



America

A NARRATIVE HISTORY

David Emory Shi
Daina Ramey Berry
Joseph Crespino
Amy Murrell Taylor

13TH EDITION • VOLUME 1

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AMERICA





A map of the United States with each state and their capital labeled.



thirteenth edition
VOLUME 1

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David Emory Shi
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New York • London

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Cartography by Mapping Specialists

Manufacturing: Transcontinental—Beauceville, QC

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ISBN: 978-1-324-08439-6 (print)

ISBN: 978-1-324-08443-3 (ebk)

W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10110-0017

wwnorton.com

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PREFACE

For four decades, *America: A Narrative History* has remained among the most popular U.S. history textbooks ever written. Each of its new editions has improved a book celebrated for its compelling narrative prose.

Obviously, textbooks are of no use if students do not read them, but a history textbook does not have to be dull and lifeless. A narrative approach, driven by storytelling, can reveal the depth and drama of the past by exposing the textured stories of people—not just the famous and familiar men and women, but also the unknown, unnamed, and forgotten. As a student from Texas recently wrote to author David Shi, “I wanted to tell you how interesting and well-written your history book is! I have found that simply by reading its content, I am personally immersed in the text.” More recently, a high school AP history teacher reported, “This was the only textbook I have ever read and enjoyed reading. And, I have read a lot of textbooks in over 40 years of teaching high school.”

The testimonials, like many that we have received over the years, confirm that a narrative approach works exceptionally well for students and teachers. Ensuring the continued success of that storytelling emphasis was the most important factor in prompting an important change in this new edition. After having been involved with the *America* textbook since 1986, I (David Shi), realized that it is a good time to collaborate with a new team of co-authors. We looked first for co-authors who have great experience and substantial skill at teaching the undergraduate survey course. At the same time, we wanted three new co-authors who are distinguished scholars, and who are themselves diverse in terms of their own background experiences. And, we found them. All of them share a commitment to narrative history, believing as I do that the stories imbedded in American history are vital to student learning. I am pleased to introduce them here:

- **Daina Ramey Berry, Professor of History and Dean of the Humanities and Fine Arts at the University of California, Santa Barbara**, is an internationally recognized scholar of gender and slavery in the United States. Her most recent book, *A Black Woman's*

History of the United States (co-authored with Kali Nicole Gross), won the 2021 Susan Koppelman Award for the best new book in feminist studies. Berry was also honored with the President's Associates Teaching Excellence Award at the University of Texas, where she served as chair of the history department. She offers workshops to educators on innovative ways to teach the U.S. and African American history survey courses and is a Distinguished Lecturer for the Organization of American Historians.

- **Joseph Crespino, the Jimmy Carter Professor of History at Emory University in Atlanta** and former chair of the history department, is a specialist in twentieth-century political and cultural history. He was the Fulbright Distinguished Lecturer in American Studies at the University of Tübingen in 2014. Among his widely acclaimed books are an award-winning biography, *Strom Thurmond's America*, and most recently, *Atticus Finch: The Biography*. Crespino has received the Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award from the Emory University Center for Teaching and Learning.
- **Amy Murrell Taylor is the T. Marshall Hahn Jr. Professor of History at the University of Kentucky**, where she focuses on gender, the Civil War and Reconstruction, and the American South. She has been honored by the university's Provost's Award for Outstanding Teaching and Great Teacher Awards. Her latest book, *Embattled Freedom: Journeys through the Civil War's Slave Refugee Camps*, received several national awards, including the Frederick Douglass Book Prize and the Merle Curti Social History Award.

All three of these distinguished scholar-teachers have frequently taught the U.S. survey course, are skilled at introducing students to the importance of primary sources, write sparkling prose, and are adept at the storytelling art. They have made major contributions to this new edition. As has been the case for forty years, this revision, like its predecessors, has benefited from fresh material we have added across the entire range of historical fields: political, cultural, social, and economic history. Our team of four diverse scholars has added texture, breadth, and vitality to the textbook while maintaining the cohesion of its narrative voice.

Of special emphasis in this new edition is the importance of women's experiences in the American story. The authors took the existing narrative as

a starting point and then wove in stories of women who had been hiding in plain sight—present and influential during some of the biggest, most significant political events and economic trends in American history. Their untold stories became the focus of our revisions. In this new edition are women who have not been typically celebrated in history classrooms but whose histories nonetheless have the power to change the way students understand the American past.

