

*The Story of*  
**AMERICAN DEMOCRACY**

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# Contents



## UNIT ONE

### EUROPEANS ACQUIRE AND HOLD LANDS IN THE NEW WORLD

- 1 EUROPEAN EXPLORERS DISCOVER AND CLAIM DISTANT LANDS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE 5
- 2 SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND FRANCE SETTLE AND HOLD LANDS IN THE NEW WORLD 24
- 3 AMERICAN DEMOCRACY BEGINS WITH THE FOUNDING OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES 39
- 4 THE MANNER OF LIFE IN THE ENGLISH COLONIES DEVELOPS A NEW KIND OF PEOPLE 59



## UNIT TWO

### NEW WORLD COLONIES WIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND BECOME AMERICAN NATIONS

- 1 THE THIRTEEN COLONIES UNITE TO RESIST ENGLISH INTERFERENCE 89
- 2 ENGLISH COLONIES WIN INDEPENDENCE AND BECOME THE UNITED STATES 107
- 3 THE SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, AND FRENCH COLONIES WIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE 126



## UNIT THREE

### FREE AMERICANS ORGANIZE A STRONG DEMOCRATIC NATION

- 1 A CONSTITUTION FOR A STRONG UNITED STATES IS WRITTEN AND ACCEPTED 145
- 2 THE NEW GOVERNMENT WINS RESPECT AT HOME 161
- 3 THE NEW GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES ITS AUTHORITY ABROAD 170



## UNIT FOUR

### AMERICAN LIFE BECOMES BETTER FOR THE COMMON MAN

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | NEW INVENTIONS BRING BOTH BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS | 197 |
| 2 | JACKSON SAYS LET THE PEOPLE RULE                | 215 |
| 3 | AMERICANS SEEK A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL            | 232 |



## UNIT FIVE

### AMERICAN DEMOCRACY GROWS STRONGER AS THE NATION EXPANDS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRES AND HOLDS THE LANDS WESTWARD TO THE MISSISSIPPI | 249 |
| 2 | THE UNITED STATES ACQUIRES AND HOLDS LANDS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI         | 271 |
| 3 | FRONTIER LIFE TEACHES AMERICANS MORE ABOUT DEMOCRACY                       | 301 |



## UNIT SIX

### THE NATION DIVIDES AND REUNITES

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | THE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY DIVIDES THE NATION                      | 313 |
| 2 | DEMOCRACY IS TESTED BY THE WAR BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH | 335 |
| 3 | THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ARE UNITED AGAIN IN ONE UNION          | 347 |



## UNIT SEVEN

### THE UNITED STATES USES ITS RESOURCES TO BUILD A WELL-BALANCED NATION

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | OUR LAST WEST, THE GREAT PLAINS, IS SETTLED                 | 365 |
| 2 | NEW MACHINES AND GREAT RESOURCES HELP BUILD MODERN AMERICA  | 374 |
| 3 | BUSINESS AND LABOR DEVELOP NEW WAYS OF CARRYING ON INDUSTRY | 398 |





## UNIT EIGHT

### THE POWER OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT GROWS TO MEET NEW PROBLEMS

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS GIVEN THE POWER TO REFORM AND TO REGULATE (1865-1917)     | 417 |
| 2 | PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION RAISE NEW PROBLEMS FOR THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (1917-1941) | 434 |



## UNIT NINE

### KNOWLEDGE AND THE ARTS ENRICH THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES GROW FROM A FEW TO MANY           | 461 |
| 2 | THE RAPID SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION STRENGTHENS DEMOCRACY | 470 |
| 3 | THE ARTS FLOURISH AND ENRICH AMERICAN LIFE                        | 486 |



## UNIT TEN

### THE UNITED STATES BECOMES A LEADER IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | THE UNITED STATES BROADENS ITS INTEREST IN WORLD AFFAIRS                          | 511 |
| 2 | THE UNITED STATES FIGHTS FOR DEMOCRACY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1917-1918          | 530 |
| 3 | THE UNITED STATES STRIVES TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND DEMOCRACY IN A CHANGING WORLD     | 540 |
| 4 | THE UNITED STATES SEEKS TO UNITE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY A GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY | 553 |
| 5 | THE UNITED STATES FIGHTS FOR ITS LIFE AND FOR A FREE, DEMOCRATIC WORLD            | 579 |

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	625
-----------------------------	-----

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	627
--	-----

INDEX	637
-------	-----

From the beginning Pennsylvania prospered. Penn pledged that every colonist would enjoy religious liberty. Many families came to take advantage of the opportunities. Some were English Quakers and many were of other faiths. Pennsylvania quickly became a colony of contented small farmers. Penn's great experiment of founding a colony based on the spirit of brotherly love succeeded beyond his dreams.

**DELAWARE AND NEW JERSEY** Penn's charter for Pennsylvania included the "three lower counties" beside the Delaware which had formerly been New Sweden. In 1703 these counties, now the state of Delaware, were permitted to have an Assembly of their own, but they remained under the governor of Pennsylvania until 1776, when they were completely separated.

New Jersey was originally divided into two parts, West and East Jersey,

largely settled by Quakers except for the towns of Newark and Elizabeth in East Jersey, whose people came from New England. The principal settlement in West Jersey was Burlington.

#### 4 *The Southern colonies grow under their proprietors*

Virginia, the first of the Southern colonies, was owned by the Virginia Company. The later Southern colonies — Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia — were all owned by various English noblemen and friends of the King.

