

56

ERRORS OF FACT

overlooked in

AMERICA: PATHWAYS TO THE PRESENT — Modern American History
(Prentice, 2003)

These errors were overlooked both in Prentice'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.

"1848 The Mexican War ends; U.S. gains Texas, New Mexico, and California."

— p. 105, *time line*

"Mexican War — U.S. gains Texas, New Mexico, and California"

— p. 135, *upper right, "TAKING NOTES," chart*

"Americans held a nationwide birthday party to mark July 4, 1976, the bicentennial, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

— p. 850, *par. 4, lines 1-3*

"**Fifteenth Amendment** Constitutional amendment ... that guaranteed voting rights to all citizens"

— p. 980, *col. 1*

"In 1913, the Seventeenth Amendment, allowing the direct election of senators, was ratified by the states."

— p. 392, *par. 3, lines 4-6*

"The Seventeenth Amendment (allowing direct election of senators) also was ratified in 1913."

— p. 395, *par. 4, lines 7-8*

"The original [Pacific Railway] act granted 10 square miles of public land on each side of the track for every mile of track laid."

— p. 259, *par. 3, lines 2-4*

wrong result

The U.S. did not gain Texas as result of the Mexican War. Texas was annexed in 1845, before that War began. The text itself admits this on p. 136, par. 2, lines 3-6; and on p. 149, map.

wrong significance

The Declaration of Independence was approved — not signed — on July 4, 1776. Signing occurred on August 2, 1776.

wrong provision

The 15th Amendment did not guarantee suffrage to all citizens. It omitted women, making the 19th Amendment necessary.

wrong provision

The 17th Amendment does not *allow* the direct election of Senators. It *requires* this.

wrong provision

The 1862 Pacific Railway Act granted 10 alternating sections of land per mile on each side of the track, not 10 square miles of land per mile on each side of the track.

"The Tenure of Office Act ... took away the President's constitutional powers as commander in chief of the armed forces."

— p. 209, lines 1-4

"Jefferson favored a strict construction, or interpretation, of the Constitution. That is, he believed that the government should not do anything — such as start a national bank — that the Constitution did not specifically say it could do."

— p. 90, par. 4, lines 2-5

"strict construction Belief that the government should not do anything that the Constitution does not specifically say it can do"

— p. 988, col. 1.

"Strict construction is an interpretation of the Constitution that supports the belief that the government should not do anything that the Constitution does not specifically say it could do."

— p. 98, left margin, no. 1, lines 1-5, Teacher's Edition

"The Korean War caused enormous frustration in the United States. Americans wondered why roughly 34,000 of their soldiers had been killed and 103,000 wounded for such limited results."

— p. 656, par. 2, lines 1-3

"... [Sir Francis] Drake had made his way into San Francisco Bay and along the Pacific coast of present-day Canada."

— p. 17, par. 4, lines 7-8

"Johnson finally enlisted his former colleague, Republican minority leader Everett Dirksen, to support the rarely used procedure called cloture — a three-fifths vote to limit debate and call for a vote."

— p. 719, par. 1, lines 6-9

wrong law

The Command of the Army Act, not the Tenure of Office Act, deprived Andrew Johnson of his powers as commander in chief.

wrong definition

These definitions wrongly claim that strict constructionists did not believe in any implied federal powers. They did believe in implied powers, but they interpreted "necessary and proper" to mean *absolutely necessary*, while loose constructionists interpreted it to mean *convenient, and not expressly prohibited*.

wrong total

About 54,000 American soldiers — not about 34,000 — were killed in the Korean War: 34,000 battlefield deaths, 20,000 deaths due to injury or disease.

wrong latitude

Drake never sailed up Canada's Pacific coast. The farthest north he is ever claimed to have sailed is 48° N. This is still south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which is south of Vancouver.

wrong margin

In 1964, the context of this passage, the necessary Senate vote for cloture was two-thirds, not three-fifths. It became three-fifths in 1975.

"... Jackson ignored the [Supreme] Court in its ruling that opposed Cherokee relocation."

— p. 147, right margin, no. 30, lines 4-6, Teacher's Edition

"... Jackson refused to enforce the Supreme Court's decision stating that the removal of the Cherokee people was illegal."

— p. 371, right margin, no. 4, lines 4-7, Teacher's Edition

"Because the New Deal legalized unions, relations between workers and employers were permanently changed"

— p. 560, left margin, no. 18, lines 1-4, Teacher's Edition

"In 1872, the last ex-Confederates had been pardoned."

— p. 220, par. 2, line 2

"... Hiss was convicted of perjury for lying in the slander case."

— p. 651, par. 3, line 2

"A \$100 bank note could be worth anything from \$50 to \$200 in specie, depending on the time and place its owner tried to cash it."

— p. 117, bottom 3 lines

wrong ruling

In this decision, *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), the Supreme Court did not rule on federal relocation of the Cherokee. It ruled against the authority of Georgia over Cherokee land within the state. The Supreme Court never ruled on federal removal of the Cherokee.

wrong significance

Labor unions were legalized by the 1842 *Commonwealth v. Hunt* decision, not by the New Deal. The 1935 Wagner Act did prescribe unionization procedures and regulate certain labor and management behaviors.

wrong narrative

The last ex-Confederates were pardoned in 1898, not 1872. The 1872 Amnesty Act did not pardon ex-Confederates who had been "Senators and Representatives of the 36th and 37th Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments and foreign ministers of the United States." This included about 500 ex-Confederates. See James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Vol. VI (Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1967), pp. 439-441.

wrong narrative

Alger Hiss was not convicted of perjury in his slander suit against Whittaker Chambers because that case — involving Chambers' charge that Hiss was a communist — never went to trial. Hiss was convicted of lying to a federal grand jury investigating him for espionage. He perjured himself by denying he had passed copies of secret documents to Chambers. See Ralph de Toledano, *Seeds of Treason* (Boston: Western Islands, 1965), pp. 166-180.

wrong narrative

A \$100 bank note could never be worth more than \$100 in specie.

"Elephants, the symbol of the Republican Party since the 1840s"

— p. 381, right margin, "BACKGROUND: About the Pictures," no. 1, lines 1-2, Teacher's Edition

Q: "Investigate the key events of the Ford presidency, from his inauguration to his defeat in the 1976 election. Create a time line of Ford's term in office using pictures and quotations."

— p. 850, "Take It to the NET," lines 2-7

A: "Time lines should chronicle the Ford presidency and may include ... the War Powers Act"

— p. 850, left margin, "Take It to the NET," Teacher's Edition

"Early in Grant's second term, a scandal emerged involving the Credit Mobilier Company."

— p. 216, par. 3, lines 1-2

"The Postwar Years at Home — Congress passes the GI Bill."

— p. 688, bottom margin, chart, Teacher's Edition

Q: "What new religious denominations arose during the Second Great Awakening?"

— p. 115, "Section 1 Assessment," no. 4

A: "Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Mormons"

— p. 115, right margin, "Section 1 Assessment," no. 4, Teacher's Edition (as revised in Prentice's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)

"... Seward sent 50,000 American troops ... to Mexico to force the French to withdraw their troops from the country."