Students will learn about women such as Isabel de Olvera, who traveled with explorers in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries to present-day New Mexico. They will also meet Sarah Bradlee Fulton, who boycotted British products to support the quest for American independence in the late eighteenth century. Likewise, when students read about the 1830s Trail of Tears, they will learn about a woman named Nanyehi, who led the Cherokee nation and became the first female voting member of its General Council. Outspoken and fearless, Nanyehi was one of the most effective voices seeking to protect her community from the forces of removal, revealing Cherokee women to be far more than a nameless, suffering mass of people forced from their homes. Students also will read about Matihilde Hennes, an enslaved woman who fled Louisiana for freedom in Mexico in the 1840s, one of many such “freedom seekers” whose courageous escapes inflamed the growing political conflict along the U.S.-Mexico border; and they will meet Catherine Greene, a wealthy White southern widow who provided Eli Whitney with funds and workspace, making possible the invention of the cotton gin.

Textured stories like these help students see the past more fully—but also more profoundly. Women’s stories reveal significant historical changes often are stimulated by people living at the margins, people living outside the centers of power who exert outsized influence over politics, culture, and economy. Aimee Semple McPherson, for example, was perhaps the most charismatic and influential figure in the Protestant Fundamentalist movement of the 1920s. In the Church of the Foursquare Gospel that she organized in Los Angeles, she preached to tens of thousands of believers every week and reached many more through her pioneering use of radio. She is yet another colorful example of the diverse ways women influenced public life.

At the same time, this new edition recognizes that women's history is full of prominent as well as little-known trailblazers in the continuing fight for rights and equality in the United States. The famous story of how Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention for women's rights is enriched by accounts of lesser-known women such as Maria Miller Stewart, a public speaker and writer who argued that gaining rights for Black women required combating racial prejudice too. It acknowledges that when Stanton's Declaration of Sentiments boldly declared, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal," the National Convention of Colored Citizens in Cleveland, Ohio, also passed a resolution in the same year proclaiming "the equality of the sexes." That assumption of equality inspired decades of women's activism, eventually leading in 1920 to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment granting women the right to vote, and to the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Yet women distinguished themselves in many other ways. Madam C. J. Walker, born Sarah Breedlove in 1867 to Louisiana sharecroppers, became the nation's first female self-made millionaire by developing a line of cosmetics and hair-care products for African American women. Her significance extended well beyond her business success. She became an outspoken champion of social justice for Blacks during the Jim Crow era of racist discrimination. "Don't sit down and wait for the opportunities to come," she told women audiences. "Get up and make them!"

The quest for equality went well beyond voting rights. During both world wars in the twentieth century, millions of women assumed roles traditionally played only by men, including military service. They readily filled the job vacancies created by men leaving for military service, and many of them decided to blaze new trails in what for centuries had been known as "a man's world" of employment, scientific discovery, and political and social leadership. That ongoing story of perseverance and resilience is highlighted in this new edition, along with many other additions that help inform students of the diversity of the American experiment in representative democracy. The enhanced coverage of the women's experience and their many untold stories brings relevance and meaning for many of today's students, while making it possible for them to see political, cultural, social, and economic history through a new lens.

Another exciting development in this new edition, which derives from the classroom teaching expertise of the new authorial team, is the inclusion, for the first time, of primary source excerpts in every chapter. The new Comparing Perspectives features use primary sources to pair diverse voices speaking on major subjects in each chapter. Each feature connects to character vignettes and first-person quotations in the main narrative, reinforcing the storytelling strength of the book. In [Chapter 3](#), students will review the case of John Punch, an African American indentured servant who received treatment that was different from what his fellow servants who were White received, with an indenture contract that outlined the terms of these eighteenth-century agreements. Likewise, the history of the Civil War is enlivened by the writings of two individuals with vastly different points of view on emancipation: Jourdon Anderson, a man newly liberated from slavery in Tennessee who wrote to his former owner requesting payment for years of labor; and Ellen Gertrude Clanton Thomas, a White woman in Georgia who kept a journal documenting her feelings about losing her plantation's enslaved people. Their writings make clear that emancipation was far more than a monumental political issue for the nation—it was also something lived and felt on a daily basis by millions of people.

In Volume 2, the rise of political conservatism in the 1980s is illuminated through two documents that provide different perspectives on freedom and individualism in American life. In Ronald Reagan's famous "Evil Empire Speech" (a term that he never actually used), the president gave a spirited defense of religious liberty, decrying Soviet suppression of religious faith at a time when his presidential successors had tried to turn down the temperature of the Cold War. Reagan's speech is paired with a 1984 article about Apple's new Macintosh computer, which the company trumpeted as a revolutionary product that would make personal computing easier and more accessible for everyday Americans. From the 1980s forward, computer entrepreneurs would tout the liberating possibilities of technology in transforming how Americans worked, played, and lived. Students are asked to point to specific sentences in both texts that provide different ideas about what freedom and individualism meant in the 1980s.

Whether your historical interests are political, social, cultural, or economic, you'll find new coverage, sources, and resources to enhance your teaching

with what continues to be the most well-balanced narrative history of America.

