

64

ERRORS OF FACT

overlooked in

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC SINCE 1877

(Glencoe, 2003)

These errors were overlooked both in Glencoe's editorial changes filed with TEA in June, September, and October 2002; and in the Texas Commissioner of Education's Report on Correction of Factual Errors, which included the findings of the Texas State Textbook Review Panel. We have filed this list with TEA, for corrections in the final Texas edition.

"... Nixon ... became the first American president ever to visit the Soviet Union."

— p. 837, col. 1, par. 1, lines 6-8

"Who was the first president to live in the nation's new capital, Washington, D.C.? (*Thomas Jefferson*)"

— p. 175, right margin, "Bonus Question?," Teacher's Edition

"The Northwest Ordinance provided that the territory be divided into areas of 36 square miles."

— p. 104, "Geography Skills," no. 1

"... the [First Continental] Congress issued the Declaration of Rights and Grievances."

— p. 85, col. 1, par. 3, lines 3-4

"The Cherokee took their refusal to move to the Supreme Court – and won. Federal troops forced them to leave in 1838."

— p. 191, map, middle right black box

wrong president

Nixon was not the first American president to visit the USSR. FDR went to Yalta in 1945. The text itself admits this on p. 655, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-3.

wrong president

John Adams, not Jefferson, was the first president to reside in Washington, D.C., at the White House.

wrong ordinance

The Land Ordinance of 1785, not the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, divided the Old Northwest into 36-square mile townships. The text itself admits this on p. 104, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2.

wrong congress

The First Continental Congress (1774) issued the *Declaration and Resolves*, not the *Declaration of Rights and Grievances*. The text itself admits this on p. 918, left margin, par. 2, lines 2-5, Teacher's Edition. The 1765 Stamp Act Congress issued the *Declaration of Rights and Grievances*, as the text itself admits on p. 77, col. 2, bottom 3 lines – p. 78, col. 1, line 1.

wrong issue

This Supreme Court case – *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) – did not involve the federal 1830 Indian Removal Act. It dealt with Georgia's sovereignty over Cherokee land in Georgia. The text itself admits this on p. 965, col. 2, par. 2. No Supreme Court decision ruled on the constitutionality of the Indian Removal Act.

"*Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) – Congressional districts should be equal in population"

— p. 722, chart, "Major Decisions of the Warren Court, 1954-1967"

"*Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) – Congressional districts should be equal in population"

— p. TAKS 14, chart, "Major Decisions of the Warren Court, 1954-1967"

"Why was Thomas Jefferson a logical choice for Secretary of State? (*He had represented the colonies in France during the War for Independence.*)"

— p. 153, right margin, "Picturing History," lines 6-10, Teacher's Edition

Q: "... list the compromises ... reached at the Constitutional Convention."

— p. 115, "SECTION 5 ASSESSMENT," no. 6, lines 2-4

A: "... compromise on abolition of slavery"

— p. 115, bottom margin, "SECTION 5 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 6, lines 3-4, Teacher's Edition

"One of the purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment was to

"F) abolish slavery.

"G) guarantee freedom of religion.

"H) protect the right of African American men to vote.

"J) define citizenship."

— p. TEKS 21, no. 40

"H"

— p. TEKS 21, right margin, no. 40, Teacher's Edition

"... English fireships outmaneuvered the Spanish fleet, setting some of their galleons on fire."

— p. 44, "Picturing History," lines 3-4

"In 1688 the English Parliament removed King James II from the throne."

— p. 740, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2

wrong subject

Reynolds v. Sims involved state legislative districts, not congressional districts. The text itself admits this on p. 964, col. 2, par. 3. The decision on congressional districts was *Wesberry v. Sanders* (1964).

wrong person

Franklin, not Jefferson, represented the U.S. in France during the Revolutionary War. Jefferson did not become U.S. minister to France until 1784 – after the war ended.

wrong compromise

The Constitutional Convention did not compromise over abolishing slavery. It compromised over when Congress could ban the slave trade. The text itself admits this on p. 111, col. 2, par. 1, lines 2-3.

wrong amendment

The Fifteenth Amendment, not the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteed black male suffrage. The text itself admits this on p. 271, col. 2, par. 1, lines 7-12.

wrong narrative

English fireships did not set on fire any ships of the Spanish Armada. They did force the Spanish to break their tight formation, making individual ships more attackable.

wrong narrative

Parliament did not remove James II. It declared the throne vacant, after James abdicated by fleeing the country.

"After a brief battle [near New Orleans], the British surrendered."

— p. 167, col. 1, par. 1, line 11

"Soon after Hitler became Germany's chancellor in 1933, Einstein ... left Germany for Belgium."

— p. 596, "Profiles IN HISTORY," col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-4

"When and why did Einstein leave Germany? (in 1933 when Hitler became chancellor...)"

— p. 596, left margin, "Profiles IN HISTORY," lines 5-7, Teacher's Edition

"Between 1933, when Hitler took power, and the start of World War II in 1939, some 350,000 Jews escaped Nazi-controlled Germany. These emigrants included prominent scientists such as Albert Einstein"

— p. 597, col. 2, par. 2, lines 6-9

"In 1948 HUAC heard startling revelations from Whittaker Chambers, a *Time* magazine editor. Chambers admitted that he had been a Communist courier between 1934 and 1937, and he claimed that several government officials had been Communists or spies at that time.

"The most prominent among these was Alger Hiss Chambers claimed that in 1937 and 1938, Hiss had given him secret documents from the State Department."