— p. 219, "Focus on WORLD EVENTS," lines 19-23

wrong chronology

The Republican Party did not exist in the 1840s. Elephants have symbolized it since the 1870s.

wrong chronology

The 1973 War Powers Act was passed during Nixon's presidency, not Ford's. The text itself admits this on p. 849, par. 6, lines 2-4.

wrong chronology

The Credit Mobilier scandal emerged late in Grant's first term, not early in his second. The text itself admits this on p. 291, par. 7, lines 3-4. The New York press broke the story on September 4, 1872. The House censured Oakes Ames and James Brooks on February 27, 1873. Grant's second term began on March 4, 1873.

wrong chronology

Congress passed the GI Bill in 1944 — during WWII, not in the postwar years. The text itself admits this on p. 672, par. 4, lines 6-7.

wrong chronology

Baptists arose in America in the First Great Awakening, not during the Second. The text itself admits this on p. 33, par. 3, lines 1-4.

wrong place

Seward did not send U.S. troops to Mexico. He sent them to the U.S. Rio Grande border with Mexico. The text itself admits this on p. 354, par. 2, lines 2-4.

"Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) ... was the first Republican President from the East."

— p. 394, left margin, "About the Presidents," lines 1 and 6-7, Teacher's Edition

Q: "How did the relative size of European land claims in North America change between 1754 and 1763?"

— p. 42, "MAP SKILLS," lines 4-7

A: "... Spanish territory decreased overall."

— p. 42, bottom left margin, "Map Skills," line 4, Teacher's Edition

"The following year [1818], the two countries agreed to extend the northern border of the United States westward along 49° N latitude from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains."

— p. 121, par. 4, lines 4-6

"Finally, after a key naval victory for Japan, Russia requested peace talks."

— p. 368, bottom 2 lines

"The 1984 presidential election was historic: it included ... the greatest electoral-vote margin for the victor."

— p. 879, right margin, "ACTIVITY: Connecting with Citizenship," lines 1-4, Teacher's Edition

"Lincoln demanded \$19 billion compensation from Great Britain for damages done by the privateers built in British ports, and for other British actions on the South's behalf."

— p. 169, par. 1, lines 2-4

wrong president

The first Republican President from the East was Chester A. Arthur, not Theodore Roosevelt. Both were New Yorkers. The text itself admits this on p. 966.

wrong outcome

As a result of the French and Indian War, Spanish territory in North America **increased** overall. Spain lost Florida, but gained all Louisiana west of the Mississippi. The text itself admits this on p. 42, map.

wrong lake

This Convention of 1818 set the U.S.-Canadian border from Lake of the Woods to the Rockies, not from Lake Superior to the Rockies. The 1842 Webster-Ashburton Treaty established the boundary between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods.

wrong country

Japan — not Russia — requested peace talks after the Battle of Tsushima Strait in the Russo-Japanese War. See Alexander De Conde, *A History of American Foreign Policy* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971), p. 368.

wrong president

FDR's 523-8 electoral vote margin in 1936 — not Reagan's 525-13 electoral vote margin in 1984 — was the greatest ever (in a contested race).

wrong amount

This should be \$19 million, not \$19 billion. (Even with Charles Sumner's "indirect claims" the figure was only about \$2 billion.) See James Truslow Adams, ed., *Dictionary of American History*, Vol. I (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946), pp. 40-41.

"The telegraph, developed by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1844"

— p. 139, par. 5, lines 3-4

"Morse, Samuel F. B. ... developed telegraph and Morse code in 1844"

— p. 1013, col. 1

"In 1613, colonist John Rolfe shipped some tobacco to Europe, where it quickly became popular."

— p. 18, par. 5, lines 3-4

"... gold's discovery in California in 1849?"

— p. 268, left margin, "Activating Prior Knowledge," line 4, Teacher's Edition

"In 1866, Seward convinced the Senate to ratify his purchase of Alaska"

— p. 219, "Focus on WORLD EVENTS," lines 7-9

"In 1849, the thousands of Americans who had rushed into California during the Gold Rush requested that California be admitted to the United States as a free state."

— p. 138, par. 1, lines 1-4

"In 1918, Congress formally proposed the suffrage amendment."

— p. 407, par. 3, line 1

"In the 1930 elections, the Nazi Party became the largest group in the Reichstag"

— p. 571, par. 8, lines 2-3

"... Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Act in *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin* (1939)."

— p. 544, lines 1-2

wrong decade

Morse developed the telegraph by 1837, and Morse code in 1838, not 1844. He did patent his telegraph in 1844.

wrong year

Rolfe first shipped tobacco to England in 1614, not 1613. See Charles M. Andrews, *The Colonial Period of American History*, Vol. I (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964), p. 126.

wrong year

Gold was discovered in California in 1848, not 1849. The text itself admits this on p. 268, par. 4, lines 1-2.

wrong year

The Senate ratified the Alaska Purchase in 1867, not 1866.

wrong year

California requested admission to the Union in March 1850, not 1849.

wrong year

Congress proposed the 19th Amendment in 1919, not 1918. The text itself admits this on p. 85, right col., "19th Amendment," line 1.

wrong year

The Nazis became the largest party in the *Reichstag* in 1932, not in 1930. In 1930 the Social Democrats won the most seats, with the Nazis second. See Thomas L. Jarman, *The Rise and Fall of Nazi Germany* (New York: Signet Books, 1961), p. 132.

wrong year

The *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel* decision was rendered in 1937, not 1939.

"... [Lyndon Johnson] became Senate Majority Leader in 1954."

— p. 750, left margin, no. 1, lines 3-4, Teacher's Edition

"Although Nixon began withdrawing troops from Vietnam in 1968"

— p. 813, "MAP SKILLS," lines 1-3

"... citizens elected conservative Ronald Reagan by a landslide in 1981."

— p. 822, left margin, "INTRODUCING THE UNIT," lines 7-9, Teacher's Edition

Q: "Turn to the line graph on page 828 titled 'Rate of Inflation, 1968-1976,' in Section 1.

When did overall consumer prices reach their peak?

A 1968

B 1971

C 1974

D 1976"

— p. 859, "Interpreting Data," lines 1-2 and no. 31

A: "C"

— p. 859, bottom right margin, no. 31, Teacher's Edition

"... she [Mata Hari] was shot by a French firing squad in July 1917."

— p. 434, left margin, "BACKGROUND: Biography," par. 2, lines 9-10, Teacher's Edition

"On September 2, the United States agreed to send 50 old destroyers to Britain in return for permission to build bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere."

— p. 587, par. 2, lines 5-7

"The Americans swiftly sank three of the four heavy Japanese carriers and finished off the fourth, the *Hiryu*, the next day."

— p. 617, par. 4, lines 13-15

wrong year

BJ became Senate Majority Leader in 1955, not 1954. (The 83rd Congress, elected in November 1954, first met in January 1955.)

wrong year

Nixon was not in office in 1968. He began Vietnamization in 1969. The text itself admits this on p. 813, par. 1, lines 1-4.

wrong year

Reagan was elected in 1980, not 1981. The text itself admits this on p. 864, par. 1, lines 1-2.

wrong year

In the years that this line graph covers, overall consumer prices peaked in 1976, not 1974. The correct answer to this question is therefore "D," not "C." The line graph shows that prices rose more in 1974 than in 1976, but the question involves the cumulative price level, not the annual increase.

wrong month

Mata Hari was executed in October, 1917, not July. (She was tried in July.)

wrong day

This destroyers-for-bases deal was reached on September 3, 1940, not September 2.

wrong timeframe

In the Battle of Midway, U.S. planes sank the *Hiryu* at about 5 P.M. on the same day — not the day after — they sank the first three Japanese carriers.

"Federal Funding of NASA, 1950-1964"

— p. 739, graph

"The graph below shows changes in NASA funding over two decades."

— p. 739, "INTERPRETING GRAPHS," lines 4-6 (as revised in Prentice's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)

"Lincoln's hopes came to a violent end less than a month after his second inauguration. ... Lincoln was murdered on April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth."

— p. 203, par. 3, lines 1-3

"He [Grover Cleveland] never did win his fight for a tariff reduction."