Among the new coverage in this Thirteenth Edition are the following:

Chapter 1: The Collision of Cultures in the Sixteenth Century

- New discussions focus on the role that West African kingdoms played in trans-regional trade and how they impacted contact with the Americas.
- New discussions present the global explorations of people of color such as Isabel de Olvera, with her journey to New Mexico, and an African explorer from Spain, Pedro Alonso Niño (“El Negro”), who piloted one of Columbus’s expeditions in 1492.
- New coverage of the Little Ice Age shows how environmental changes impacted global populations.

Chapter 2: England and Its American Colonies, 1607–1732

- The discussion of the Salem witchcraft episode has been moved from [Chapter 3](#) , and it has been expanded to explore the social and religious dynamics of colonial New England.
- To centralize the major discussion on slavery and other forms of servitude, there is less focus on those topics in [Chapter 2](#) , with the primary discussion nested now in [Chapter 3](#) .

Chapter 3: Colonial Ways of Life, 1607–1750

- Major discussions on slavery and servitude have been consolidated in this chapter.
- Expanded discussions on the relationships between masters and indentured servants highlight the differences between slavery and servitude—highlighting the experiences of indentured women.
- New and expanded discussions on Indigenous slavery in the Carolinas focus on how the English fomented wars between Indigenous groups to increase the number of enslaved people for sale, resulting in the number of enslaved Indigenous people in the Caribbean surpassing that of enslaved Africans in the thirteen colonies during this period.

- Revised coverage on the Tuscarora and Yamasee Wars reveals the interplay of complex relationships among Indigenous groups and English colonists in the Carolinas.
- Increased focus on the complexities of the African slave trade reveals the differing or overlapping roles played by Europeans, Africans, and those in the Americas. New discussions also compare features of the African slave trade with those of the transatlantic slave trade, highlighting the experiences of enslaved people during the Middle Passage.
- New discussions focus on the religious experiences of free and enslaved Blacks during the Enlightenment.

Chapter 4: From Colonies to States, 1607–1776

- Coverage of the North Carolina Regulators and their protests against colonial government has been expanded.
- New discussions cover the forced mass migration of European immigrants and enslaved Africans.
- New coverage introduces the Ethiopian Regiment, in which free and enslaved Blacks fought alongside the British in exchange for their own independence.
- Coverage of the letters on democracy between John and Abigail Adams have been moved to this chapter to support the new Comparing Perspectives feature on their correspondence.

Chapter 5: The American Revolution, 1775–1783

- A new vignette shares Francisco de Miranda's role in the Spanish Alliance.
- New discussions focus on the Continental Army's racially integrated units, with a vignette on the Sixth Connecticut Regiment that explores what patriotism meant to them and why they decided to join the fight for independence.
- New discussions on women and the revolution such as Deborah Sampson, who was promoted to corporal in the Continental Army, and Ann Bailey, who delivered battlefield supplies and fought on the field of battle, for their contributions on the battlefield.

Chapter 6: Securing the Constitution and Union, 1783–1800

- New and expanded discussions cover the origins of the Electoral College and its current significance.
- Expanded discussions relate how enslaved people used the legal system and courts to argue for their freedom—with a new vignette on Elizabeth Freeman (“Mum Bett”), who won her freedom in Massachusetts.
- New discussions on the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 include a new vignette on Ona Judge, who escaped enslavement from George Washington’s home in Philadelphia, and the president’s efforts to return her to slavery.
- New discussions focus on the diverse roles that women played during the early national period. This includes the section entitled “The Absence of Women”—encompassing Eliza Yonge Wilkinson’s fight for “liberty of thought” for women and Massachusetts writer Judith Sargent Murray’s essay, “On the Equality of the Sexes.”

Chapter 7: The Early Republic, 1800–1815

- New discussions frame the War of 1812 not only in terms of expansion but also in terms of the dispossession of Indigenous people and how different Indigenous nations were recruited to fight and were impacted by the war, which greatly reduced their territory and increased the pace of western settlement.
- Expanded discussions of the nation’s founders emphasize their contradictory status as both enslavers and American revolutionaries—specifically, Thomas Jefferson’s relationship with Sally Hemmings, and the construction of the Capitol building by enslaved people.
- Expanded discussions on Haitian independence reveal how plantation owners in the United States reacted to events in the Caribbean.
- Discussion of the Treaty of Ghent shows how plantation owners in the United States demanded British payment for their “property” losses to the British.

Chapter 8: The Emergence of a Market Economy, 1815–1860

- New material on the intertwining of the northern and southern economies focus on how insurance companies in the North indemnified enslaved people for plantation owners in the South.
- New discussions cover women and the simplification of household tasks with inventions such as the first ice cream freezer.
- New treatments of women's household work with the expectation that working-class women would continue to contribute to the family income through piecemeal cloth work and laundering while staying closer to their children. New discussions explain how Irish women became the primary domestic servants in cities, a role that many native-born White women viewed with contempt.
- A new discussion explains the role that Catherine Littlefield Greene played in supporting Eli Whitney while he perfected the cotton gin.
- New discussions cover the increasing popularity of theatrical performances during this period and the impact that actor Fanny Kemble had on its growth.
- New discussions on the role that women played in early strikes include a new vignette on Louise Mitchell of the New York Tailoresses' Society.