— p. 669, col. 2, par. 1 – par. 2, line 6

Map showing that Hernando Cortes left Santiago, Cuba for Mexico in 1518

— p. 43

wrong narrative

The British did not surrender after the Battle of New Orleans. They withdrew.

wrong narrative

Einstein left Germany for good in 1932, not 1933 – before Hitler became chancellor, not after.

wrong narrative

In his 1948 HUAC testimony, Chambers never accused Hiss of spying, nor did he say that Hiss gave him secret State Department documents. He said only that Hiss had been a member of a communist cell whose purpose was to infiltrate the federal government and influence public policy in the 1930s. Chambers' accusations of espionage came later – to the FBI and a grand jury. Nor did Chambers admit, in his 1948 HUAC testimony, to being a communist courier in the mid-1930s. See Ralph de Toledano, *Seeds of Treason* (New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1950), pp. 148, 212-227.

wrong itinerary

Cortes left Cuba for Mexico in 1519, not 1518; and he sailed from Cape San Antonio in far western Cuba, not from Santiago in eastern Cuba. See William H. Prescott, *Mexico, and the Life of the Conqueror Fernando Cortes, I* (New York: Peter Fenelon Collier & Son, 1900), pp. 188-190.

Q: "What did President Johnson do that convinced Congress that he was not carrying out the laws Congress had passed for Reconstruction?"

— p. 280, no. 28

A: "He pardoned Confederate citizens; even former Confederate officers could apply to him for an individual pardon."

— p. 280, bottom margin, no. 28, *Teacher's Edition*

"... in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* ... the Supreme Court ruled ... that the elastic clause gave Congress the right to make any laws necessary to carry out its other powers."

— p. 135, top box, "What It Means – Elastic Clause," par. 2, lines 5-9

"He [John Marshall] concluded that the Constitution's 'necessary and proper' clause allowed the federal government to choose any method it deemed best for exercising its powers."

— p. 172, col. 1, lines 12-15

"The play *The Crucible*, written by Arthur Miller in 1953, is about the Salem witch trials of 1662."

— p. 687, right margin, "Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes 22-1," "Did You Know?," lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

"**1893** Lester Frank Ward's *Dynamic Sociology* published"

— p. 353, time line

Q: "What new innovations occurred in the nation's space program in the 1980s?"

— p. 879, "SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT," no. 4

A: "... space stations ..."

— p. 879, bottom margin, "SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 4, *Teacher's Edition*

"British ... are defeated at Cowpens and Kings Mountain, 1780."

— p. 96, map, black box 6

wrong accusation

Andrew Johnson pardoned ex-Confederates before, not after, Congress' passage of the Reconstruction Acts. His alleged violation of the Tenure of Office Act – not his granting of pardons – led to charges of disobeying Congress. The text itself admits this on p. 271, col. 1, par. 2, lines 6-8.

wrong definition

These are inaccurate renderings of John Marshall's loose constructionist position. Loose constructionism does not hold that Congress can make "any laws" or use "any method" to carry out its enumerated powers. It holds that the federal government, in executing those powers, can do anything *not expressly prohibited* by the Constitution. The text itself admits this on p. 172, col. 1, par. 1, lines 3-7.

wrong decade

The Salem witch trials occurred in 1692, not 1662.

wrong decade

Ward's *Dynamic Sociology* was published in 1883, not 1893. The text itself admits this on p. 354, col. 2, par. 3, lines 1-3.

wrong decade

Space stations were not a "new innovation" of the U.S. space program in the 1980s. *Skylab* went into orbit in 1973. The text itself admits this on p. 879, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-3.

wrong year

The Battle of Cowpens occurred in 1781, not 1780. The text itself admits this on p. 98, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-2.

"In 1807 John Colter was with the Louis [sic] and Clark expedition ... when it was returning to St. Louis, Missouri."

— p. 433, right margin, "Geography and History Activity 4," col. 1, lines 5-8, *Teacher's Edition*

"Missouri's territorial government requested admission into the Union as a slave state in 1819."

— p. 188, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-4

"1860 \$5 greenback"

— p. 246, "Linking Past & Present," picture caption

"... prospectors found gold in Alaska and Canada's Yukon territory in 1896."

— p. 379, col. 2, par. 1, lines 6-8 (as revised in *Glencoe's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA*)

"The Eighteenth Amendment, proposed in 1919"

— p. 128, left margin, "FYI," lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

"1921 Washington Conference issues naval disarmament guidelines"

— p. 508, time line

"1921 Washington Conference produces guidelines for naval disarmament"

— p. 521, time line

"In 1959 four African Americans staged a sit-in at a Woolworth's whites-only lunch counter."

— p. 754, left margin, "Daily Lecture and Discussion Notes 24-2," no. 1-A, lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

"... not until 1967 was another African American elected to serve in the U.S. Senate."

— p. 273, right margin, "Profiles IN HISTORY," lines 6-8, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong year

The Lewis and Clark expedition returned to St. Louis in 1806, not 1807.

wrong year

Missouri applied for admission to the Union in 1818, not 1819. See Charles S. Sydnor, *The Development of Southern Sectionalism, 1819-1848* (Louisiana State University Press, 1948), p. 120.

wrong year

This cannot be an 1860 greenback. Greenbacks did not appear until 1862. The text itself admits this on p. 245, col. 2, par. 3, lines 2-5.

wrong year

The gold strike at Nome, Alaska occurred in 1899, not 1896.

wrong year

Congress proposed the 18th Amendment in 1917, not 1919. It was ratified in 1919.

wrong year

These guidelines were issued in February, 1922, not in 1921.

wrong year

This sit-in occurred in 1960, not 1959. The text itself admits this on p. 753, "An American Story," par. 2, lines 1-2.

wrong year

Edward Brooke, to whom this statement refers, was elected U.S. Senator from Massachusetts in 1966, not 1967.

"Ironclads Clash at Sea, March 8, 1862"

— p. 250, feature title

"After the rulers of Portugal, England, and France turned him down, Columbus spent six years trying to persuade King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain that his scheme would bring them wealth, empire, and converts to Catholicism."

— p. 25, col. 1, par. 4, lines 2-7

"The 1848 discovery of gold in California began to lure Chinese immigrants to the United States. The following year, the Taiping Rebellion erupted in their homeland."

— p. 339, col. 1, par. 5, lines 1-4

"As the presidential election of 1880 approached, Hayes announced that he did not intend to run again."

— p. 365, col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-2

"... Wounded Knee: Sitting Bull killed ..."