**MARYLAND IS FOUNDED IN 1632** In 1632, Cecil Calvert, who bore the title Lord Baltimore, received a large grant of land from the King of England. He became the proprietor or owner of what is now Maryland. The King gave Lord





by the terrible laws of the day. Many left the stone walls of the prison worse men than when they entered.

Oglethorpe dreamed of taking these people to America to give them a fresh start in life. In 1732 a new king, George II, gave into the charge of Oglethorpe and some other men a tract of land between Carolina and the Spanish colony of Florida. In honor of the King the new colony was named Georgia. Georgia became the new home of many of the persecuted people of Europe — Germans, Scots, and Jews as well as Englishmen. Oglethorpe sought to bring small farmers to the colony. In fact, he went with the first colonists to Georgia to help them found Savannah, and he stayed there eleven years.

The managers of this colony did their work well. Oglethorpe was the only founder of an American colony who lived to see that colony separate from England and become a part of the United States of America.

## **5** *The defeat of France makes the development of democracy easier*

The kings of France and England had long been rivals in Europe. Between 1689 and 1763 the two countries fought four wars. In the first three, the most important battles were fought in Europe, although in each there was some fighting in North America. In the final war, ending with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, important campaigns

were fought not only in Europe but also in India and in North America.

**THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE** The region in America where most of the earlier conflicts took place was a broad unsettled area separating the French settlements along the St. Lawrence from the English settlements in New England and New York. Raiding parties crossed this region again and again. Sometimes they came from the English colonies to attack French positions. Sometimes the French attacked the English.

Many of the Indians of Canada were allies of the French; that is, they fought on the French side. The English had the help of the Iroquois Indians of New York. Few of the common people in the English colonies and in the French colonies took any active part in these wars. They were fought principally to decide whether England or France should control the land. In the final war, called the French and Indian War, the French were completely defeated by the combined operations of the British navy and British armies. The great French stronghold of Quebec was taken.

**THE TREATY OF PARIS** In 1763, the Treaty of Paris was signed by England and France. Canada passed to England, as did also the Spanish colony of Florida. France kept ownership of two small fishing islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland. The French islands in the West Indies, famous for their sugar plantations, also still remained in French hands. But New Orleans and that vast region west of the Mis-



to move west into the forest country. They were really pioneers, for a pioneer is a person who settles in a part of a country which has not been lived in before, except by savage tribes and animals. Another important word to learn at this point is "frontier." The frontier is the outer edge or fringe of the settled part of a nation. It is a kind of unseen boundary line: on one side are the first little settlements, on the other are the forests or plains to which the pioneers have not yet gone. The children and children's children of the first English settlers who came to America cleared farms out of the forest land on a frontier farther west, close to the Appalachian Mountains. The movement was always westward.

a law. A copy of every act which the governor did sign had to be sent to England. There officials studied it carefully. If they did not like a law, they advised the King not to approve it. In this way the English Government could hold the colonies in check. Greatly to the anger of the Americans, the King refused to approve many of the laws which were passed by the colonial assemblies.

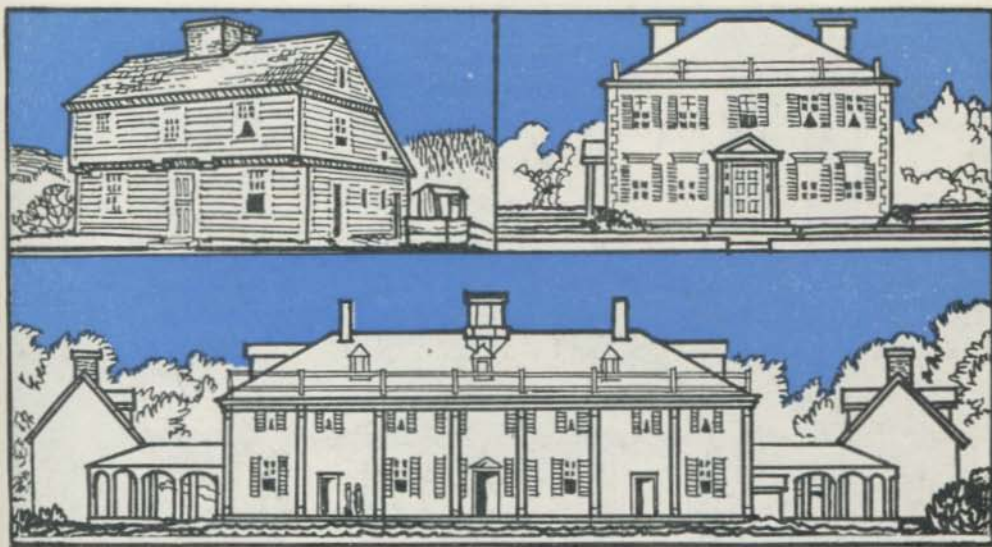
## 5 *The westward movement begins and grows*

**THE URGE TO MOVE TO THE WEST** As the years of the 1600's passed, the population near the Atlantic shore grew steadily larger. The people found themselves living closer and closer together. Little by little families began

**GERMAN SETTLERS IN AMERICA** In the first half of the eighteenth century thousands of Germans from the Rhine Valley and even from Switzerland crossed the Atlantic to make their homes in the New World. A few settled in the Mohawk Valley in the colony of New York. Most of them, however, landed at Philadelphia and went to the frontier to clear farms in the forest. Some pushed southward from Pennsylvania into the Shenandoah Valley of western Virginia and still farther into the western country of North and South Carolina. The frontier of the eighteenth century became the home of many families speaking German and following German customs.

**SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLE IN AMERICA** In the north of Ireland lived Scots who in the early years of the eighteenth century





**COLONIAL HOUSES.** The houses of the seventeenth century were of a simple, salt box type (*upper left*). In the eighteenth century a new style called Georgian (after the English Kings) was developed in England and the colonies. Upper right is a Georgian mansion in the North. At the bottom is Mount Vernon, an example of the Georgian house that southern planters liked.

were having hard times. Dry spells injured the crops. The people were persecuted because of their Presbyterian religion. Many of these Scots in Ireland — Scotch-Irish, as they were called — faced starvation as did the Germans in Germany. Shiploads of Scotch-Irish sailed to America to start life over again in the New World.

On the frontier of the eighteenth century, therefore, people born in America lived side by side with Germans and Scotch-Irish. Their children played together, and when they grew up, they often married. Thus, on the frontier appeared people of mixed nationality — men and women who were part English, part Scotch, part Irish, and part German. Irish, French, Swedes, Welsh, and some Swiss aided

in the work of building new communities. As people of these many different nationalities married with one another there came into being a new kind of person, one who was not entirely Irish, or English, or Scotch, or German, or of any other single nationality. He was just an "American," with ancestors from many European nationalities.

**LIFE HARD IN FRONTIER HOMES** Life was hard on the frontier, though not so hard as it had been at Jamestown and Plymouth a hundred years before. The people lived in small, one-room log cabins which had dirt floors and shingled roofs. A chimney built sometimes of wood and sometimes of stone stood at one end of the cabin. Mud



**A FRONTIER COMMUNITY.** The frontiersmen crossed the mountains to eastern Tennessee or to Kentucky in the middle of the eighteenth century. There they found themselves in Indian country. Boonesborough was built in the form of a rectangle for defense against Indian attack. At the corner a blockhouse was connected by palisades with cabins on either side. Such frontier communities could withstand long and fierce sieges. (From "Daniel Boone," *The Chronicles of America Photoplays*. Copyright. By permission Yale University Press)

## 6 *New conditions help to make a new kind of people — the Americans*

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries thousands of Englishmen left their old homes to start life afresh in America. In the eighteenth century other thousands came from Germany, Ireland, and other regions. All of these people soon ceased to be merely Englishmen or Germans living in America. They underwent a change. Their children became the first Americans.

What changed the newcomer from Europe into an American? One factor we have already mentioned: namely,

the many marriages between people of different nationalities. There were numerous others. The Europeans had come to a new world some three thousand miles from their former countries. Rulers or friends in Europe could not help to solve the everyday problems of these people. The immigrants were on their own in America. They were compelled to get along as best they could. These conditions of living trained the people to depend only on themselves for the things they needed.

In the New World men and women faced new problems, such as dealing with the Indians. They had to learn to grow new crops, such as corn. They had to get used to living in a new climate. It was only natural that they



of his bravery at the Battle of Princeton. There Washington rode his horse between the two firing lines, always encouraging his soldiers to advance. Washington also possessed sound common sense. He showed this in the way he gathered about him the best and wisest men he could find. These men made up a small group of young officers and advisers who were willing to be faithful to him unto death.

Among this group were General Nathanael Greene, General Henry Knox, and Colonel Alexander Hamilton (Washington's aide). There were also two foreigners fighting and working with Washington on the American side. One was the Marquis de Lafayette. This young French nobleman learned from Washington what it meant to fight for liberty. The other was Baron von Steuben, a German soldier who served his American commander as drillmaster. There were many other loyal officers, as well as sub-officers and soldiers. Without Washington and these loyal men about him the Americans could never have won the war.

## *2 The war in the North brings a turning-point*

**BUNKER HILL** After the battles of Lexington and Concord hundreds of American volunteer soldiers and Minutemen gathered in scattered camps about Boston. In the city itself there were the British soldiers under the command of General Gage.

Secretly, on the night of June 16, 1775, the Americans crept close to Boston and threw up walls of earth on near-by Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill. On June 17, Gage sent his troops, 3,000 strong, against Breed's Hill. Although the fighting took place at Breed's Hill, the battle has always been referred to as the Battle of Bunker Hill.

With great courage the British red-coats marched, keeping perfect step, straight against the walls. Twice the fire from the muskets of the Americans drove the British soldiers back down the hill. The field was covered with dead and wounded. Then the powder of the Americans ran low. The British charged a third time. They climbed over the walls and drove the Americans away. So the Battle of Bunker Hill ended with a British victory, but a costly one.

**ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE CANADA** Washington took over command of the American army, gathered now at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1775. During the summer and autumn months he did his best to organize and train the men. Snow came. With Washington's permission another army of Americans had been placed under the leadership of a brave young man, General Richard Montgomery. This army advanced northward by way of Lake Champlain to drive the British soldiers out of Canada. Washington put some of his own soldiers under Benedict Arnold, who was given orders to march northward, east of the White Mountains, to attack Quebec. Both



wish to go so far as to break away entirely from England? Earnestly little groups of congressional delegates talked about the problem.

"So long as we fight only for our rights as subjects of the King," one man would say, "we can expect no help from the outside world. Alone, we can hardly hope to defeat the great armies and navy of England. If we declare for independence perhaps France will help us."

"Ah, that is just the trouble," another would reply. "Only a few years ago we were fighting to drive the French out of North America. Shall we now turn for aid to this ancient enemy of England?"