Chapter 9: Nationalism and Sectionalism, 1815–1828

- A new biographical sketch of Rachel Jackson discusses how her marriage to Andrew Jackson impacted his presidential career.
- New material on the rise of Black newspapers in the country includes a vignette on the *Freedom's Journal*, founded in New York City by free Black men.

Chapter 10: A New Democratic Era, 1828–1840

- The chapter title has changed from “The Jacksonian Era” to “A New Democratic Era,” reflecting the chapter's widening focus from the impacts of Jackson's presidency to changes in democracy throughout this period.
- Significantly updated material on the federal program of Indigenous removal to the West includes deepened discussions from the Indigenous perspective, with a focus on the experiences of Indigenous

women. It also offers updated discussions on the Second Seminole War in Florida.

Chapter 11: The South and Slavery, 1800–1860

- A new chapter introduction reflects the realities and nuances of the American South.
- New discussions and a new map focus on the domestic slave trade routes to the Old Southwest.
- The experiences of families being divided by the forced sale of enslaved people and the creation of maroon communities by freedom-seeking slaves on the slave trade routes.
- Updated discussions cover the role of plantation mistresses and their treatment of enslaved people under their control.
- Fresh treatment of the complex relationship among enslaved Black communities including its impact on the growth in enslaved resistance.

Chapter 12: Religion, Romanticism, and Reform, 1800–1860

- Expanded discussion on transcendentalism addresses its reflective nature as well as a critique of its elitist aspects.
- An expanded vignette on Emerson covers his evolving understanding of gender within the transcendental movement.
- A new vignette presents Frances Ellen Watkins Harper and her work writing and performing protest poetry against slavery and segregation.
- A new vignette presents Charity Bryant, a woman from Massachusetts who was in a romantic relationship with another woman, Sylvia Drake.
- New discussions explore the public school movement and efforts for desegregation in Massachusetts, culminating in the Anti-Segregation Act of 1855.
- New discussions of utopian movements include a new vignette on Scottish immigrant Frances Wright and the contradictions in her attempt to build a racially integrated society in Nashoba, Tennessee, and her role in the New Harmony community.
- The section titled “Anti-Slavery and Women’s Rights Movements” has been reorganized and expanded.

Chapter 13: Western Expansion and Southern Secession, 1830–1861

- The Part Opener expands discussion on conflicts over defining citizenship that arose after the end of the Civil War.
- New discussions on the Comanche Empire explore how they fought against encroaching American settlers in the Southwest.
- New discussions focus on freedom-seeking enslaved people heading to Mexico as a part of the broader story of American expansion.
- New vignettes on powerful women introduce Sarah Polk, who influenced the political ascendancy of her husband, James Polk; and Harriet Scott, who fought for freedom alongside her husband, Dred Scott.

Chapter 14: The War of the Union, 1861–1865

- Expanded discussions of women who fought in the Civil War, including those engaged in espionage, include a new vignette on Rose O’Neal Greenhow, a spy who helped the Confederate Army at the Battle of Bull Run.
- Expanded discussions focus on politically divided families such as that of President Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln, whose stance on the war divided their family members, many of whom were Southern sympathizers.
- New discussions cover the mobilization of Blacks into the Union military during the Civil War.
- A new discussion details African Americans’ reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation.
- A new discussion focuses on the medical innovations that resulted from the Civil War, such as the triage system.
- New discussions explain efforts by the Women’s Loyal National League to end slavery where it was still being practiced at the end of the war.
- A new conclusion evaluates America’s place at the end of the war in regard to liberty and equality for all.

Chapter 15: The Era of Reconstruction, 1865–1877

- New discussions focus on how formerly enslaved people demanded payment for work and migrated to find family members and new economic opportunities.

- New discussions relate how formerly enslaved people fought for opportunities for education and the establishment of thousands of Black schools through the Freedmen's Bureau.
- New and expanded discussions on the women's suffrage movement include the emerging role that Black women played in the movement.
- New discussions focus on the phenomenon of convict leasing as a form of coerced labor that was introduced in post-Civil War America, particularly in the South.
- A new vignette introduces Victoria Woodhull, a women's rights activist, stockbroker, and journalist who became the first woman to run for president in 1872.
- A new discussion covers the closure of the Freedman's Bank, which left thousands of Black families without their life's savings and dramatically impeded the development of a Black middle class.