— p. 297, right margin, "Answers to Graphic," line 8, Teacher's Edition

"ELECTED, MARCH 4, 1917. Jeannette Rankin"

— p. 463, center, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2

wrong day

The battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimack/Virginia* occurred on March 9, 1862, not March 8. The text itself admits this in par. 2, lines 1-5 of this feature.

wrong chronology

The kings of England and France rebuffed Columbus during – not before – the period (1486-92) in which he negotiated with Spain.

wrong chronology

The Taiping Rebellion in China began in 1851, which was three years – not "the following year" – after the 1848 discovery of gold in California.

wrong chronology

Hayes announced he would not run for re-election in his letter accepting the 1876 nomination – before the 1876 election – not as the 1880 presidential election approached. See Dumas Malone, ed., *Dictionary of American Biography*, VIII (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932), p. 451.

wrong chronology

Sitting Bull did not die at Wounded Knee, but at the Standing Rock Indian Reservation near the North Dakota border, two weeks before the Wounded Knee incident in southern South Dakota. The text itself admits this general sequence on p. 302, col. 1, line 6 – par. 1.

wrong chronology

Jeannette Rankin was elected to Congress in November 1916, not on March 4, 1917. The text itself admits (p. 452, "Profiles IN HISTORY," col. 1, par. 2, lines 4-6) that she was elected in 1916. Rankin took office on March 4, 1917.

Q: "Where did antidemocratic governments arise in Europe and Asia after World War I?"

— p. 608, no. 11

A: "Germany, Italy, USSR, Japan"

— p. 608, left margin, no. 11, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "... list the achievements and defeats of Roosevelt's second term."

— p. 577, "SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT," no. 6, lines 2-3

A: "... Defeats: AAA ..."

— p. 577, bottom margin, "SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 6, line 3, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "... list the achievements and defeats of Roosevelt's second term."

— p. 577, "SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT," no. 6, lines 2-3

A: "Achievements: Social Security ..."

— p. 577, bottom margin, "SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 6, line 1, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "... list the achievements and defeats of Roosevelt's second term."

— p. 577, "SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT," no. 6, lines 2-3

A: "Achievements: ... Wagner Act ..."

— p. 577, bottom margin, "SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 6, lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "... list countries that Hitler and the Nazis seized during the early years of World War II."

— p. 608, no. 18, lines 2-3

A: "Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway"

— p. 608, bottom margin, no. 18, *Teacher's Edition*

"Before she became well-known as a member of Congress (1942-1946), ambassador, and playwright, Clair Boothe Luce (1903-1987) worked for *Life* magazine during World War II."

— p. 636, bottom margin, "EXTENDING THE CONTENT," lines 2-4, *Teacher's Edition* (as revised in Glencoe's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)

wrong chronology

An antidemocratic (Communist) government arose in Russia/the USSR during WWI, not after it. The text itself admits this on p. 467, col. 1, par. 1 – col. 2, line 5.

wrong chronology

The First Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional during FDR's first term, not during his second term.

wrong chronology

The Social Security Act was passed during FDR's first term, not during his second term.

wrong chronology

The Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act) was passed during FDR's first term, not during his second term.

wrong chronology

Hitler seized Austria and Czechoslovakia before WWII, not "during the early years of WWII." The text itself admits this on p. 590, col. 1, par. 2 – col. 2, par. 4.

wrong chronology

Clair Boothe Luce became known as a playwright in the late 1930s, before – not after – she worked as a WWII correspondent.

"... the [Cuban] missile crisis had ominous consequences. The humiliating retreat the United States forced upon the Soviet leadership contributed to Nikita Khrushchev's fall from power a year later."

— p. 728, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-5 (as revised in Glencoe's September 13, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)

"Continued unrest forced President Erich Honecker, a hard-line Communist who had ruled East Germany since its inception, to resign."

— p. 883, right margin, "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MOMENT in HISTORY," lines 10-13, Teacher's Edition

Q: "... list the domestic and foreign issues that the Reagan and Bush administrations faced in the 1980s."

— p. 889, no. 25, lines 2-3

A: "Bush Administration – recession"

— p. 889, bottom margin, no. 25, Teacher's Edition

Q: "... list the domestic and foreign issues that the Reagan and Bush administrations faced in the 1980s."

— p. 889, no. 25, lines 2-3

A: "Bush Administration – collapse of Soviet Union"

— p. 889, bottom margin, no. 25, Teacher's Edition

"... each invention ... should be sequenced in this order: ... 6) polio vaccine becomes widely available, 7) transistor, 8) ENIAC"

— p. TAKS 3, right margin, "Skills Practice Answers," lines 1-3 and 7-9, Teacher's Edition

Q: "How did the British react to the Boston Tea Party?"

— p. 85, col. 1, "Reading Check"

A: "They enacted the Coercive Acts and Quebec Act."

— p. 85, right margin, "Reading Check," Teacher's Edition

wrong chronology

Khrushchev fell from power in October 1964, which was two years – not "a year" – after the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

wrong chronology

Honecker had not ruled East Germany since its inception in 1949. Walter Ulbricht ran East Germany until 1971, when Honecker took over.

wrong chronology

The Bush administration faced a recession beginning in 1990, not in the 1980s. The text itself admits this on p. 885, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2.

wrong chronology

The Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, not in the 1980s. The text itself admits this on p. 883, col. 1.

wrong sequence

The correct chronological order of these three inventions is: "6) ENIAC, 7) transistor, 8) polio vaccine becomes widely available." The text itself admits this on p. 695, col. 1, par. 5 – col. 2, line 3; and on p. 696, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-7.

wrong description

The British did not pass the Quebec Act in response to the Boston Tea Party. The text itself admits this on p. 84, col. 1, par. 4, lines 1-4.

"... the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut ... allowed all adult men, not just church members, to vote and serve in government."

— p. 51, col. 2, lines 5-8

Q: "How did Connecticut's constitution differ from that of Massachusetts?"

— p. 52, col. 1, "Reading Check"

A: "All men, not just church members, were able to vote and serve in the government."

— p. 52, left margin, top, "Reading Check," *Teacher's Edition*

"*Dred Scott* decision cancelled the Missouri Compromise."