"But we must," the first man would reply. "Have you not heard the news of what the King has done? So determined is he to crush us that he has gone to Germany and hired soldiers to send across the Atlantic to fight us. Our King thinks so little of us that he plans to destroy us with armies of men who fight merely for pay. We can no longer be loyal to a King or to a Parliament that will do such things. We must declare for independence."

Days passed while this discussion in Congress went on in secret, behind closed doors. On July 2 the vote was taken. The delegates of every colony rose and voted in favor of independence. Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams were appointed to draw up a Declaration of Independence. Jefferson wrote a draft. That is, he wrote down what he thought the Declaration should contain. Adams and Franklin offered

some suggestions, and a few other changes were made. Finally the Declaration was read and accepted. On July 4, John Hancock, President of the Congress, signed it. The other delegates signed later. In the *Pennsylvania Packet* for July 6 appeared the first printed copy of the Declaration (see Appendix).

The mere signing and publishing of the Declaration of Independence did not mean, however, that the American people were made independent. They had a long war to fight and win. Not until it was won would the Americans be truly independent.

#### SOME AMERICANS ARE LOYAL TO ENGLAND

There were many people in the colonies who learned of the Declaration of Independence with sad hearts. Many had all along been against using force to obtain rights. Also, in all the colonies were men who had held offices under the English Government. They felt that they wanted to continue to be loyal to the government they served. There were others who opposed the fighting that was going on—certain wealthy landowners, well-known physicians, clergymen of the Church of England, and also many humbler people. The Declaration of Independence made a great many people in the colonies enemies of the new American Government.

Some of these people were quiet about their feelings. Others came out in the open and worked or fought against an American victory. These latter people were given the name Loyalists.

country. First, as we have seen, they operated in the North, then in the Middle States, and finally in the South. The Americans, besides fighting the British in these three sections, undertook to drive them out of the Ohio country.

The British were obliged to carry on the war three thousand miles from their home base in England. They had to establish bases of supply in America. Montreal was theirs. Later their capture of New York gave them another excellent base not only for supplies but also for attack.

The great aim of the British should have been the capture of Washington and his army. They were the heart and soul of the Revolution. As long as they remained, the Americans were not conquered. General William Howe nearly captured Washington and his army. Howe drove Washington's army out of New York City, where the American army had gone after the British had abandoned Boston. The British sent the American troops flying across New Jersey. By the time Washington reached the Delaware River his half-trained force had dwindled to less than 3,000 men. Howe probably could have finished the job by completely scattering the rebel army. But he did not. Instead he went into winter quarters at New York.

**VICTORIES HEARTEN AMERICANS** Indeed it was Washington who struck back, on December 25, 1776. His men crossed the Delaware River and made their way to Trenton, New Jersey. There, in a surprise attack the next day, they

captured a force of German troops (Hessians) who had been hired to fight for the British. Washington's men moved on to Princeton, where they defeated troops sent hurriedly by Howe to stop them. Washington then went into winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. The two victories at Trenton and Princeton raised the spirits of the Americans everywhere. Until now the war news had almost always been bad.

**THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA, AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN VICTORY**

In the next year, 1777, the British had three important armies. One army remained stationed at Newport, Rhode Island. A second army was at the British base in Montreal. The third British army, at New York, was commanded by General Howe. The second army, under General Burgoyne (*bûr-goin'*), was sent south by orders from England to join General Howe's army at Albany. Burgoyne and his army, however, were surrounded by American troops under Horatio Gates, near Saratoga, New York. The British men and supplies were captured by the Americans. Howe, who was supposed to meet Burgoyne at Albany, had chosen instead to move south and capture Philadelphia, the American capital.

The Battle of Saratoga marked the turning-point of the Revolutionary War. As we shall see later, this victory encouraged France to join the cause of the Americans.

**THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA** The Americans could not stop Howe at the Bran-



this new flood of English-made goods into the United States, the new American factory owners faced ruin. They could not yet equal British goods in quality or quantity. They asked Congress for help. Congress gave this help by charging duties on manufactured goods brought into the United States from foreign countries. These duties were provided for in the Tariff of 1816.

#### **COTTON-CLOTH FACTORIES OPEN IN NEW ENGLAND**

A leading American manufacturer was Francis C. Lowell of Boston. When the Embargo cut off sea trade, merchants turned their thoughts to manufacturing. In 1811, Lowell, then a merchant, visited England, where he studied cotton machinery in various factories. He planned to introduce weaving machinery into the United States. In 1814, at Waltham, Massachusetts, Lowell built a factory for the manufacture of yarn and cotton cloth. In it he placed improved spinning machinery and a power loom like the English models he had seen. This factory was the first in the world in which all the steps necessary to change raw cotton into cloth were taken in one building.

The success of Lowell's mill at Waltham encouraged the building of similar mills in other parts of New England where water power was at hand to keep engines running. By 1830 a great number of factories engaged in the manufacture of cotton materials were opened in America, most of them in New England. More and more the factory system replaced the production of yarn and cloth in the home.

#### **THE INVENTION OF THE SEWING MACHINE**

Until about the middle of the 1800's cloth was made into clothing by tailors and dressmakers who sewed by hand. Then, in 1846, Elias Howe invented a machine to sew cloth. Improvements on Howe's first machine were rapidly made, until it became a practical device for sewing in America's households. It was introduced into homes largely through the efforts of I. M. Singer. Singer sold the machines, which were expensive, on the installment plan. Later, power-driven sewing machines appeared in factories, and the manufacturing of ready-made clothing was started.