Chapter 16: Business and Labor in the Industrial Era, 1860–1900

- A new vignette introduces Hettie Greene, the richest woman during the Gilded Age.
- New discussions cover differences in wage labor between men and women. A new discussion focuses on women's roles in the Great Railroad Strike of 1877.
- Expanded discussions treat the Knights of Labor and African American men's roles in the organization.
- Expanded discussions explore the role of Asian Americans in the building of the railroads.

Chapter 17: Legends and Realities: The South and the West, 1865–1900

- Updated discussions focus on the Lost Cause legend and the realities of the American South post-Reconstruction.
- Expanded discussions on the disenfranchisement of African American voters include a new vignette on Congressman John R. Lynch, who was the first African American Speaker of the House in the Mississippi State Assembly.
- Updated discussions on the Black response to segregation include a new portrait of the Reverend Benjamin Mays, the eventual president of Morehouse College and an early mentor of Martin Luther King Jr.

- Updated discussions on women working in the West include new profiles of Texas cattle rancher Lizzie Johnson and Black postwoman “Stagecoach Mary” Fields.

Chapter 18: The Gilded Age: Political Stalemate and Rural Revolt , 1865–1900

- Updated discussions explore the impact of social Darwinism in America.
- Expanded discussions focus on the women’s suffrage movement.
- New and expanded discussions on rural grassroots politics include the Colored Farmer’s National Alliance and women’s role in farm alliances.

Chapter 19: Seizing an American Empire, 1865–1913

- A new section explores the motivations and debates surrounding U.S. imperialism.
- New discussions explain how European powers competed to colonize Hawaii and how Indigenous Hawaiian people resisted such efforts.
- New material highlights America’s longstanding involvement in the affairs of Cuba as well as the history of U.S. involvement in Puerto Rico.
- Fresh insights illuminate U.S. involvement in Mexican affairs and the borderlands with the United States.

Chapter 20: The Progressive Era, 1890–1920

- A new chapter introduction stresses how the Progressives were a complex mix of people, including many women activists and people of color, who were determined to address political, economic, and social problems that had arisen out of the Industrial Revolution and the dramatic growth of American cities.
- Expanded material on Ida Tarbell shows her not only as a muckraker but also as a pioneering female investigative journalist.
- New discussions highlight the Progressive initiatives at all levels of government, while noting that the dramatic expansion of federal government reform would occur during the New Deal and later.

- More context has been provided on the complicated legacy of *Muller v. Oregon*. It was a triumph in restricting work hours for women. But it was an ambivalent victory for some women who were uncomfortable with the way it established special protections for women, contradicting the argument of equality under the law for women.
- A new section discusses the founding of the NAACP as part of the larger fight to achieve civil rights and to combat the dramatic increases in racial violence during this period.
- The account of the Porvenir Massacre in 1918 has been moved from Chapter 17 to here, where it fits better chronologically. It has also been expanded to include new material on Jose T. Canales, the Hispanic Texas legislator who demanded an investigation into the massacre and who would later play a leading role in forming the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

Chapter 21: America and the Great War, 1914–1920

- A revised section on the historical context of World War I discusses how it originated from the processes of industrialization, nationalism, imperialism, and militarism throughout Europe.
- Updated discussions focus on the unprecedented nature of German submarine warfare with the sinking of the *Lusitania*; this material helps clarify the U.S. entry into the war.
- Expanded coverage focuses on shifting wartime standards for tolerating dissent and the ensuing dilemma it posed for President Wilson during World War I.
- Expanded discussions on Lenin's background and motivations highlight the brutality of the Bolshevik Revolution as part of the discussions on the expansion of socialism.
- Updated discussions in the section "The Politics of Peace" make clearer Woodrow Wilson's strengths and weaknesses.
- Expanded discussions cover how the Treaty of Versailles was debated within the context of American isolationism.
- Expanded discussions on the Spanish flu epidemic point out its global impact, which was similar to that of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chapter 22: A Clash of Cultures, 1920–1929

- New discussions detail the origins and history of the radio.
- New discussions on *The Birth of a Nation* explain how it dramatically changed Hollywood filmmaking.
- New discussions of the NAACP's activities focus on its 1925 defense of Ossian Sweet, a Black man who defended himself against a White mob upon moving to a White working-class neighborhood in Detroit.
- New discussions on the rise of religious fundamentalism include a vignette on Aimee Semple McPherson, a female evangelist who used mass media to spread her faith and message and ultimately built a religious empire in Los Angeles.

Chapter 23: The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1933–1939

- The section “From Hooverism to the New Deal” provides more context on why such a capable administrator like Herbert Hoover failed to address the Great Depression quickly and aggressively.
- An expanded biographical vignette on Franklin Delano Roosevelt explores the contradictions between his public and private personalities and how they impacted his success.
- The expanded section “Cultural Life during the Depression” examines the different perspectives emerging from literature and the arts during the Great Depression.
- A new discussion covers the international context and its impact on the creation of Social Security in the United States.
- Expanded discussions focus on Frances Perkins, the first female cabinet member who served under FDR, and her role in developing Social Security.
- New discussions on the court-packing scheme provide more context as to why it seemed threatening to much of the general public.
- More coverage focuses on fears of a Communist-style revolution and how it impacted FDR's policy making.
- An updated and streamlined summary of the New Deal discusses its legacy.