— p. 273, right margin, "About the Presidents," lines 12-13, Teacher's Edition

"In New England there was no interest in converting the natives;"

— p. 35, right margin, no. 22, lines 2-4, Teacher's edition

"1864 Grant wins important battles in Virginia

...."

— p. 155, time line

"Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act."

— p. 222, left margin, no. 14, lines 4-5, Teacher's Edition

wrong timeframes

This graph assumes that NASA existed in 1950, when in fact it was created in 1958. The text itself admits this on p. 660, "From Sputnik to Space Station," par. 1, lines 5-6. Also, the graph shows NASA funding changes over 14 years, not over 2 decades.

wrong interval

Lincoln died exactly six weeks, not "less than a month," after his second inauguration (March 4 — April 15, 1865).

wrong generalization

Cleveland never won his fight against protective tariffs, but he did win a tariff reduction. The 1894 Wilson-Gorman Tariff, which Cleveland allowed to become law without his signature, lowered average rates from about 50% to about 40%, and admitted raw wool, copper, and lumber duty-free.

wrong description

17th century New Englanders were interested in evangelizing the Indians. Puritan minister John Eliot translated the entire Bible into Algonquin, preached to the Indians in their native tongue, and settled his Christian Indian converts into 14 "praying towns," from which 24 Indians went as missionaries to their own peoples.

wrong description

Grant won no important battles in Virginia in 1864. Lincoln expected to lose the 1864 election until Sherman captured Atlanta. The text itself admits (p. 188, map) that Grant's 1864 battles at The Wilderness and Spotsylvania were inconclusive, and that Cold Harbor was a Confederate victory.

wrong description

Andrew Johnson did not violate the Tenure of Office Act. The Senate found him innocent of this charge, on the ground that Lincoln, not Johnson, had appointed Stanton.

"Until the 1893 overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii had been the only state in the United States to have a monarchical government."

— p. 351, right margin, "BACKGROUND: About the Pictures," no. 1, Teacher's Edition

"Wilson's first point called for an end to entangling alliances"

— p. 437, par. 2, lines 2-3

Map showing that Russia was one of the Allies in 1918

— p. 415

"The Model A had hydraulic brakes"

— p. 479, right margin, "BACKGROUND: About the Pictures," no. 3, lines 3-4, Teacher's Edition

"Major General Douglas MacArthur, military governor of the Philippines in 1900"

— p. 373, par. 3, lines 4-6

"Stevenson, Adlai Senator from Illinois ..."

— p. 1014, col. 2

"Farther east, ... the Songhai empire thrived from the 1460s to 1591."

— p. 10, par. 2, lines 1-3 (as revised in Prentice's June 27, 2002 editorial changes filed with TEA)

wrong description

When Liliuokalani was overthrown in 1893, Hawaii was not a state. It was not even in the Union. Annexed in 1898, it became a state in 1959.

wrong description

The first point of Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points said nothing about ending entangling alliances. It called only for an end to secret treaties, and to secret clauses in treaties. The chief objection to U.S. membership in Wilson's League of Nations was that it would be an entangling alliance.

wrong description

Bolshevik Russia dropped out of WWI in December, 1917 and was not one of the Allies in 1918. The text itself admits this on p. 427, par. 4, lines 1-2.

wrong description

Model A's had mechanical brakes, not hydraulic brakes. (Unlike the Model T, Model A brakes operated on all four wheels, not just on the rear.) Fords did not get hydraulic brakes until about 1940.

wrong person

Arthur MacArthur, not Douglas MacArthur, was military governor of the Philippines in 1900.

wrong office

Stevenson was never a senator. He was Illinois governor.

wrong direction

Songhai was west, not east, of Benin, which is the context of this statement. The text itself admits this on p. 10, map.

Q: "At what time of day did this woman and her husband have to go to look at a new house they were thinking of buying?"

— p. 345, "Understanding Primary Sources," no. 1

A: "After dark."

— p. 345, bottom right margin, "ANSWERS," no. 1, Teacher's Edition

wrong situation

In this reading selection, the man and wife went by night to view the vacant lot — not the new house — they were thinking of buying. They built the house after buying the lot.

134

ERRORS OF FACT

in

WORLD HISTORY: The Human Odyssey
(West, 1999)

"On August 9, 1974, Nixon resigned the presidency rather than face trial and possible impeachment by the Senate."

— p. 992, col. 1, par. 1, lines 13-15

Q: "Which areas of the present United States were under Spanish control?"

A: "New York City area, along Hudson river [sic] to Albany."

— pp. 512-13, "APPLYING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS," no. 1, SE and TE

"This bronze vessel was made during the Shang dynasty, during the second or first century B.C."

— p. 92, center, picture caption, lines 1-3

"... although the event described here took place in 331 B.C., the account was not written until the first century B.C., at least 127 years after."

— p. 145, right margin, "CLASS DISCUSSION," lines 2-6, TE

"... Qin Shi Huangdi became emperor at the age of thirteen"

— p. 106, left margin, "CRITICAL THINKING," lines 1-3, TE

wrong functions

Nixon faced probable impeachment by the House, not the Senate; and trial and possible conviction — not impeachment — by the Senate.

wrong area

Spain never controlled this area.

wrong chronology

Either this vessel was not "made during the Shang dynasty," or it was not made "during the second or first century B.C.," because the Shang dynasty ended in 1122 B.C., as the text itself admits on p. 89, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2.

wrong chronology

The first century B.C. is at least 231 years — not 127 years — after 331 B.C.

wrong chronology

Born in 259 B.C., Qin Shi Huangdi became emperor at age 38 in 221 B.C. when he won a Chinese civil war, not at age 13. At age 13 he became king only of the state of Qin. The text itself admits this on p. 103, col. 2, bottom section, par. 1, line 4 — p. 104, col. 1, line 6.

"The death of Tamerlane removed a major menace from ... the Indian subcontinent, but the calm did not last long. By the end of the fifteenth century, two new challenges had appeared from beyond the horizon. One came from the north in the form of the Mughals, a newly emerging nomadic power."

— p. 318, col. 2

Q: "What were the key steps in Islamic expansion in India in the tenth, thirteenth, and fifteenth centuries?"

A: "... fifteenth century: The Mughals occupied the north"

— p. 340, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 1, SE and TE

Q: "Identify: (a) Toussaint L'Ouverture ..."

A: "leader of revolt against French in Hispaniola in 1804"

— p. 762, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(a), SE and TE

"Only twenty-five years after the Open Door policy was proposed by the United States, the Monroe Doctrine was imposed in Latin America."

— p. 775, right margin, "CRITICAL THINKING," lines 16-21, TE

Q: "Identify: ... (c) Treaty of Tianjin ..."

A: "ended the war between the Taiping army and the Manchu dynasty"

— p. 776, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(c), SE and TE

wrong chronology

The Mughals appeared in India in the early 16th century, not by the end of the 15th century. The text itself admits (p. 514, col. 1 – col. 2, line 10, and on p. 531, col. 1, par. 1) that Babur – founder of the Mughal Empire in India – entered India in the early 1500s.

wrong chronology

Toussaint L'Ouverture did not lead a revolt in 1804, because he was captured in 1802 and died in 1803. The text itself admits this on p. 757, col. 1, par. 2, lines 9-14.

wrong chronology

The U.S. announced the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 — 76 years *before*, not 25 years *after*, it proposed the Open Door Policy in 1899. The text itself admits this: compare p. 760, col. 1, lines 1-4, with p. 774, bottom section, col. 1, par. 1, lines 4-7.

wrong chronology

The Treaty of Tianjin did not end the Manchus' war with the Taiping army because the Treaty was signed in 1860, four years before the Taiping Rebellion ended in 1864. In fact, the Treaty of Tianjin ended China's Second Opium War with Britain and France. The text itself admits this on p. 770, col. 1, par. 2, line 10 – col. 2, par. 1.