#### **WORKERS IN THE EARLY AMERICAN FACTORIES**

The factory created a new kind of occupation and a new kind of worker in the New England community. Most of the workers in the early New England factories were women. To the cloth mills of New England towns came girls from the surrounding farms. Also, after 1815, when Napoleon's wars in Europe ended, an increasing number of immigrants came to the United States from England, Ireland, and Germany. Many of these newcomers, including women and children, found work in factories and in the growing cities.

Working conditions in the new mill towns were very bad. The common length of a working day was from sunup to sundown, twelve hours or more. Women and even children worked these long hours. Thousands of children grew up with little or no chance to get an education. The population increased so rapidly that there



## Chapter 2 THE UNITED STATES

### ACQUIRES AND HOLDS LANDS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

After 1783, the Old Northwest and the Old Southwest together offered many opportunities for men to make a living. A healthy and ambitious man could go into the new country and make something of himself. Success, of course, would depend chiefly upon his own efforts, abilities, and character. Men by the hundreds of thousands went West and became small farmers or successful merchants. Some, like Lincoln, became lawyers. Others became doctors. Ministers were sent out as missionaries by Eastern churches to take care of religious services in the new communities. In 1790, the first official count or census showed 300,000 people living west of the Appalachian Mountains; by 1820, the number had increased to more than 2,000,000.

Not all these 2,000,000 people living west of the Appalachians in 1820 had been born in the United States. Great numbers of them were immigrants; that is, people who had left other countries and come to make new homes in a new land. Western Europeans in these days had been hearing much about the great American frontier.

Letters from friends or relatives already in the United States told them of the great opportunities in America. As a result, men, women, and children came in increasing numbers from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany. A few came from France. As the years passed, immigrants began coming from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Many of the newcomers settled down in the Eastern states, but large numbers went West. The westward march of pioneer people did not end until it had reached the Pacific.

#### 1 *Louisiana is acquired by purchase*

**TROUBLE WITH SPAIN AT NEW ORLEANS** By an agreement between France and Spain in 1762, the province of Louisiana, including New Orleans, had passed into the control of Spain. It was ruled by a Spanish governor aided by Spanish soldiers. To the Spanish, the Americans who came down the river to the city to sell their products were foreigners. Spain threatened to make

cloth being really pretty. I often wonder, as I [think about] those bygone days of labor and sorrow, and recall how peacefully we moved on and accomplished what we did.

In the embattled North the women watched their husbands and brothers march off to war. When the men were gone, the women did the work on the farms. All over the North women were busy making clothing and preparing bandages for the wounded.

When the war first broke out, the Northern people suffered from a period of hard times. This quickly passed, however, and business became good. Factories, except those which made cotton goods, hummed with work. The armies needed uniforms, guns, ammunition, tents, blankets, and a great variety of other things. The factories supplied these needs. Immigrants from Europe took the places of many workingmen who had left their jobs to become soldiers. Unlike the South, the North was not cut off from the outside world by a blockade. It did not suffer much from invading armies.

**SOLDIERS FOR THE ARMIES** At the beginning of the war both the United States and the Confederacy asked young men who were well and strong to volunteer for army service. Thousands of men on both sides became soldiers of their own free will and fought for what they felt to be the right. Both sides also drafted men into the army.

**RAISING FUNDS TO PAY FOR THE WAR** War is a costly business. To get money to pay the enormous expenses was a dif-

ficult problem. In the North, special taxes brought in large sums. The government also borrowed money from its citizens. The United States established a system of national banks to help the government to borrow money and to issue coins and paper bills. The Confederate Government also raised money by taxing the people and by borrowing at home and abroad.

## *2 The war lasts four long years before union is restored*

**THE NORTHERN WAR PLAN** The war program of the North had four purposes:

1. To blockade the South in order to prevent it from receiving help from foreign countries
2. To divide the South by getting control of the Mississippi and its eastern branches
3. To capture Chattanooga in Tennessee. Chattanooga was one of the South's most important road, rail, and river meeting-places. Many of the great routes between the Atlantic ports and the interior of the Confederacy crossed there.
4. To capture Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital

**THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST** By the early part of July, 1863, the first two purposes in the Northern war program had been achieved. First, the North's blockade of all Southern ports was successful. Second, the South was divided when General Ulysses S. Grant captured Vicksburg, the South's last strongly fortified city on the Mississippi. The Northern navy and army



appeared from time to time in other great cities. Sometimes the criminal elements of a city pay money to city officials in return for being permitted to carry on their evil practices.

Such conditions are primarily a result of the carelessness of the decent citizens. Wherever corrupt men have gained control of city governments, decent citizens have usually risen to drive them out. The difficulties in the way of keeping city governments clean and efficient remind us that we cannot expect democracy to work by itself. Democracy requires constant watchfulness on the part of the voters. It also requires that voters take an interest in the affairs of their community, and that they be willing to sacrifice time and energy in working for the general