Chapter 24: World War II, 1933–1945

- Expanded explanations of Hitler's and Mussolini's rise to power help students better understand the appeal of fascism.

- New discussions focus on Neville Chamberlain's complicated role at Munich and Winston Churchill's criticisms of Chamberlain.
- New discussions cover FDR's justifications for a third presidential term.
- Updated discussions detail Executive Order 8802 and the creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.
- New and expanded discussion focuses on the postwar Nuremberg Trials.
- New coverage of the great 442nd Regimental Combat Team (the all-Japanese American "Go for Broke" unit from Hawaii that became the most highly decorated unit for its size and length of service in U.S. military history).

Chapter 25: The Cold War and the Fair Deal, 1945–1952

- Updated discussions focus on the historiography of the Cold War.
- Updated discussions cover Harry Truman's challenges with postwar inflation and ensuing strikes.
- New and updated discussions explore post-World War II racial violence, Truman's civil rights record, and the integration of baseball with a refreshed vignette on Jackie Robinson.
- A new discussion focuses on the experiences of African American and Hispanic veterans after the war and their impact on civil rights.
- A new section titled "From Civil Rights to Human Rights" details Eleanor Roosevelt's key role in drafting the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- A new vignette points out how ironic and unexpected it was for Strom Thurmond, a decorated World War II veteran and a moderate in South Carolina politics, ended up heading the Dixiecrats.
- New discussions focus on the partisan divisions impacting Dean Acheson during the Korean conflict and the broader indecision by Truman's State Department regarding U.S. strategic interests on the Korean peninsula.
- Expanded discussions cover the second Red Scare, with updates on the Hiss-Chambers case.

Chapter 26: Affluence and Anxiety in the Atomic Age, 1950–1959

- Expanded discussions on the end of McCarthyism include an updated vignette on Franklin Edward Kameny, an early hero of the gay rights movement.
- Expanded discussions focus on the postwar prosperity and consumption of goods by the middle class that produced mass social anxiety. The section formerly called “Cooling the Suburban Frontier” has been broken into two separate discussions—one on the Sun Belt (and how air conditioning enabled its development), the other on suburban culture—to emphasize that they were different phenomena.
- The discussion on “Operation Wetback” has been moved from a preceding chapter and now appears here under “People of Color on the Move” in the 1950s.
- More context is given for understanding the Cold War and Christian revivalism during the 1950s.
- The discussion of the Beats and their influence has been updated based on recent scholarship.
- A new paragraph in the section on rock ’n’ roll more clearly links its cultural impact to the burgeoning civil rights movement.
- In the section “The Early Years of the Civil Rights Movement,” a new introductory paragraph frames the Cold War’s influence on the early civil rights movement.
- New discussions on the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision explain Earl Warren’s role.
- An expanded discussion covers the historical significance of the murder of Emmett Till.
- An expanded vignette on Rosa Parks establishes her long history of activism preceding the bus boycott, focusing on her role in establishing the Committee for Equal Justice and its support for Mrs. Recy Taylor and her work protecting women from domestic violence.
- Expanded discussions focus on Martin Luther King Jr. and nonviolent civil disobedience.
- Refreshed and expanded discussions cover the reception and impact of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts.
- Expanded discussions explore the significance of the Korean War.
- Expanded discussions focus on the Hungarian crisis and the Suez War.

Chapter 27: New Frontiers and a Great Society, 1960–1968

- More background, context, and analysis of gender issues is given, including highlights on Black female activists such as Ella Baker, Diane Nash, and Fannie Lou Hamer.
- More coverage focuses on the details and significance of the 1960 presidential election.
- Expanded discussion explores the significance of the murder of four Black girls at the 16th Street Baptist church in Birmingham. An updated discussion focuses on the significance of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
- An expanded discussion covers Bloody Sunday, the assault on a civil rights march in Selma by Alabama State troopers, and the involvement of John Lewis, who later became a congressman in Georgia.
- More emphasis is provided on the impact of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
- New discussions offer a broader historical perspective of Lyndon Baines Johnson and the Great Society.
- Updated coverage focuses on Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination and the broader significance of assassinations in the 1960s.