"... the Russians agreed to a humiliating peace in 1905. They gave the Liaodong peninsula back to Japan, as well as southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands."

— p. 792, col. 1, par. 2, lines 14-17

Map showing that the Boer Republic existed in 1914

— p. 744

"Why did German soldiers lack winter uniforms during the winter of 1940 in the Soviet Union?"

— p. 918, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 4(b)

Q: "Identify: (a) Jawaharlal Nehru ..."

A: "prime minister after Gandhi's assassination in 1947"

— pp. 1092-1093, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(a), SE and TE

"Truman first asked Congress for the \$17 billion dollars [sic] (over a four-year period) for European recovery in September of 1947. Confident that they could defeat Truman in the upcoming election, the Republican-controlled Congress delayed action on the plan. ... Then, with the Soviet takeover of Czechoslovakia in February of 1948, Truman delivered his blistering speech to Congress demanding immediate passage of the Marshall Plan. Congress acted quickly to meet this request."

— p. 944, bottom margin, "MORE ABOUT ...," col. 1, line 5 – col. 2, TE

wrong chronology

Russia did not give the Kurile Islands to Japan after the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. Japan had acquired the Kuriles from Russia in 1875, in a trade for the southern half of Sakhalin Island. The text itself admits on the map on this same page that Japan in 1875 already held the Kuriles.

wrong chronology

The Boer Republic did not exist in 1914. It became part of the Union of South Africa in 1910. The text itself admits this on p. 743, col. 2, par. 1, lines 8-10.

wrong chronology

German soldiers were not in the USSR in 1940. This refers to the winter of 1941-42. The text itself admits this on p. 910, col. 2, par. 1, line 9 – p. 911, col. 1, line 1.

wrong chronology

Nehru became Indian prime minister before – not after – Gandhi's assassination; and Gandhi was assassinated in 1948, not 1947, as the text itself admits on p. 1085, col. 2, par. 2, lines 6-7.

wrong chronology

Congress did not "delay action" on the Marshall Plan until after the fall of Czechoslovakia in February 1948. It enacted the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) in December 1947 and appropriated \$540 million emergency aid under it to France, Italy, Austria, and China. The text itself admits (p. 958, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-5) that Marshall Plan aid began in 1947. Moreover, in September 1947 there was no "upcoming election." The next election – November 1948 – was 14 months away.

"Following the attempted coup, Boris Yeltsin became president of Russia"

— p. BH-1, right margin, "Answer to the caption question," lines 1-4, TE

Q: "When was the wheel invented?"

A: "300 B.C."

— p. 56, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 5, SE and TE

Q: "What were the two early civilizations that emerged in Southeast Asia during the first millennium B.C.?"

A: "Vietnam and Funan"

— p. 340, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 7, SE and TE

"... the Chinese military commander in 39 B.C. killed ... Thi Sach. After her husband's death, Trung Trac and her sister took up the cause of revolution. ...

"The rule of the Trung sisters proved to be short-lived, however. In 42 B.C., the Han emperor sent fresh troops to restore Chinese control of Vietnam."

— p. 108, col. 1, bottom 3 lines — col. 2, line 2 and col. 2, par. 3, lines 1-3

"The Fall of the [Roman] Republic (133 B.C.)"

— p. 173, bottom margin, "LEARNING STYLES," col. 1, line 9, TE

"The Beginning of the Roman Empire (A.D. 14 to 180)"

— p. 173, bottom margin, "LEARNING STYLES," col. 1, bottom line — col. 2, line 1, TE

Map showing that the Ottomans conquered Cyprus by 1521

— p. 516

wrong chronology

Yeltsin became president of Russia in June 1991 — before, not after, the August 1991 attempted coup. The text itself admits this on p. 981, col. 1, par. 1, lines 3-13.

wrong millennium

The wheel was invented in 3000 B.C., not 300 B.C. The text itself admits this on p. 26, col. 1, bottom 3 lines.

wrong millennium

Funan emerged in about the 200s A.D., not during the first millennium B.C. The text itself admits this on p. 328, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-3.

wrong century

In this passage an event in 39 B.C. precedes one in 42 B.C. — an impossibility. Change "39 B.C." and "42 B.C." to "39 A.D." and "42 A.D."

wrong century

The Roman Republic fell in 31 B.C., not 133 B.C. The text itself admits this on p. 164, lower section, col. 1, lines 1-3.

wrong century

The Roman Empire began in 31 B.C., not 14 A.D. The text itself admits this on p. 164, lower section, col. 1, line 1 — par. 1, line 6.

wrong half-century

The Ottomans conquered Cyprus in 1571.

"700 – 605 B.C. Assyrian Empire"
— p. 3, *time line*

"In 960, a new dynasty known as the Song (SUNG) (960 to 1269) rose to power."
— p. 283, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-3

Q: "Identify: ... (c) Song Dynasty"
A: "ruled China from 960-1269, ... overthrown by the Mongols in 1269"
— p. 292, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 2(c), SE and TE

Map showing that the Ottomans conquered Rhodes by 1481
— p. 516

Map showing that the Portuguese reached Japan by 1514
— p. 489

Q: "What were two reasons for the failure of the Spanish Armada in 1571?"
— p. 482, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 4

Q: "Identify: ... (i) The Balkan League"
A: "the group formed in 1921 by Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece ..."
— pp. 715-716, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(i), SE and TE

"... the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union that began in the 1950s."
— p. BH-15, col. 1, par. 1, lines 2-4

wrong decade

The Neo-Assyrian Empire referred to here began in about 745 B.C., not 700 B.C. On p. 47, col. 1, par. 1, lines 6-7, the text itself admits that the Neo-Assyrians conquered the northern kingdom of Israel in 722 B.C., so their empire could not have begun in 700 B.C.

wrong decade

The Song dynasty ended in 1279, not 1269. The text itself admits this on p. 292, col. 2, par. 2, lines 7-9, on p. 293, col. 1, lines 4-7, and on p. 311, col. 1, par. 2, lines 2-4.

wrong decade

The Ottomans conquered Rhodes in 1522.

wrong decade

The Portuguese did not reach Japan until 1543. The text itself admits this on p. 565, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-3.

wrong decade

Spain's Armada was defeated in 1588, not 1571.

wrong decade

The Balkan League was formed in 1912, not 1921. The text itself admits this on p. 714, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2.

wrong decade

The Cold War began in the 1940s, not the 1950s. The text itself admits this on p. 944, col. 1, lines 1-12.

Q: "... From the time the first American astronaut was launched into space, how long did it take to reach the moon?"

A: "... late 1950s"

— p. 513, "MAKING TIME AND PLACE CONNECTIONS," no. 1, SE and TE

wrong decade

The U.S. reached the moon in 1969, not in the late 1950s.

"... the Coliseum was not built until A.D. 80"

— p. 185, bottom margin, "MORE ABOUT ...," col. 1, lines 5-6, TE

wrong year

The Coliseum was completed in 79 A.D., not 80 A.D.

Q: "Identify: ... (b) Tang dynasty ..."

A: "ruled China from 619 until 907 ..."

— p. 292, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 2(b), SE and TE

wrong year

The Tang dynasty began in 618 A.D., not 619. The text itself admits this on p. 282, col. 1, par. 2, lines 2-4.

"One Rus ruler, Vladimir, ... officially accepted Christianity for himself and his people in 987."