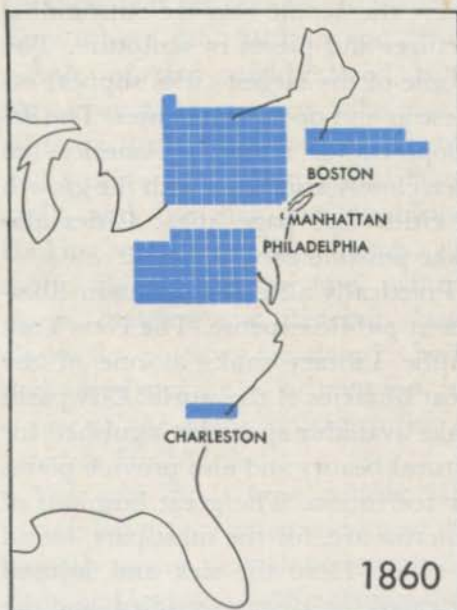
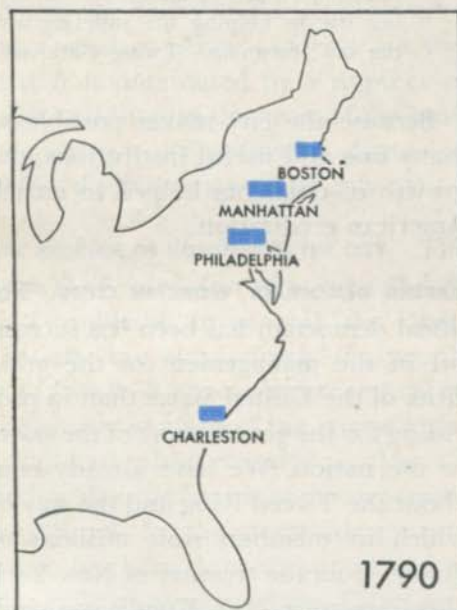
good. Again and again citizens have risen to throw out of office and to punish city officials who proved faithless to their trust.

## 2 *America controls immigration*

**THE GROWING FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION** The rapid growth of manufacturing and other industries after 1865 attracted a flood of immigrants into the United States from abroad. As opportunities for jobs in America increased, men and women poured in from Europe and Asia to take them. The cost of transportation across the oceans was reduced by the new steamships to a low figure.

Until 1896, the majority of the im-

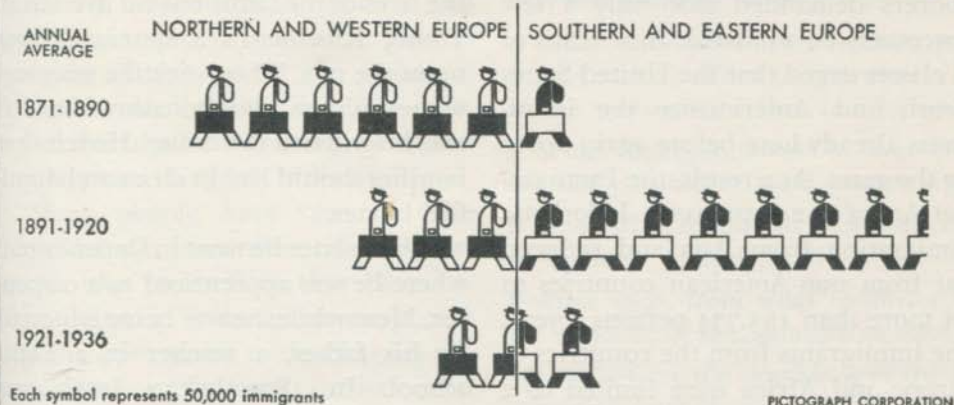
### GROWTH OF EASTERN CITIES



Each square represents 10,000 people



## EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION



From the beginning of the history of the United States to about 1890 most immigrants from Europe came from the northern and western part (shown in white). Note the change after 1890. Since 1921, immigration has been restricted.

migrants came from the nations of northern and western Europe: Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. After that date, the people from southern and eastern Europe began to outnumber the Northerners greatly. Thousands of immigrants came from Poland, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Italy, and the Balkan Peninsula. In the 1880's, Chinese immigration was stopped, and later the inflow from other Asiatic countries was checked when large numbers began to come. In spite of

these restrictions, however, between 1900 and 1914 more than 1,000,000 immigrants a year came into the country. The outbreak of the First World War ended immigration from Europe.

**THE IMMIGRATION LAW OF 1924** When the United States entered the First World War, the American people realized for the first time how much immigration had changed American population and how many languages were spoken in the United States. Many Americans began to fear that the immigrants had

been coming in faster than they could become good Americans and be made part of American life. A demand arose that immigration be stopped.

When the war was over, thousands of people who had been impoverished by the conflict in Europe wished to come to America, where living and working conditions were better. American wage-earners objected to having foreigners take away their jobs. The laborers demanded that only a few newcomers be admitted. Americans of all classes urged that the United States absorb and Americanize the immigrants already here before again opening the gates. As a result, the Immigration Act of 1924 was passed. It forbade immigration from Asia and reduced that from non-American countries to not more than 153,774 persons a year. The immigrants from the countries of Europe and Africa were limited to 2 per cent of the number of foreign-born from each nation as recorded in the 1890 census. The quota of the British Isles is greatest because the largest percentage of foreign-born in the 1890 census were from that region. The Greek quota is small because the Greeks began coming to the United States late in the nineteenth century, and hence the number of Greeks in this country in 1890 was small.

#### THE STORY OF AN IMMIGRANT — JACOB RIIS

The church bells rang joyfully in the Danish city of Ribe (rē'bē) on Christmas Day, 1862. The Danes were happy; they thought little of the sadness in faraway America, where a terrible war was raging. One of the boys of Ribe,

thirteen-year-old Jacob Riis (rēs), found some money among his Christmas presents. He was pleased, because it would enable him to carry out a plan that had formed in his mind. He went to the shops and bought some soap and whitewash. In playing about the city Jacob had discovered to his horror a tenement house built over a sewer which was infested with rats. The rats overran the house and made wretched the lives of the families who lived in it. Young Riis began a systematic war upon the rats. Then with the soap and whitewash he cleaned away the dirt and brightened the house. He felt that families should live in clean and dignified homes.