— p. 236, top right, "*Causes [of the Civil War]*," bullet 3

Q: "**Summarize** three major initiatives taken by Hoover to improve the economy and the results of each."

— p. 546, "SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT," no. 3

A: "... Emergency Relief and Construction funds came too late"

— p. 546, bottom margin, "SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 3, lines 4-5, *Teacher's Edition*.

Q: "What three major initiatives did President Hoover take to try to help the economy of the United States?"

— p. 548, no. 20

A: "... Emergency Relief and Construction Act"

— p. 548, bottom margin, no. 20, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "... list the economic, political, and social welfare reforms brought about during the Progressive era."

— p. 444, no. 25, lines 2-3

A: "Economic: ... Payne-Aldrich Tariff ..."

— p. 444, bottom margin, no. 25, lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong description

The 1639 Fundamental Orders of Connecticut did not introduce universal manhood suffrage — i.e., 19th-century Jacksonian democracy. Only adult males who were property owners and trinitarians could vote under the Fundamental Orders. See Charles M. Andrews, *The Colonial Period of American History*, II (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964), pp. 104-106, including footnotes. The text itself admits, on p. 62, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-7, that property ownership was a prerequisite for suffrage in 17th-century New England, which excluded adult male indentured servants, for example.

wrong description

The 1857 *Dred Scott* decision did not "cancel" the Missouri Compromise because the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act had already repealed it. The text itself admits this on p. 240, col. 1, "Kansas-Nebraska Act heightened tensions," bullet 1.

wrong description

The Emergency Relief and Construction Act was not a "major Hoover initiative." Hoover signed it reluctantly. The text itself admits this on p. 544, col. 2, par. 4, lines 2-4 (as revised in Glencoe's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA).

wrong description

The high Payne-Aldrich Tariff was not a Progressive economic reform. Progressives favored low tariffs and deplored Payne-Aldrich. The text itself admits this on p. 436, col. 1, par. 4 — col. 2, par. 1

"Oregon's division: compromise with Britain to establish border at 54°40'N"

— p. 202, left margin, "Guide to Reading," lines 7-9, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "... list provisions of the Geneva Accords."

— p. 775, "SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT," no. 6, lines 2-3

A: "... divided French Indochina into Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam"

— p. 775, bottom margin, "SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 6, lines 2-4, *Teacher's Edition*

"Women gained the right to vote in 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment was signed into law."

— p. 827, bottom right, "Test-Taking Tip," lines 3-5

Q: "... list the era's economic problems and President Cleveland's proposed solutions."

— p. 369, "SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT," no. 7, lines 2-4

A: "Solutions: ... Sherman Antitrust Act"

— p. 369, bottom margin, "SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 7, lines 2-3, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "... list the era's economic problems and President Cleveland's proposed solutions."

— p. 369, "SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT," no. 7, lines 2-4

A: "Solutions: ... McKinley Tariff ..."

— p. 369, bottom margin, "SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT ANSWERS," no. 7, lines 2-3, *Teacher's Edition*

"Marshall Plan provides aid to Western Europe and Japan."

— p. 660, graphic, "Causes and Effects of the Cold War," right box, "Effects," bullet 1

"... by inventing the automobile, Henry Ford freed people from the limitations of their geography."

— p. 825, right margin, "Geography and History Activity 7," col. 1, lines 6-8, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong boundary

Oregon's compromise northern boundary was set at 49°N, not 54°40'. The text itself admits this on p. 207, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-3.

wrong provision

The 1954 Geneva Accords did not divide French Indochina into Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. France had already formally done this in 1953.

wrong process

The 19th Amendment was not "signed into law." The president never signed it. It became law when $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states ratified it. The text itself admits this on p. 423, col. 1, par. 2, lines 5-8.

wrong advocate

The Sherman Antitrust Act was not proposed by Cleveland, but by Republicans under Benjamin Harrison. The text itself admits this on p. 369, col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-6.

wrong advocate

The McKinley Tariff was not proposed by Cleveland, but by Republicans under Benjamin Harrison. The text itself admits this on p. 368, col. 2, par. 1; and on p. 369, col. 1, par. 1.

wrong region

The Marshall Plan did not include Japan.

wrong person

Henry Ford did not invent the automobile. The Frenchman Nicholas Cugnot, in 1769, is usually said to have done that, but numerous others also contributed to its development during the 1800s, before Ford built a car in 1896.

"... in June 1919, the Senate finally passed the Nineteenth Amendment by exactly the two-thirds vote needed."

— p. 423, col. 1, par. 2, lines 3-5

"In 1816 Senator Calhoun sponsored a bill"

— p. 171, col. 2, par. 2, line 5

Q: "Within five years after the war ended, several states passed emancipation. How many did so ...?"

— p. 103, "Geography Skills," no. 2

A: "four states — Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island ..."

— p. 103, right margin, "Geography Skills Answers," no. 2, lines 1-3, Teacher's Edition

Table showing that in the election of 1824, John Quincy Adams received 99 electoral votes to Andrew Jackson's 84

— p. 189, right margin, "CURRICULUM CONNECTION," Teacher's Edition

"Write the approximate population of the colonies in 1790 on the board: Connecticut, 238,000; Delaware, 59,000; Georgia, 83,000; Maryland, 320,000; Massachusetts"

— p. 111, bottom margin, "INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS ACTIVITY," lines 1-2, Teacher's Edition (as revised in Glencoe's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)

"It took over 200 years for a woman to sit on the Supreme Court"

— p. 869, right margin, "Profiles IN HISTORY," lines 1-3, Teacher's Edition

wrong margin

In 1919 there were 96 senators. "Exactly the two-thirds vote needed" to approve the 19th Amendment would be 64 senators for, and 32 against. But the actual Senate vote was 66-30. See Eleanor Flexner, *Century of Struggle* (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 1976), p. 328.

wrong office

Calhoun in 1816 served in the U.S. House of Representatives, not the Senate. The text itself admits this on p. 171, col. 1, par. 4, lines 1-4.

wrong number

According to the map to which this question refers, two states — not four — passed emancipation within five years after the Revolutionary War ended in 1783. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania acted in 1780, before the War ended. Only Rhode Island and Connecticut legislated between 1783 and 1788.

wrong totals

In the election of 1824, Jackson won 99 electoral votes and Adams 84. The text itself admits (p. 188, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2) that "Jackson led ... in the Electoral College."

wrong term

In 1790 these entities were states, not colonies.

wrong timeframe

It took over 190 years, not "over 200 years," for a woman to become a U.S. Supreme Court justice. Organized in 1789, the Court was only 192 years old when Sandra O'Connor joined it. The text itself admits this on p. 153, col. 1, par. 2.