— p. 365, col. 1, bottom 2 lines – col. 2, line 2

wrong year

Vladimir accepted Christianity in 988, not 987.

"750-1250 Abbasid caliphate"

— p. 192, time line

wrong year

The Abbasid caliphate ended in 1258, not 1250. The text itself admits this on p. 234, col. 1, lines 1-2, on p. 238, col. 2, par. 1, lines 3-7, and on p. 238, picture caption, lines 1-9.

"In 1487, Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope."

— p. 486, col. 2, par. 3, lines 3-4

wrong year

Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488, not 1487.

"In his *Praise of Folly*, written in 1511, Erasmus humorously criticized aspects of his society"

— p. 436, col. 1, par. 2, lines 3-5

wrong year

Erasmus wrote *In Praise of Folly* in 1509, not 1511.

Map showing that Portugal gained control of Malacca in 1509

— p. 731

wrong year

Portugal captured Malacca in 1511, not 1509.

"On his [Humayun's] return to India in 1556"

— p. 541, col. 2, par. 3, lines 4-6

"Charles V abdicated in 1555, granting most of the Habsburg lands to his son Philip."

— p. 439, picture caption, lines 2-3

"The *Leviathan* was published in 1652."

— p. 480, bottom margin, "SO WHAT?," col. 2, line 7, TE

"In 1669, Louis XIV of France decided to build a palace at Versailles, near Paris."

— p. 469, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-2

Q: "Name two far-reaching events that took place in 1789."

A: "writing of the Constitution and the French Revolution"

— p. 646, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 9, SE and TE

"The U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1789

...."

— p. 675, col. 2, par. 1, line 1

"1808 Slave trade declared illegal in Great Britain"

— p. 648, time line

"In 1808, both Great Britain and the United States declared the slave trade illegal."

— p. 737, col. 2, par. 2, lines 4-6

"What did Matthew Perry achieve in Japan in 1858?"

— p. 796, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 7

wrong year

Humayun returned to India in 1555, not 1556.

wrong year

Charles V gave Philip II most of the Habsburg lands in 1556, not 1555. In 1555 he abdicated in Philip's favor only in the Netherlands.

wrong year

Hobbes published *Leviathan* in 1651, not 1652.

wrong year

Louis XIV decided in 1660, not 1669, to build at Versailles. Construction began in 1661.

wrong year

The U.S. Constitution was written in 1787, not 1789. The first French constitution was written in 1791, not 1789.

wrong year

The U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1788, not 1789.

wrong year

Britain outlawed the slave trade in 1807, not 1808.

wrong year

Perry obtained the Treaty of Kanagawa, to which this question refers, in 1854, not 1858. Townsend Harris, not Perry, negotiated the 1858 treaty, as the text itself admits on p. 785, col. 2, par. 1, lines 5-6.

"President Theodore Roosevelt's 'gentlemen's agreement' with Japan in 1905"
— p. 792, col. 2, line 4-5

"During the next few years, the Japanese consolidated their position in northeastern Asia, annexing Korea in 1908"
— p. 792, col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-3

"In 1913, the return of a young Hindu lawyer from South Africa to become active in the INC brought new life to India's struggle for independence. Mohandas Gandhi was born in 1869 in Gujarat"
— p. 754, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-7

"In 1919, a group of young radicals ... founded the Chinese Communist Party in the commercial and industrial city of Shanghai."
— p. 885, col. 1, par. 1, lines 2-6

"During the years 1930-1932, Nazi Germany developed its autobahn system"
— p. 217, right margin, "COMPARING TIME PERIODS," lines 9-12, TE

"Of the ninety thousand troops who had embarked on the journey in October 1933"
— p. 889, col. 1, lines 4-6

Q: "Identify: ... (e) Long March ..."

A: "almost six thousand mile trip by Mao's army in 1933 to escape Nationalist forces"

— p. 890, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(e), SE and TE

"What happened to cause the Chinese communists to undertake the Long March in 1933?"

— p. 898, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 7

wrong year

The U.S. and Japan reached the Gentleman's Agreement in 1907, not 1905.

wrong year

Japan annexed Korea in 1910, not 1908.

wrong year

Gandhi returned to India in 1915, not 1913.

wrong year

The Chinese Communist party was founded in Shanghai in 1921, not 1919. The text itself admits this on p. 780, bottom section, col. 1, lines 2-3.

wrong years

The Nazis did not rule Germany in 1930-32.

wrong year

The Chinese Communists' Long March began in October 1934, not October 1933.

"Why did Japan withdraw from the League of Nations in 1931?"

— p. 908, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 4(d)

wrong year

Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933, not 1931.

Map showing Corsica under Axis control in 1939

— p. 909

wrong year

Corsica came under Axis control in 1942, not 1939.

"1950 End of U.S. occupation of Japan"

— p. 940, time line

wrong year

U.S. occupation of Japan ended in 1952, not 1950.

"At the end of the Allied occupation in 1950, the Japanese gross national product was one-third that of Great Britain or France."

— p. 1102, col. 2, par. 3, lines 1-3

wrong year

Christabel Pankhurst died in 1958, not 1959.

"She [Christabel Pankhurst] moved to the United States and settled in California, where she died in 1959."

— p. 705, top section, col. 1, par. 2, lines 5-6

wrong year

Sylvia Pankhurst died in 1960, not 1956.

"At the time of her [Sylvia Pankhurst's] death in 1956"

— p. 705, top section, col. 1, bottom line – col. 2, top line

wrong year

This nuclear test-ban treaty was signed in 1963, not 1962. The text itself admits this on p. 950, col. 1, par. 3, line 9 – col. 2, line 1.

"In 1962 the United States and the Soviet Union both agreed to stop atmospheric, or above ground, nuclear tests."

— p. 946, bottom margin, "MORE ABOUT ...," col. 2, lines 4-7, TE

wrong year

France withdrew from NATO in 1966, not 1962.

"In 1959 differences between China and the Soviet Union became apparent to the world. Three years later France withdrew from NATO."

— p. 1109, "MAKING TIME AND PLACE CONNECTIONS," no. 2, lines 1-3

"The first break in the united front of NATO took place in 1962 when France withdrew from the organization."

— p. 974, left margin, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 6, TE

"In 1976, the American president Jimmy Carter began to press for a compromise peace."

— p. 1064, col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-2

Q: "Identify: ... (d) Ferdinand Marcos ..."
A: "the corrupt dictator of the Philippines until 1980"

— pp. 1099-1100, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(d), SE and TE

"Total federal spending rose from \$631 billion in 1981 to over a trillion dollars by 1986."

— p. 992, col. 2, par. 2, lines 7-8

"Why was the very close presidential election in Mexico in 1990 such a surprise?"

— p. 1040, "THINKING CRITICALLY," no. 5

"The Ayatollah Khomeini ... served as leader of Iran from 1979 until his death in 1988"

— p. 1065, picture caption, lines 1-3

Q: "When was the American Declaration of Independence signed by the American colonists?"

A: "July 4, 1776"

— p. 646, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 8, SE and TE

"The English alphabet, which came from the Greeks and Romans via the Phoenicians"

— p. 45, right margin, "CLASS DISCUSSION," lines 1-4, TE

wrong year

Carter was not president in 1976.

wrong year

Marcos ruled the Philippines until 1986, not until 1980.

wrong year

The *1998 World Almanac* (p. 108) indicates that total annual federal spending first reached \$1 trillion in 1987, not 1986.

wrong year

This Mexican presidential election occurred in 1988, not 1990. The text itself admits this on p. 1021, col. 2, lines 1-6.

wrong year

Khomeini died in 1989, not 1988. The text itself admits this on col. 2, par. 4, line 1 of this same page.

wrong date

Continental Congress delegates approved the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, but did not sign it until August 2.

wrong sequence

The English alphabet came from the Phoenicians via the Greeks and Romans, not from the Greeks and Romans via the Phoenicians. The text itself admits this on p. 45, col. 1, par. 2, lines 6-10.