Chapter 28: Rebellion and Reaction, 1960s and 1970s

- Expanded discussions on Black culture feature Sam Cooke's hit song, "A Change Is Gonna Come" alongside Bob Dylan.
- A new section on Chicano students and the Blowouts that gave voice to issues with underfunded schools in Los Angeles is included as a part of broader Chicano activism in this period.
- Expanded discussions cover Latino/Chicano politics that flowed into the twenty-first century and the history and legacy of La Raza Unida, a party started by Chicanos to promote political involvement.
- New discussions on Title IX focus on the cultural changes regarding women's sports, as seen in Kathrine Switzer's attempts to register and run in the Boston Marathon.
- A new vignette discusses Joan Didion's critique of the counterculture in her classic essay "Slouching Towards Bethlehem."
- New discussions on the characterizations of Nixon highlight his foreign policy accomplishments in spite of the generally negative perception of his presidency.

- A new discussion of Carter’s presidential campaign covers how it was helped by revolutions in “Redneck” culture and his revival of the New Deal voting alliance.

Chapter 29: Conservative Revival, 1977–2000

- Expanded discussions on the positive impact of Carter’s foreign policy on human rights efforts include a new profile of Patricia Derian, the first Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights.
- New discussions cover how the 1980 Reagan campaign prolonged the Iranian hostage crisis for political gain.
- Expanded discussions on the computer revolution highlight the leading role played by Steve Jobs and Apple, connecting their impact on society to previous discussions on the counterculture and future discussions of social media.
- New discussions on the 1994 crime bill explore its impact on mass incarceration and people of color in urban areas.
- New discussions recount the controversy around Clarence Thomas’s Supreme Court nomination hearings.
- A new discussion covers the Chinese crackdown on democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square.

Chapter 30: Twenty-First Century America, 2000–Present

- This chapter has been strengthened thematically with a new focus on the concept of the “Big Sort” and the impact computers, cable tv, satellite radio, and social media have had on explaining the deep political divisions in this century.
- A refreshed analysis of the Obama presidency includes a discussion of his Supreme Court appointees, Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan—the third and fourth women to serve on the Court, and Sotomayor as the first Hispanic Supreme Court justice.
- New discussions explore the longer-term structural issues behind rising partisanship, as well as the rise of cable news—especially Fox News and its political influence.
- New discussions focus on social media, how it can stoke partisan outrage, and its role in the 2016 election. Additional coverage includes how President Trump used social media as a political tool.

- Expanded coverage of the George Floyd murder ties it to Eric Garner's death in 2014 and the fact that both were captured by bystanders on cell phone videos, thus linking the resulting protests to the theme of new technology that has widespread social and political ramifications.
- More recent events are discussed in the context of the longer origins of political divisions in our country, especially reinforcing the thematic focus on the nation's ever-deepening politics of polarization over the past eight years.

Finally, a note on terminology. History is a dynamic discipline: as time passes, it benefits not only from the discovery of new evidence and refined interpretations but also from being in conversation with our contemporary culture. We have joined other publishers, magazines, and newspapers in capitalizing group identity terms such as *Black* and *White*. While respecting the various and at times conflicting opinions on this matter, we feel our approach is consistent with the goals of making “a more perfect union” in which all people are treated equally and with dignity, including the language choices many use to identify themselves. In this effort, we have shifted from using the word *slave* in the narrative to *enslaved* and from *fugitive slave* to *freedom seeker*. After all, people did not choose to become slaves; they were instead forcibly *enslaved*. Once enslaved, they yearned to be free again and often risked their lives to liberate themselves. Where the words *slave* and *fugitive slave* are used in historical quotations, we have retained their original form.

No single term can precisely encompass social groups. For example, with references to people with Spanish-speaking ancestors, we use identifying terms that are the most historically accurate and relevant for a given context, region, time period, or group of people—Spanish, Hispanic, Tejano, Californio, Mexican American, Chicano and Chicana, Cuban American, Puerto Rican American, and Latino, Latina, and Latinx. Not only is this approach more historically accurate, but it also better demonstrates the dynamism of group identities in America.

We follow a similar strategy for other significant groups such as African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans, immigrants, and LGBTQ Americans. We recognize that there are several ways to deal with these sensitive issues and that the issues of group terminology remain a subject of

robust discussion within classrooms, homes, communities, and politics. Our efforts in this edition represent a continuing commitment to remain current in our treatment of such shifting preferences.

MEDIA RESOURCES FOR INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS

The new Thirteenth Edition of *America: A Narrative History* also makes history an *immersive* experience through its innovative pedagogy and digital resources. In the Norton Illumine Ebook, dynamic new reading support tools, including embedded reading comprehension questions and interactive primary source activities, help students better engage with the reading and practice their history skills. InQuizitive—W. W. Norton’s adaptive learning program—helps students better grasp the textbook’s key topics and enables instructors to assess learning progress at the individual and classroom levels. Instructors also have access to a library of guided primary sources, plus a series of “Thinking Like a Historian” exercises for every chapter, inviting students to work with both primary and secondary sources. Online activities such as the History Skills Tutorials and “Thinking Like a Historian” exercises support the discipline’s efforts to develop students’ critical thinking and analytical skills that are applicable to this course as well as a career in virtually any field. An array of valuable support materials ranging from author videos and online document collections to lecture slides and test banks are available for download or integration into a campus learning management system.