62

ERRORS OF FACT

overlooked in

THE AMERICANS: RECONSTRUCTION TO THE 21ST CENTURY
(McDougal, 2003)

These errors were overlooked both in McDougal's editorial changes filed with TEA in June, September, and October 2002; and in the Texas Commissioner of Education's Report on Correction of Factual Errors, which included the findings of the Texas State Textbook Review Panel. We have filed this list with TEA, for corrections in the final Texas edition.

"In May 1972 ... Nixon headed to Moscow — the first U.S. president ever to visit the Soviet Union."

— p. 800, bottom 2 lines — p. 801, line 1

"... George Washington's warning to avoid 'entangling alliances.' "

— p. 534, left margin, "Tracing Themes," lines 3-4, Teacher's Edition

"1492 Columbus first reaches North America."

— p. 3, time line

"... Pontiac ... is especially admired for his capture of Detroit."

— p. 39, top right margin, "More About ... Pontiac," lines 5-7, Teacher's Edition

"Seward had some trouble persuading the House of Representatives to approve the [Alaska Purchase] treaty."

— p. 344, par. 2, lines 3-4

"The Dred Scott case was only the second one in American history in which the Supreme Court reversed a federal legislative act."

— p. 162, bottom right margin, "Background"

wrong president

Nixon was not the first U.S. president to visit the Soviet Union. FDR went to Yalta in the USSR in 1945.

wrong president

Washington in his Farewell Address warned against "permanent alliances," not "entangling alliances." Jefferson in his First Inaugural Address opposed "entangling alliances." See Henry Steele Commager, ed., *Documents of American History*, Vol. 1 (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1973), pp. 174, 188.

wrong itinerary

Columbus never reached North America. He explored Caribbean islands and the northern coast of South America. The text itself admits this on p. 17, map.

wrong event

Pontiac never captured Detroit. He did besiege it for a while.

wrong body

The Senate, not the House, approves treaties.

wrong description

The 1857 Dred Scott decision did not reverse the Missouri Compromise, because the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act had already repealed it.

"The Missouri Compromise marks the beginning of government action to retard the growth of slavery."

— p. 127, bottom margin, "3. EVALUATING," lines 4-6, *Teacher's Edition*

"Voting rights established by the Articles of Confederation were similarly restricted."

— p. 104, par. 1, lines 4-5

"Opponents of a national bank, such as James Madison, argued that since the Constitution made no provision for such an institution, Congress had no right to authorize it. This argument began the debate between those, like Hamilton, who favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution and those, like Madison, who favored a strict interpretation — a vital debate that has continued throughout U.S. history."

— p. 75, bottom left par.

"... the Bill of Rights did not apply to Native Americans, women, or slaves."

— p. 70, top left margin, "The Bill of Rights," lines 3-4, *Teacher's Edition*

"The United States ... only established spheres of influence in China."

— p. 358, bottom margin, "4. COMPARING," lines 1-3, *Teacher's Edition*

"The **Judiciary Act of 1789** provided for a Supreme Court"

— p. 74, par. 5, lines 2-3

"**Judiciary Act of 1789** a law that established ... the Supreme Court"

— p. R59, col. 2

wrong description

The first government move to restrict the spread of slavery was not the 1820 Missouri Compromise, but the 1787 Northwest Ordinance, which prohibited slavery in the Old Northwest. The text itself admits this on p. 167, col. 1, par. 2, lines 5-6.

wrong description

The Articles of Confederation said nothing about voting rights. Each state wrote its own suffrage law.

wrong description

This passage wrongly claims that strict constructionists believe the Constitution gives the federal government no implied powers, only enumerated powers. In fact, both strict and loose constructionists believe in implied powers, but strict constructions interpret "necessary and proper" to mean *absolutely necessary*, while loose constructionists read it to say *convenient, and nowhere expressly prohibited*.

wrong description

The Bill of Rights always applied equally to female citizens as well as to male citizens. It never discriminated against women as a class. Free speech, no unreasonable searches and seizures, speedy trial by jury, no cruel and unusual punishments — there was never any distinction by gender among such protections.

wrong description

The U.S. never established spheres of influence in China. European nations and Japan did, which is why the U.S. sent the "Open Door" notes.

wrong provision

The 1789 Judiciary Act did not "provide for" or "establish" the Supreme Court. Article 3, Section 1 of the Constitution did that. The text itself admits this on p. 93, top right margin, "More About ... Federal Courts," lines 1-2. The Act did set the number of associate Supreme Court justices at 5.

"Nine out of thirteen states needed to agree to pass any law."

— p. 67, box, "Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation,"
bullet 3

"Also in that year [1887], Hawaii's King Kalakaua had been strong-armed by white business leaders. They forced him to amend Hawaii's constitution to grant voting rights only to wealthy land owners."

— p. 345, par. 1, lines 1-6

Q: "What powers are denied to Congress?"

— p. 106, "MAIN IDEAS," no. 4

A: "Congress may not: ... levy direct taxes"

— p. 106, left margin, "MAIN IDEAS," no. 4, lines 1-2,
Teacher's Edition

Q: "What factors set the stage for the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Trail of Tears? Think About: ...