Q: "Identify: ... (e) Great Schism ... "

A: "separation caused when Italians elected second pope"

— p. 412, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(e), SE and TE

"During which years did Egyptian civilization overlap a Chinese dynasty? (1766-1500 B.C.)"

— p. 3, bottom margin, "STUDYING THE TIME LINE," col. 2, no. 4, TE

Q: "From the time that Prince Henry began exploring the West Coast of Africa, how long was it before Portuguese ships reached the tip of Africa?"

A: "1419-1498 (79 years)"

— p. 513, "MAKING TIME AND PLACE CONNECTIONS," no. 1, SE and TE

"1933 – 1934 Long March in China"

— p. 799, time line

"During the 1948-1949 crisis in Berlin, the Soviets blocked all entry into West Berlin, but the Allies ... air lifted supplies to the approximately 2 million people living in West Berlin. This airlift continued for almost one year."

— p. 951, bottom margin, "MORE ABOUT ...," col. 2, lines 2-8, TE

Map showing that Cyprus was not part of the Persian empire in 500 B.C.

— p. 50

Map showing that the Egyptian Kingdom ruled Rhodes during the Hellenistic period

— p. 147

wrong sequence

The Great Schism occurred when the French – not the Italians – elected a second pope. The Italians had elected the first pope. The text itself admits this on p. 408, bottom section, col. 1, par. 1, lines 2-12.

wrong timeframe

On the time line to which this question refers, Egyptian civilization overlapped China's Shang dynasty from 1750-1122 B.C., not from 1766-1500 B.C. (China's Shang dynasty did not begin until ca. 1750 B.C., as the text itself admits on p. 89, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2.)

wrong timeframe

Bartholomew Diaz reached the southern tip of Africa for Portugal in 1488, not 1498 – 69 years, not 79 years, after Prince Henry began exploration in 1419.

wrong timeframe

The Long March lasted from 1934 to 1935, not 1933 to 1934.

wrong timeframe

The Berlin Airlift lasted for 15 months (June 1948 to September 1949), not "for almost one year." The text itself admits this on p. 946, col. 1, lines 6-8, and on p. 946, picture caption, lines 3-6.

wrong description

Cyprus was part of the Persian Empire in 500 B.C.

wrong description

Hellenistic Egypt never ruled Rhodes. Rhodes was independent in this era.

Map showing that the Egyptian Kingdom ruled Crete during the Hellenistic period
— p. 147

Q: "On the map on page 144, trace the extent of Alexander the Great's empire, including the names of the modern nations."

A: "... Names of modern nations may include Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India."

— p. 151, "APPLYING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS," no. 1, SE and TE

"What large modern-day country is entirely within the ancient boundary of [the Hellenistic Kingdom of] Syria? (Students should answer Iran, but might also suggest Iraq or Syria.)"

— p. 147, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," col. 2, no. 5, TE

"How extensive was the Islamic Empire by the mid-600s? (It extended from Spain to the Indus River Valley.)"

— p. 224, left margin, "USING THE OPENING STORY," par. 4, TE

"What parts of Europe were essentially free of foreign invasions in the ninth and tenth centuries? (Scandinavia; Kingdom of Hungary; Eastern Europe) "

— p. 352, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," no. 2, TE

wrong description

Hellenistic Egypt never ruled Crete.

wrong description

Saudi Arabia does not lie within the borders of Alexander the Great's empire on the map on p. 144.

wrong description

Modern Iran does not lie wholly within the boundary of the ancient Hellenistic Kingdom of Syria as shown on the map on p. 147. Modern Iran's northwestern border extends further up the Caspian Sea's western coast than Hellenistic Syria did. The text itself admits this on p. 1058, map.

wrong description

The Islamic Empire in the mid-600s did not include Spain and the Indus Valley. Muslims first invaded both these areas in the early 700s. The text itself admits this on p. 232, col. 1, par. 1, line 2 – col. 2, line 2, on p. 317, col. 1, par. 2, lines 6-9, and on p. 320, col. 1, par. 4, lines 1-2.

wrong description

Eastern Europe was not free from invasion in the 800-900s. The map to which this question refers, shows Vikings invading there at that time, and the text itself admits this on p. 364, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-8.

Q: "Identify: ... (c) Angkor ... "

A: "a Vietnamese kingdom ... "

— pp. 332-33, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(c), SE and TE

Q: "What were the key steps in Islamic expansion in India in the tenth, thirteenth, and fifteenth centuries?"

A: "... fifteenth century: ... the Portuguese came into the south."

— p. 340, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 1, SE and TE

Map showing Calcutta as a Portuguese settlement in Mughal India

— p. 535

"Ask students what they notice about the dates of colonization. (*Except for Malaya [1786], all countries were colonized before the early 1600s or after 1800.*)"

— p. 731, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," no. 2, TE

Q: "Did the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 change the religious situation that was set forth in the Peace of Augsburg, signed about one hundred years earlier, in 1555?"

A: "No. With both treaties the nobles chose the religion for the people, giving individuals no say as to whether or not they wanted to be Catholics or Protestants."

— p. 483, "MAKING TIME AND PLACE CONNECTIONS," no. 2, SE and TE

"... the following masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: J.S. Bach, F. Handel, R.J. Haydn, W.A. Mozart."

— p. 594, left margin, "ACROSS THE CURRICULUM," lines 4-8, TE

wrong description

Angkor was Cambodian (Khmer), not Vietnamese. The text itself admits this on p. 331, col. 1, par. 1, lines 9-11 and par. 3, lines 1-2.

wrong description

Arrival of the Portuguese in India was not a key step in Islamic expansion there. Portugal was Christian.

wrong description

Calcutta was always a British settlement, never Portuguese. The text itself admits this on p. 535, col. 2, par. 1, lines 2-6.

wrong description

On the student text map to which this passage refers, all countries (except for Malaya) were not colonized before the early 1600s or after 1800. This map itself shows that the Dutch colonized Indonesia in the "early 1600s."

wrong description

The Treaty of Westphalia did change the religious situation in Germany from what the Peace of Augsburg had set forth. *It put Calvinism on a par with Lutheranism and Catholicism.* Under the Peace of Augsburg, German princes could choose only Lutheranism or Catholicism. Under the Treaty of Westphalia they could also choose Calvinism. The text itself admits this change: compare p. 463, col. 1, par. 1, lines 4-6, with p. 439, col. 2, par. 1, lines 10-16.

wrong description

None of these were 17th century composers. The text itself admits this on p. 593, col. 2, par. 2, lines 2-5, and on p. 594, col. 2, par. 1, lines 2-5.

Q: "Identify: ... (d) Karl Marx"

A: "a leading utopian socialist"

— p. 661, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 2(d), SE and TE

Map showing that Cyprus was not part of the Ottoman Empire in 1871

— p. 710

"Sun Yat-sen did not believe the Chinese people were ready to rule themselves and he had to provide them with leadership. It justified the totalitarian rule he established."

— p. 899, "BECOMING AN HISTORIAN," no. 2, TE

"Why didn't Japan's limit of control in 1942 increase significantly over its 1941 limit of control?"

— p. 906, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," no. 3, lines 1-3, TE

Map showing that Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily were not original members of NATO and of the Common Market

— p. 961

Q: "What two career goals did Pablo Neruda pursue that made him famous?"