A little later he went to Copenhagen, where he was apprenticed to a carpenter. Meanwhile, he was being educated by his father, a teacher in a Latin school. In 1870, when Jacob was twenty-one, he emigrated to America and landed in New York City. Like many another ambitious European boy, he came to America to make his fortune. He saw that in America new industries were rising, and the national wealth was increasing. But he found it hard to get started in his new country. His many jobs included work as different as farming, coal-mining, and peddling. Finally he got his chance and became a police reporter for a New York newspaper.

Thus he found an opportunity in America to use his educational training. Reporting took him constantly into the tenement districts of the city. He found conditions very bad. By his newspaper stories and by the books



he wrote he called these conditions to the attention of the people of the city. By his crusade in the press he caused filthy tenements to be torn down. He pioneered in the laying out of parks and playgrounds. He exposed in his news stories the fact that the city water was impure, and brought about the establishment of a new water supply for New York City. He worked for child-labor laws and their enforcement. He helped to organize boys' and girls' clubs, and persuaded schools to provide clubrooms for the children. When he died, Jacob Riis had done much to make New York a cleaner and better place in which to live.

Many people have come to the United States from other countries because, like Jacob Riis, they have believed that in a democracy a person has an opportunity to develop his talents. American civilization has been enriched by the contributions of able men and women who have adopted the United States as their new home.

### CLASS QUIZ

- 1 What facts about the number of people in the United States support the following statement? Since the War between the North and the South, the United States has been a rapidly growing nation.
- 2 How does the population of the United States compare in numbers with

that of European nations? other North American countries? China and India?

3 Since the War between the North and the South, what decided change has taken place in the distribution of population? Prove your answer with statistics.

4 What part have transportation routes to the outside world played in the development of important American cities?

5 What housing problems result from the density of city population? How are they being solved?

6 What accomplishments resulted from Jane Addams's efforts to improve the lot of the tenement-dwellers in Chicago?

7 What accomplishments of large cities are not possible in rural communities?

8 Upon what conditions does democracy in our large cities depend?

9 After 1896, from what countries did the majority of the immigrants come?

10 What were the provisions of the Immigration Law of 1924?

11 Why does the immigrant come to the United States? What have some immigrants done for American life?

12 Who was Jacob Riis? Tell something about his service to New York City.

### *Building your social studies vocabulary*

Use the following words in sentences telling how they have affected the growth or the life of the city.

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 trolley car       | 5 skyscraper |
| 2 subway            | 6 suburbs    |
| 3 elevated railroad | 7 G-men      |
| 4 elevator          | 8 racketeers |



help one another in case of war. Japan, as we have seen, was already allied with England.

War broke out between these two groups of Powers in August, 1914. Italy, in spite of its treaty of alliance with Germany, remained neutral. In 1915, Italy joined England, France, and Russia in the war.

#### AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN THE FIRST YEARS OF

**WAR** Practically all Americans were surprised by the outbreak of the First World War. They were a peaceable and peace-loving people. Citizens of the United States could not believe that the nations which were leading the world in the advance of civilization would go back to the barbarism of war.

Scarcely had news of the outbreak of war reached America than even more startling news arrived. The German army had invaded Belgium. Belgium had for years been seeking to establish neutrality, for that small nation lay between Germany and France and thus was in a dangerous position if war broke out between these two countries. Long before the war, Germany and all other important European nations had pledged to respect the neutrality of Belgium in case of war. They had agreed not to invade Belgium.

Despite this agreement, the efficient and powerful German army swept across Belgium and into France. The armies of France and England retreated constantly until they reached the Marne River in France. Here the German drive spent itself. The outside world expected now that the French and the British would drive the Ger-

mans out of France quickly. Instead, the Germans entrenched themselves, and for four years kept the war in French territory.

By 1915, the line of battle extended from the North Sea across Belgium and France to Switzerland. The task of the Allies (the nations fighting Germany) was to break through this line. Breaking through became increasingly difficult because the Germans dug themselves into a vast system of trenches, protected by barbed wire. With their first efforts unsuccessful, France and England also entrenched themselves, and for three years neither side was able to win a decisive victory.

**THE UNITED STATES REMAINS NEUTRAL** President Wilson, at the outbreak of the war, urged the American people to be neutral in both thought and deed. But neutrality was difficult. Many Americans, and the parents or ancestors of many more, had been born in England, Ireland, Germany, Austria, or Italy. Many such people naturally sympathized with one side or the other. However, when the Americans saw the French people trying to drive away the invader of their country, the majority of them sympathized with France and its ally England. Some Americans believed so deeply in the cause of France and England that they joined the French or the English army. In the French army Americans were organized into the Lafayette Escadrille (ěs'ká-drě'y'), one of the best fighting units in the French air force. Before the war ended, this squadron was transferred to the American army.