- Jackson's response to *Worcester v. Georgia*"

— p. 127, bottom, "4. ANALYZING CAUSES," lines 1-3 and
bullet 3

A: "Jackson's rejection of *Worcester v. Georgia*"

— p. 127, bottom margin, "4. ANALYZING CAUSES," lines 3-4,
Teacher's Edition

"Kellogg-Briand Pact: naval disarmament"

— p. 421, bottom margin, "2. MAIN IDEA," lines 4-5,
Teacher's Edition

wrong provision

Among the powers enumerated to Congress under Section IX of the Articles of Confederation, some required a simple majority of states to enact a law, not nine states. These included managing Indian affairs and regulating a post office.

wrong provision

Hawaii's 1887 constitution did not "grant voting rights only to wealthy land owners." Under that constitution, all Hawaiian, American, and European males who had resided in Hawaii for at least a year, who were at least 20 years old, who swore to uphold the Hawaiian constitution and laws, who paid their taxes, and who could read and write Hawaiian, English, or a European language, could vote for representatives in the Hawaiian legislature. See Ralph Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. III (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1967), pp. 369-370.

wrong enumeration

Under the 16th Amendment, Congress can levy direct taxes. The text itself admits this on p. 100, left margin, "*Constitutional Insight* Amendment 16."

wrong connections

Jackson's rejection of the 1832 *Worcester v. Georgia* decision did not "set the stage for" the 1830 Indian Removal Act, which preceded it in time. Also, *Worcester* addressed only the power of Georgia over Cherokee lands within the state. The Supreme Court never ruled on federal power to remove the Cherokee under the Indian Removal Act.

wrong connection

The Kellogg-Briand Pact involved the renunciation of war, not naval disarmament, which the 1921-22 Washington Naval Conference addressed. The text itself admits this on p. 419, par. 4 — p. 420, line 2.

"Johnson's removal of the cabinet member violated the Tenure of Office Act, which stated that a president could not remove cabinet officers during the term of the president who had appointed them without the Senate's approval."
— p. 186, par. 3, lines 4-8

"... with the Senate's approval of the Treaty of Paris. The United States now had an empire that included Cuba"
— p. 351, par. 2, lines 3-6

"Relations worsened after Stalin learned that the United States had kept its development of the atomic bomb secret."
— p. 603, par. 2, lines 16-20

"The Indochinese Communist Party, founded in 1930, staged a number of revolts under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. Although the French condemned Ho Chi Minh to death for his rebellious activity, he fled Vietnam"
— p. 731, par. 2, lines 1-4

"The Fourteenth Amendment ... extended the right to vote to all 21-year-old males, including former slaves."
— p. 724, lower right, "1868 THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT," par. 2

wrong narrative

Johnson's removal of War Secretary Stanton did not violate the Tenure of Office Act because Lincoln, not Johnson, had appointed Stanton. This was one of Johnson's chief defenses in his Senate trial, which acquitted him.

wrong narrative

Cuba did not become part of the American empire as a result of the 1898 Treaty of Paris. That pact recognized Cuban independence, which the U.S. also had acknowledged in the 1898 Teller Amendment. The text itself admits this on p. 350, par. 5, lines 1-5; and on p. 353, par. 4. The 1901 Platt Amendment was controversial because Cuba was not part of the American empire.

wrong narrative

U.S. development of the atomic bomb was no secret to Stalin. The *Venona* cables show he knew of it by 1941, and that Soviet spies kept close watch on it thereafter. See Herbert Romerstein and Eric Breindel, *The Venona Secrets* (Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, 2000), pp. 192-193.

wrong narrative

Ho Chi Minh did not "flee Vietnam" in the 1930s, which is the timeframe of this passage. Ho lived in exile from Vietnam from 1911 to 1941. The French condemned him *in absentia*.

wrong amendment

The 15th Amendment, not the 14th, gave black males the right to vote. (The 14th Amendment gave states a choice: either let black males vote, or lose congressional representation proportionately.)

"At the [1921-22 Washington Naval] conference, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes ... suggested that the five major naval powers ... scrap many of their battleships, cruisers, and aircraft carriers."

— p. 419, par. 4, lines 4-7

"... Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887. This act reestablished the right of the federal government to supervise railroad activities"

— p. 239, par. 4, lines 4-6

"**Interstate Commerce Act** a law, enacted in 1887, that reestablished the federal government's right to supervise railroad activities"

— p. R59, col. 1

"Democratic rights were extended to African Americans after the Civil War, when the Fifteenth Amendment gave them the right to vote. Within a few years, though, Southern states instituted harsh new laws against blacks, called black codes. When courts upheld these laws, African Americans lost their rights."

— p. 194, bottom section, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-7

"After Southern Democrats regained political power and enacted black codes, Reconstruction ended, leaving African Americans again without civil rights."

— p. 196, bottom section, col. 2, par. 1, lines 8-11

Q: "What women ... during the Progressive Era helped dispel the stereotype that women were submissive and nonpolitical?"

— p. 316, bottom, "3. SYNTHESIZING"

A: "... Lucy Stone ..."

— p. 316, bottom margin, "3. SYNTHESIZING," line 3, *Teacher's Edition*

"... Zelda Sayre broke off her engagement with would-be writer F. Scott Fitzgerald in 1925"

— p. 440, par. 1, lines 1-2

Wrong category

Aircraft carriers were not among the ships proposed to be scrapped at the 1921-22 Washington Naval Conference. In 1921 the U.S., Japan, France, and Italy had no aircraft carriers, and Britain only primitive ones.

Wrong significance

The Interstate Commerce Act did not "reestablish" the federal government's right to supervise the railroads. It established that right. (The 1886 *Wabash* decision had overturned railroad regulation by the states, not by the federal government.)

Wrong chronology

The laws referred to here were Jim Crow laws, not the black codes. Unlike Jim Crow laws, the black codes preceded the 15th Amendment, and were not upheld by the courts.

Wrong chronology

Lucy Stone died in 1893. She was not part of the Progressive movement, which this text calls "an early-20th-century reform movement" (p. R62, col. 2, "**progressive movement**").

Wrong chronology

Zelda broke up with Fitzgerald in 1919, not 1925. They married in 1920, after publication of his *This Side of Paradise*. The text itself admits this on p. 451, "KEY PLAYER — F. Scott Fitzgerald," par. 1, lines 1-4.