A: "ran for the presidency of Chile in 1970"

— p. 1040, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 10, SE and TE

Map showing that Spain held Florida from 1763 to 1783

— p. 620

Map showing that Spain held Jamaica during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763)

— p. 620

wrong description

Marx was not a utopian socialist. The text itself admits this on p. 660, bottom section, col. 1, line 4 – col. 2, line 2.

wrong description

Cyprus belonged to the Ottomans in 1871.

wrong description

Sun Yat-sen never established totalitarian rule in China. The text itself admits this on p. 777, col. 2, par. 2 – p. 780, bottom section, col.1, line 1.

wrong description

The territory Japan controlled in 1942 did significantly increase over the territory it controlled in 1941. The text itself admits this on the map on this same page.

wrong description

Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, as parts of France and Italy respectively, were original members of NATO and of the Common Market.

wrong description

Neruda never ran for the Chilean presidency. He supported Allende in 1970.

wrong nation

England — not Spain — held Florida from 1763 to 1783. The text itself admits this on p. 612, map, and on p. 626, maps.

wrong nation

England held Jamaica from 1655 to 1962.

"Review the poverty situation that contributed to the fall of the Mughals in Persia."

— p. 546, left margin, "BUILDING ON CHAPTER 17," lines 5-8, TE

Q: "Empress Maria Theresa of Austria caused a _____ in her successful attempt to separate Russia from its chief ally, France."

A: "diplomatic revolution"

— p. 646, "USING KEY TERMS," no. 12, SE and TE

Map showing that Russia held the southern half of Sakhalin Island from 1919 to 1939

— p. 886

"Paul and other followers of Christ, had written letters, or epistles, outlining Christian beliefs for different Christian communities they had helped to found around the western Mediterranean."

— p. 184, col. 2, lines 3-6

"The first signs of civilization in Central America began around 1200 B.C. with the Olmec."

— p. 202, col. 1, par. 2, lines 1-2

Q: "Identify: (a) Olmec peoples ..."

A: "(a) the first civilization in Central America ..."

— p. 214, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(a), SE and TE

"The first major city in Central America was Teotihuacán"

— p. 202, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2

wrong nation

The Mughals ruled in India, not Persia. The text itself admits this on p. 530, col. 2, par. 1 — p. 531, col. 1, line 4.

wrong nation

Austria in the 1756 diplomatic revolution successfully detached Prussia — not Russia — from alliance with France. The text itself admits this on p. 619, col. 2, par. 3, lines 1-5. (After this diplomatic revolution, Russia was still allied with France and Austria in the ensuing Seven Years' War.)

wrong nation

Japan, not Russia, held the southern half of Sakhalin Island from 1919 to 1939. The text itself admits (p. 906, map) that Japan held southern Sakhalin in 1933.

wrong location

Except for the book of Romans, all New Testament epistles were written to churches in the eastern — not the western — Mediterranean, i.e., in Asia Minor and eastern Greece.

wrong location

The Olmec lived in Mexico, which is in North America, not Central America.

wrong location

Teotihuacán was in Mexico, which is in North America, not Central America.

"... the Aztec empire in Central America."
— p. 494, bottom margin, "LEARNING STYLES," col. 2, lines 8-9, TE

Map showing Vatican City about 30 miles southeast of Rome, near where Anzio really is
— p. 837

"Using the scale of miles, approximately how far, north to south, did the Asoka Empire extend? (approximately 2250 miles)"
— p. 75, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," col. 1, no. 1, TE

"How far south did Samudragupta's [campaign] extend from his capital in Pataliputra? (approximately 1,250 miles)"
— p. 76, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," col. 1, no. 1, TE

"• Have students estimate the length (west to east) of the Roman Empire. (approximately 2,650 mi., 4,275 km)"
— p. 167, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," col. 1, lines 3-5, TE

"How many miles is it from ... Danzig to Moscow? (approximately 1750 miles)"
— p. 642, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," no. 1, lines 1-3, TE

"... Babylon, a city-state north of Akkad
...."
— p. 28, col. 1, par. 2, line 3

wrong location

The Aztec empire was in North America, not Central America. Mexico is a North American country.

wrong location

Vatican City is inside Rome, not outside it.

wrong distance

By the scale of the map to which this question refers, the farthest north-south extent of Asoka's Empire is about 1850 miles, not about 2250 miles.

wrong distance

By the scale on the map to which this question refers, Samudragupta's campaign extended about 850 miles south, not about 1250 miles.

wrong distance

By the scale on the map to which this question refers, the Roman Empire's west-to-east extent (from modern-day Portugal's Atlantic coast to Armenia's east coast on the Caspian Sea) is about 3150 miles, not about 2650 miles.

wrong distance

On the scale of the map to which this question refers, Danzig is about 900 miles — not 1750 miles — from Moscow.

wrong direction

Babylon was south, not north, of Akkad. The text itself admits this on p. 24, map.

"... Tenochtitlán is the site of Mexico City and is about 200 hundred [sic] miles east of Veracruz"

— p. 208, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," col. 1, no. 1, lines 3-5, TE

"In the north and northwest, Russia took advantage of the Manchu dynasty's weakness to force the concession of territories north of the Amur River in Siberia."

— p. 771, col. 2, par. 2, lines 3-6

"... the Hebrews were conquered and scattered by the Assyrians, Persians, and Romans"

— p. 46, col. 1, par. 3, lines 18-19

"Both Charles V and Charlemagne realized that their empires were too large and divided them on their death"

— p. 451, right margin, no. 5, lines 17-20, TE

"While he was teaching in Paris, Thomas Aquinas finished his famous *Summa Theologica*"

— p. 399, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-2

"Marco [Polo] traveled to Japan"

— p. 485, col. 2, par. 3, line 6

"What pushed the cotton industry to even greater heights was the invention of the steam engine."

— p. 652, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-2

wrong direction

Tenochtitlán/Mexico City is west, not east, of Veracruz. The text itself admits this on p. 202, map.

wrong direction

In the late 1800s Russia expanded into northern and northeastern China (north of the Amur River), not into north and northwestern China. The text itself admits this on pp. 775 and 777, maps.

wrong narrative

The Persians did not scatter the Hebrews. They let them return to Jerusalem. The text itself admits this on p. 47, col. 1, par. 3, lines 2-5, and on p. 52, col. 1, par. 1, lines 16-19.

wrong narrative

Charlemagne did not divide his empire at his death. His son Louis the Pious got it all.

wrong narrative

Aquinas never finished his *Summa*, and he last worked on it in 1273 while teaching at Naples, not Paris.

wrong narrative

Marco Polo never visited Japan. The text itself admits this on p. 293, map.

wrong narrative

It was the improvement — not the invention — of the steam engine that helped revolutionize the textile industry. Newcomen steam engines pumped water from mines for about 75 years before the application of Watt's improved steam technology to cotton manufacture. The text itself admits this in the three sentences following this passage.

“Once started, an automobile engine will run by itself, but it takes a powerful impulse to put all those pistons and shafts in motion. In the early days it was up to the driver to provide that impulse by turning a crank, which could be very dangerous. If left in gear, one could easily end up with broken bones.”

— p. 692, bottom margin, “MORE ABOUT...,” col. 1, lines 1-8, TE

“... the newly arrived Franks insisted that prayer be conducted their way and drove the writer out of the mosque.”

— p. 237, right margin, bottom 5 lines, TE

“Germanic tribes also poured into the Balkans, Asia Minor, Gaul, and Spain.”

— p. 186, col. 2, lines 2-3

“The founders of the Mughal Empire ... came from the mountainous region north of the Ganges River valley.”

