication.
- 1.030** \_\_\_\_\_ Science and technology have produced an age of specialization.
- 1.031** \_\_\_\_\_ The Panama and Suez canals are famous canals that connect oceans and seas.
- 1.032** \_\_\_\_\_ Modern ships are powered by diesel fuel and steam power.
- 1.033** \_\_\_\_\_ Industrialization helped make families stronger and decreased stress.
- 1.034** \_\_\_\_\_ The Civil Rights movement helped secure voting and employment rights for all, regardless of race or color.
- 1.035** \_\_\_\_\_ The welfare system was developed to aid the poor of the nation.

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.036 \_\_\_\_\_ John Glenn
  - 1.037 \_\_\_\_\_ Jonas Salk
  - 1.038 \_\_\_\_\_ Eli Whitney
  - 1.039 \_\_\_\_\_ Andrew Carnegie
  - 1.040 \_\_\_\_\_ Albert Einstein
  - 1.041 \_\_\_\_\_ United Nations
  - 1.042 \_\_\_\_\_ Abraham Lincoln
  - 1.043 \_\_\_\_\_ Creation
  - 1.044 \_\_\_\_\_ democracy
  - 1.045 \_\_\_\_\_ McCormick's reaping machine
- a. President of the United States during Civil War
  - b. government where the people govern themselves
  - c. theory of relativity
  - d. organized to promote peace
  - e. first American to orbit the earth three times
  - f. helped farmers produce more grain
  - g. developed a serum for polio prevention
  - h. invented the cotton gin
  - i. a great steel manufacturer
  - j. earth and man created by God
  - k. colonization

<b>103</b> <b>123</b>	<b>SCORE</b> _____	<b>TEACHER</b> _____	initials	date
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