"In September, after the Tripartite Pact was signed, the United States traded 50 old destroyers for leases on British military bases in the Caribbean and Newfoundland."

— p. 551, par. 3, lines 3-5

"1543 The Reformation begins in England with the Act of Supremacy."

— p. 3, time line

Q: "What changes occurred for Native Americans as a result of the New Deal?"

— p. 507, left margin, "MAIN IDEA — Summarizing"

A: "Native Americans received full citizenship by law"

— p. 507, left margin, "D. Answer," lines 1-4, *Teacher's Edition*

"the Rosa Parks incident in 1965"

— p. 727, "Standardized Test Practice," 2(F)

"U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE III, SECTION 2 (1789)"

"U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE IV, CLAUSE 2 (1789)"

— p. 118, "LEGAL SOURCES" (as revised in McDougal's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)

"U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE 4, SECTION 2 (1789)"

U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3 (1789)"

— p. 166, "LEGAL SOURCES"

"... California ... applied for statehood in December 1849."

— p. 157, par. 3, lines 1-2

"... Thomas J. Jackson, later known as 'Stonewall' Jackson for his stand on the battlefield of Bull Run in 1862."

— p. 164, left margin, "More About ... John Brown's Execution," lines 7-9, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong chronology

The destroyers-for-bases deal (September 3, 1940) occurred before, not after, the September 27, 1940 signing of the Tripartite Pact.

wrong decade

The Act of Supremacy was passed in 1534, not 1543.

wrong decade

Indians received full citizenship by law in 1924, not as a result of the New Deal. The text itself admits this on p. 507, par. 1, lines 1-2.

wrong decade

The Rosa Parks incident occurred in 1955, not 1965. The text itself admits this on p. 704, par. 6, lines 1-3.

wrong year

"(1789)" in each of these citations should be "(1788)," the year the Constitution went into effect, as the text itself admits on p. 70, par. 5, lines 6-8.

wrong year

California applied for statehood in March 1850, not in 1849.

wrong year

The first battle of Bull Run, where Jackson got the name "Stonewall," occurred in 1861, not 1862.

"1868 KOL organized"

— p. 249, bottom margin, "2. TAKING NOTES," lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

"... the invention of barbed wire in 1874"

— p. 227, "Standardized Test Practice," no. 3, line 1

"In 1891, U.S. minister John L. Stevens organized a revolution that dethroned Hawaii's queen."

— p. 345, left margin, "C. Answer," lines 1-6, *Teacher's Edition*

"F. Scott Fitzgerald 1900-1940"

— p. 451, "KEY PLAYER"

"In January 1918, at the magnificent Palace of Versailles outside Paris, President Wilson tried to persuade the Allies to construct a just and lasting peace"

— p. 398, par. 1, lines 1-2

"In 1938, the Committee for Industrial Organization was expelled from the AFL"

— p. 508, par. 2, lines 6-7

"**Congress of Industrial Organizations** a labor organization expelled from the American Federation of Labor in 1938."

— p. R55, col. 2

"Feb. 2, 1942 — German troops surrender at Stalingrad"

— p. 577, bottom margin, "2. TAKING NOTES," lines 3-4, *Teacher's Edition (as revised in McDougal's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)*

"Articles of Impeachment, 1973, by the House Judiciary Committee"

— p. 806, upper left margin, "Electronic Library of Primary Sources," *Teacher's Edition*

wrong year

The Knights of Labor were organized in 1869, not 1868. The text itself admits this on p. 245, par. 5, lines 2-4.

wrong year

Joseph Glidden invented barbed wire in 1873, not 1874. He patented it in 1874.

wrong year

Liliuokalani was overthrown in 1893, not 1891. The text itself admits this on p. 342, par. 1, lines 1-4.

wrong year

Fitzgerald was born in 1896, not 1900.

wrong year

Wilson attended the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919, not 1918.

wrong year

The AFL expelled the CIO in 1937, not 1938.

wrong year

German troops surrendered at Stalingrad on Feb. 2, 1943, not 1942. The text itself admits this on p. 571, par. 6, lines 5-6.

wrong year

The House Judiciary Committee drew up articles of impeachment in 1974, not 1973.

"Students may refer to the compensations granted by the government in 1984 ... to Japanese Americans."

— p. 597, bottom margin, "1. CONNECT TO HISTORY,"
Teacher's Edition

"On March 3, 1913, the day of Woodrow Wilson's inauguration"

— p. 332, par. 1, line 1

"On April, [sic] 1, 1951, Truman made the shocking announcement that he had fired MacArthur."

— p. 614, par. 5, lines 8-9

"One effect of the tax rate cut in Reagan's supply-side economics was less tax revenue, not more. Revenue from personal income taxes fell by nine percent even though the average income grew by four percent."

— p. 835, right margin, "The 'Trickle-Down' Theory," lines 1-5,
Teacher's Edition

"In 1986 tax revenues were lower than they were when Reagan instituted his tax rate reduction in 1981."

— p. 835, right margin, "The 'Trickle-Down' Theory," lines 5-8,
Teacher's Edition

wrong year

The U.S. authorized compensation to interned Japanese Americans in 1988, not 1984. The text itself admits this on p. 595, par. 4, lines 1-4; and on p. 597, col. 2, lines 11-13 (*as revised in McDougal's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA*).

wrong day

Wilson's first inauguration was March 4, 1913, not March 3.

wrong day

Truman fired MacArthur on April 11, 1951, not April 1.

wrong effect

During Reagan's years in office, federal revenue from personal income taxes rose from \$285,550,802,000 in 1981 to \$445,690,000,000 in 1989 — about a 56% increase. Only in fiscal year 1983 did it decline to \$288,938,000,000 from \$298,111,000,000 in fiscal year 1982 — a decrease of about 3.1%, not 9%. See *The 1986 World Almanac* (New York: Newspaper Enterprise Association, 1986), p. 99; *The 1989 World Almanac* (New York: Pharos Books, 1989), p. 129; and *The 1991 World Almanac* (New York: Pharos Books, 1991), p. 102.

wrong trend

Total federal tax revenues in 1986 were higher — not lower — than in 1981. In 1981 they were \$602,612,295,000. In 1986 they were \$769,091,000,000. This is almost a 28% increase. See *The 1988 World Almanac* (New York: Pharos Books, 1988), p. 94.