— SE 531, col. 1, lines 4-7

Q: “What was the origin of the founders of the Mughal empire?”

A: “came from mountainous region north of the Ganges River valley”

— p. 544, “REVIEWING THE FACTS,” no. 10, SE and TE

Map showing a huge “Polish Corridor” in 1919, extending from Danzig west along the Baltic coast all the way to Stettin

— p. 837

wrong narrative

Failing to retard the “spark” — not leaving a car in gear — caused broken bones. Hand-cranking a car left in gear did not make it creep forward fast enough to hurt you. But early cars controlled the timing manually by a steering column-mounted lever. If you forgot to retard it before hand-cranking clockwise, the engine would kick back and spin the crank handle counter-clockwise, hitting and breaking your forearm.

wrong narrative

In the student text passage to which this refers, newly-arrived Franks did not drive the Muslim writer out of the mosque. Other Franks drove out a newly-arrived Frank.

wrong area

Germanic tribes did not invade Asia Minor in the 3rd century A.D., which is the time-frame of this passage.

wrong river

Babur, founder of the Mughal Empire in India, came from the mountainous region north of the Indus River valley, not the Ganges River valley. The text itself admits this on p. 531, col. 1, par. 1.

wrong boundary

Poland’s 1919-1939 western border lay much further to the east than this map indicates. The text itself admits this on p. 903, map.

Q: "Identify: (a) steam engine ..."

A: "machine invented by James Watt in the 1760s"

— p. 661, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 2(a), SE and TE

Q: "What were the provisions of the British Reform Bill in 1832?"

A: "increased the number of workers"

— p. 686, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 9, SE and TE

"The introduction of iron — probably from the Middle East, where it had first been used by the Assyrians"

— p. 63, col. 1, par. 2, lines 8-10

"The classic liberal remedy for depression ... included ... raising tariffs to exclude other countries' goods from home markets."

— p. 839, col. 2, par. 1, lines 2-5

"... the figure of 11,000 dead ... represents almost 5 times the number of Americans that were killed in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War combined."

— p. 745, right margin, "COMPARING TIME PERIODS," lines 4-12, TE

"lay investiture ... (the disagreement over this practice between Pope Gregory II [against] and King Henry IV [for] in the Middle Ages was known as the Investiture Controversy)"

— p. G-6, col. 1

wrong significance

Watt did not invent the steam engine. He improved it. The text itself admits this on p. 652, col. 2, bottom 2 lines — p. 653, col. 1, line 2.

wrong provision

The 1832 British Reform Bill increased the number of voters, not workers. The text itself admits this on p. 673, col. 2, par. 1, lines 7-9.

wrong people

The Hittites — not the Assyrians — first used iron in the Middle East. The text itself admits this on p. 44, col. 2, par. 2, lines 3-4.

wrong policy

Classical liberalism favored lowering tariffs — not raising them — during depressions and at all other times. Raising tariffs was an old mercantilist policy that classical liberals opposed. The text itself admits this: compare p. 470, bottom section, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-3 and line 11 — p. 471, col. 1, line 1, with p. 590, col. 2, par. 2, line 14 — p. 591, col. 1, line 3. Worldwide protectionism in the early 1930s (the context of this passage) violated classical liberal economics.

wrong multiple

The 1998 *World Almanac* (p. 161) indicates there were 4378 total U.S. battle deaths in the War of 1812, Mexican War, and Spanish-American War. 11,000 is less than 3 times — not almost 5 times — that number.

wrong pope

Henry IV's opponent was Gregory VII, not Gregory II. The text itself admits this on p. 392, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-4.

"Have the students identify the major causes of the Glorious Revolution (*James I openly practiced Catholicism ...*)."

— p. 475, right margin, "CAUSE AND EFFECT," lines 1-4, TE

"... Helen, the wife of the king of Mycenae"

— p. 120, left margin, "FOCUS ACTIVITY," par. 1, lines 11-12, TE

Q: "Identify: ... (c) Pope Boniface VIII ..."

A: "French pope"

— p. 412, "SECTION REVIEW," no. 3(c), SE and TE

"... Isaac Watts, composer of the hymn 'Amazing Grace.'"

— p. 499, bottom margin, "COOPERATIVE LEARNING ACTIVITY," col. 2, lines 5-6, TE

"The British government forced him [Cecil Rhodes] to resign as prime minister of Rhodesia after he planned to overthrow the Boer government of the South African Republic without British approval."

— p. 743, col. 1, bottom 3 lines — col. 2, line 1

"With 1.3 trillion people, it will be very difficult for China to feed its people"

— p. 1108, left margin, "REVIEWING THE FACTS," no. 3, lines 1-3, TE

"How many of these [African] states are landlocked? (*Nine of these states have no access to the sea.*)"

— p. 1046, bottom margin, "GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION," no. 2, TE

wrong king

The actions of James II, not James I, led to the Glorious Revolution.

wrong city

Helen's husband Menelaus was king of Sparta, not king of Mycenae. The text itself admits this on p. 122, col. 1, par. 1, lines 7-9.

wrong nationality

Boniface VIII was an Italian pope, not a French pope.

wrong person

John Newton, not Isaac Watts, wrote "Amazing Grace."

wrong colony

Rhodes resigned as prime minister of Cape Colony, not Rhodesia.

wrong figure

The 1998 *World Almanac* (p. 839) indicates that China's population in 1997 was about 1.2 billion, not 1.3 trillion.

wrong figure

On the map to which this question refers there are twelve — not nine — landlocked African states without access to the sea: Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Central African Republic, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

“Four of the seven Wonders of the Ancient World were to be found in either Egypt or Mesopotamia.”

— p. 31, bottom margin, “MORE ABOUT ...,” col. 1, lines 1-3, TE

“By 1927, when the Ford company decided to discontinue its Model T line, over 18 million of these cars had been built.”

— p. 691, col. 2, lines 2-4

“Use the decision of the Han rulers to first weaken the family and then to renew the emphasis on the value of family loyalty.”

— p. 110, left margin, “CLASS DISCUSSION,” lines 5-9, TE

Q: “What two works stand out as examples of the Chinese novel during the Ming dynasty?”

A: “*The Golden Lotus* and *The Dream of the Red Chamber*”

— p. 574, “REVIEWING THE FACTS,” no. 14, SE and TE

“Ask students ... how old he [Muhammad] was when he heard the angel’s voice calling to him (50).”

— p. 224, left margin, “USING THE OPENING STORY,” par. 2, TE

“... at the age of forty-seven he [Mohandas Gandhi] made the decision to return to India”

— p. 754, picture caption, lines 2-3

wrong number

Three — not four — of these Seven Wonders were in Egypt or Mesopotamia. The list immediately following this statement admits this.

wrong number

Ford built over 15 million Model Ts, not over 18 million.

wrong dynasty

The Qin Dynasty — not the early Han Dynasty — tried to weaken the family. The Han Dynasty from the start tried to strengthen it. The text itself admits this on p. 110, col. 2, lines 1-6.

wrong dynasty

The Dream of the Red Chamber was written during the Manchu dynasty, not the Ming dynasty. The text itself admits (p. 548, col. 1, par. 1, lines 2-3) that the Ming dynasty ended in 1644, and that *The Dream of the Red Chamber* was written in 1791 (p. 562, col. 1, line 1).

wrong age

Muhammad was 40 — not 50 — years old when he began hearing voices. The text itself admits (p. 224, col. 1, lines 4-17) that he was born in 570 and began hearing voices in 610.

wrong age

Born in October 1869, Gandhi returned to India in January 1915 at age 45. He therefore did not decide to return to India at age 47.