## A GALLERY OF PRESIDENTS



## HERBERT CLARK HOOVER, 1929-1933

Republican, California, Engineer. Following a distinguished career as a mining engineer, and public official, Herbert Hoover was elected the thirty-first President of the United States (see page 435). During the First World War, he was Administrator of Belgian relief funds and in 1917, after the United States entered the war, he was called back to the country to be food administrator. In 1921, President Harding appointed him Secretary of Commerce, a position he filled until he was nominated for the presidency in 1928. He was re-nominated for President in 1932 but was defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Ewing Galloway)

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT  
1933-1945

Democrat, New York, Lawyer. In 1933 Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated as the thirty-second President of the United States. He was re-elected to the presidency three times being the only President ever to serve a third and a fourth term. As President of the United States he inaugurated a sweeping series of reform laws (see pages 440-452), promoted friendly relations in the Western Hemisphere (see pages 574-576), and led the United States in the war against the Axis powers. His death on April 10, 1945 came only a few months before total victory was achieved. (Acme)



## HARRY S. TRUMAN, 1945-

Democrat, Missouri. Following the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice-President Harry Truman became the thirty-third President of the United States. During the First World War he was captain commanding a battery of field artillery. In 1934 he was elected to the Senate of the United States and re-elected in 1940. As chairman of the Senate Committee to investigate the defense program, he won a national reputation as a courageous and honest public official. In his inaugural address as President, he declared his intentions to continue the policies of his predecessor. (Acme)



ber, 1934, the Japanese Government gave formal notice that after 1936 it would not be bound by the terms of the naval treaty drawn up at the Washington Conference.

#### **JAPANESE EMIGRATE TO THE UNITED STATES**

Shortly after 1900, Japanese laborers began to come to America in large numbers. They were willing to work for lower wages and to live much more cheaply than Americans. The people of California, Oregon, and Washington began to fear that there might soon be so many Japanese on the Pacific coast that the whole standard of living of that region would be lowered. Therefore in 1907 the United States entered into a Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan by which Japan agreed not to permit any more laborers to emigrate to America. Thus the difficulty was settled peacefully.

In 1924, the American Congress passed a new Immigration Law which ended the Gentlemen's Agreement. This new law was designed to keep out all Japanese as well as other immigrants of the yellow race.

#### **THE UNITED STATES PROTESTS AGAINST MAN-**

**CHUKUO** In late years the Japanese, as we have seen, have pushed into China. The United States protested against this act of aggression and refused to recognize Manchukuo. The Japanese did not like the American protests at the way Japan set up and controlled the state of Manchukuo. Our refusal to recognize this new state caused ill feeling. Also the help in one form or another that the United States ex-

tended to China was looked upon with suspicion by the Japanese. Japan and the United States, however, were bound together by trade relations.

#### **THE ARMY CONTROLS THE JAPANESE GOVERN-**

**MENT** During these years of expansion, the Japanese army steadily acquired more and more influence in the Japanese Government until by 1937 it was in full control. The Japanese people were ruled by what was really a military dictatorship. The army wanted expansion. Many Japanese did not. Many desired to live at peace with the world. Some Japanese feared that the cost of conquering and ruling so much territory would ruin Japan. The army won out, and a further invasion of China began in July, 1937. Japanese armies pushed southward toward the Yellow River (Hwang Ho). At Shanghai the Chinese held back the invader for months in a magnificent stand. Japanese air fleets dropped bombs on Chinese cities and killed thousands of unarmed people.

The League of Nations and the United States protested against such terrorism. In October, 1937, the United States formally denounced Japan as a treaty-breaker. The United States charged that Japan had broken the agreement entered into on February 6, 1922, at the Washington Conference by nine nations who agreed not to take any more territory from China. The United States also charged that Japan had broken the Pact of Paris. Meanwhile the high Japanese military officers planned to become masters of all Asia.



Practically all the population of Canada is within three hundred miles of the American border. The northern portion of the Dominion is either forested or covered with arctic tundra, and is inhabited largely by Eskimo or Indians. Newfoundland is a separate British colony, having no connection with the Dominion.

In that year several separate British colonies north of the United States joined in a federation called the Dominion of Canada. These colonies had different origins. They included the territory of the old French colony of Quebec beside the St. Lawrence River. The principal cities there are Montreal and Quebec. Quebec had once been the heart of New France, but had been ruled by the British since 1763.

Three eastern British colonies, of which the most important was Nova Scotia, also came into the federation. In Nova Scotia is the so-called Evangeline country from which the English

conquerors in the eighteenth century carried into exile the French settlers. Many of the people of Nova Scotia today are descendants of the Loyalists who came from the United States. The principal city is Halifax, one of the important Atlantic ports.

The people who lived in the region north of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie also came into the Canadian federation. Some were descendants of American Loyalists and others were Englishmen, Scots, or Irishmen from the British Isles. The principal cities of this part of Canada are Toronto and Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion.





WASHING TANTALUM, ONE OF BRAZIL'S VALUABLE METALS. This metal resists water and acids. Therefore it is frequently used in the manufacture of tools and surgical instruments. War casualties have increased the demand for tantalum. The United States obtains a part of its supply from Brazil, the largest nation in South America. (C.I.A.A. Photo)

dian and mixed-blood population. Spanish blood predominates in the Argentine Republic, but other European people, notably Italians and Germans, have migrated to the country.

Buenos Aires, the capital, contains about 3,000,000 people. It is the largest city in South America. Its subways, surface cars, and beautiful modern buildings proclaim Buenos Aires a city abreast of modern progress. Its theaters and concert halls and its museums and educational institutions make it a brilliant center of South American life.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries outside the capital. Within the city are great packing plants and some manufacturing estab-

lishments for the Argentine markets. Argentina exports meat, hides, cereals, and fruit, and imports manufactured goods. Before 1939, the greater part of the foreign trade was with Europe.

During the Second World War a government friendly to the German Nazis came into power in Argentina and permitted Germans to use the country as a convenient place from which to send to Hitler information about American nations. Because this practice endangered the lives of soldiers of the United States, Secretary Hull denounced Argentina's policy as unfriendly and demanded that it be ended. Argentina refused, however, to co-operate in any real way.