Q: "The American Federation of Labor (AFL) differed from the Knights of Labor in that the AFL focused on —

F collective bargaining and aggressive use of strikes.

G organizing both skilled and unskilled workers.

H arbitration and use of strikes as a last resort.

J winning a shorter workweek."

— p. 251, "Standardized Test Practice," no. 2

A: "The correct answer is letter H. Letter F is not correct because the Knights of Labor did not support the aggressive use of strike [sic]. Letter G is not correct because the AFL only organized skilled workers. Letter J is not correct because both groups wanted a shorter workweek."

— p. 251, right margin, "Standardized Test Practice," no. 2, Teacher's Edition

Q: "The Supreme Court killed several New Deal programs by declaring them unconstitutional. Which of the following resulted from those decisions?

A FDR packed the Court with New Deal supporters.

B Congress created replacement programs.

C The New Deal lost popular support.

D The power of the federal government was expanded."

— p. 523, "Standardized Test Practice," no. 1

A: "The correct answer is letter A. FDR introduced the court-packing bill to counter opposition from the court. Letter B is not correct because Congress did create replacement programs. Letter C is not correct because the New Deal remained popular. Letter D is not correct because the power of the federal government was not expanded in response to the court."

— p. 523, right margin, "Standardized Test Practice," no. 1, Teacher's Edition

wrong union

The correct answer to this question is **F**, not **H**. The AFL used strikes more aggressively than the Knights of Labor. The text itself admits this on p. 246, lines 3-4.

wrong result

The correct answer to this question is **B**, not **A**. FDR's Court-packing proposal failed, but Congress did create replacement programs for those declared unconstitutional. The text itself admits this on p. 493, par. 3; p. 496, par. 6; and p. 499, par. 5.

"Nevertheless, even though there were more black citizens than white citizens in the South, African-American officeholders remained in the minority."

— p. 188, par. 3, lines 1-3

Q: "At what point do you think Hitler concluded that he could take any territory without being stopped?"

— p. 541, bottom, "5. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS," lines 3-5

A: "After taking Austria — France and Britain ignored pledge to protect Austria"

— p. 541, bottom margin, "5. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS," lines 1-2, Teacher's Edition

Maps showing the USSR controlling the southern half of Sakhalin Island from 1922 to 1941

— p. 530, map, "The Rise of Nationalism, 1922-1941"

— p. 532, map, "Japan Invades Manchuria, 1931"

"... identify the states in blue with the fewest number of immigrants. (Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Alaska.)"

— p. 885, right margin, "Interpreting the Map," lines 2-5, Teacher's Edition

Map showing that the boundary between North and South Korea in June 1950, was the same as it was at the end of the Korean War in 1953

— p. 613, top right inset map, "June 1950"

"The actual fighting in the [Spanish-American] war had lasted only 16 weeks."

— p. 350, par. 4, lines 6-8

"In 1961, Berlin was a city in great turmoil. In the 11 years since the Berlin Airlift, almost 3 million East Germans ... had fled into West Berlin"

— p. 677, par. 2, lines 1-4

wrong generalization

Black *citizens* never outnumbered white citizens in the South overall. In some areas during Radical Reconstruction (which is the context of this passage), black *voters* outnumbered white voters.

wrong country

Britain and France never pledged to protect Austria. They did promise to defend Czechoslovakia.

wrong country

Japan controlled southern Sakhalin from 1905 to 1945. The text itself (p. 556, map) shows this from 1931 to 1941.

wrong states

According to the map referred to here, the states with the fewest immigrants were Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, South Carolina, Indiana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and California.

wrong boundary

The boundary between North and South Korea in June 1950 was the 38th parallel, which differed from the boundary at the end of the Korean War.

wrong timeframe

U.S. military action in the Spanish-American War lasted from May 1 to August 13, 1898 — a little less than 15 full weeks, not 16 weeks.

wrong interval

In 1961 it had been 12 years since the Berlin Airlift ended, not 11 years.

"Four days after the *Brown* decision in May 1954, Robinson wrote a letter to the mayor of Montgomery, Alabama Little did he know that in less than a year another African-American woman from Alabama would be at the center of this controversy"

— p. 704, par. 5, lines 1-7

"1935 Banking Act of 1935

Created seven-member board to regulate the nation's money supply and the interest rates on loans."

— p. 500, chart, "New Deal Programs"

"... American banks demanded full payment of the loans, and German creditors could not meet the demands. "

— p. 469, right margin, "More About ... International Trade and the Great Depression," lines 4-7, *Teacher's Edition*

"SNCC leaders worried that calls for Black Power would provoke black violence and alienate whites."

— p. 720, right margin, "D. Answer," *Teacher's Edition*

"stationing British troops at Concord"

— p. 53, bottom margin, "2. TAKING NOTES," lines 6-7, *Teacher's Edition*

"France and Britain temporarily gain 4 areas of the Ottoman Empire"

— p. 403, bottom margin, "2. TAKING NOTES," lines 1-3, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong interval

The time span between May 21, 1954, and the December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks incident, was 18+ months, not "less than a year."

wrong panel

The 12-member Federal Open Market Committee, not the 7-member Federal Reserve Board of Governors, does most of the regulating of the money supply and credit.

wrong group

German *debtors* — not German creditors — could not meet demands for repayment.

wrong group

SCLC leaders, not SNCC leaders, opposed calls for Black Power.

wrong location

British troops were stationed in Boston, not in Concord.

wrong number

The Versailles Treaty gave Britain and France 5 — not 4 — League Mandates from the old Ottoman Empire: Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, and Trans-Jordan. The text itself admits this on p. 400, par. 2, lines 3-4; and on p. 400, map, "Europe and the Middle East, 1919."