America’s digital resources are designed to develop successful readers, guiding students through the narrative while simultaneously developing their critical thinking and history skills.

The comprehensive support package features the new interactive Norton Illumine Ebook, an award-winning adaptive learning tool, as well as the skill-building “Thinking Like a Historian” exercises, available for every chapter of the book, that encourage both primary and secondary source analysis. All of these resources are designed to help students master the Focus Questions in each chapter and continue to nurture their development as historians. To develop the resources, W. W. Norton is committed to

partnering exclusively with subject-matter experts who teach the course. As a result, instructors have all the course materials needed to manage their U.S. history survey class, whether they are teaching face-to-face, online, or in a hybrid setting.

N ORTON I LLUMINE E BOOK

Assignment Overview

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Democratization and The Role of the Federal Government

Visual Explorations interactive Incomplete

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Nullification

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Jackson's Policy on Indigenous Americans

Comparing Perspectives interactive Incomplete

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Demo Mode Demo User

Chapter 10: A New Democratic E... > Democratization and The Role of the Federal Government

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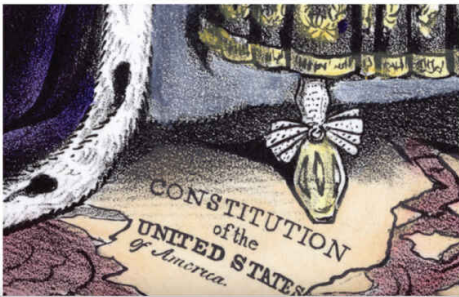
Visual Explorations interactive

1 2 3

His political opponents bestowed on Jackson the "king" moniker due to his unprecedented use of executive power. The cartoon includes several references to these controversial actions.

Explore the following details. Once you've reviewed each panel, select "Next" to answer a question about this image.

Detail 4: the veto Detail 5: abuses of power Detail 6: the U.S. bank



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Assignment Overview

Due Date: Dec 6, 2024 at 05:37 PM EST

2 of 16 activities completed

Chapter 22: A Clash of Cultures, 1920-1929

✓ Check Your Understanding: Complete 1 of 14

A "New Era" of Consumption

✓ Chapter 22: Visual Explorations interactive Complete

Check Your Understanding: Incomplete 2 of 14

Check Your Understanding: Incomplete 3 of 14

The "Jazz Age"

Chapter 22: Comparing Perspectives interactive Incomplete

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Chapter 22: A Clash of Cultures, 1920-1929 > A "New Era" of Consumption

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Print

Assess the impact of the consumer culture that emerged in America during the 1920s. What contributed to its growth?

Check Your Understanding: 2 of 14 INCOMPLETE

Question

Which of the following statements best describes the new era of consumption that arose in the 1920s?

Select an Answer

☐ A. Modern mass-production techniques made consumer goods more available, and more affordable, for millions more Americans than ever before.

☐ B. A legacy of wartime was a generation of financially frugal Americans, careful to spend only on the necessities their family could afford.

☐ C. The rapid spread of electricity made the latest consumer luxuries available to poor and rural Americans.

☐ D. Advertising focused on consumers at the local level, creating a fragmented consumer culture.

Report Issue

Check Answer

The Norton Illumine Ebook offers an enhanced reading experience at a fraction of the cost of a print textbook. It provides an active reading experience, enabling students to take notes, bookmark, search, highlight, and read offline. Instructors can even add notes that students can see as they are reading the text. The Norton Illumine Ebook can be viewed on all computers and mobile devices. The interactive ebook for *America: A Narrative History* includes the following interactive features:

- Tool-tip key terms and definitions
- Clickable and zoomable maps and images
- **NEW Author Videos** at the beginning of the chapter give students a closer look at the major chapter themes and preview the important developments to come. These accompany hundreds of additional author videos throughout the text.
- **NEW Check Your Understanding** questions at the end of each section in a chapter help students' reading comprehension by highlighting the important takeaways with rich, answer-specific feedback that confirms understanding before moving on to the next section.
- **NEW Comparing Perspectives interactives and Visual Explorations interactives** in each chapter walk students through primary source documents and images with audio recordings, pop-up annotations, and step-by-step activities with guiding feedback.

I N Q U I Z I T I V E

22.4. Identify notable examples of reactionary conservatism during the decade and analyze their impact on government policies.

During the 1920s, reactionary conservatism revealed ma
later be known as the “Roaring Twenties” and the “Age o
reaction to the new waves of immigration after World Wa

Which of the following are manifestations of nativism as
the 1920s?

Correct Answer(s)

Sacco and Vanzetti's murder trial

Prohibition

the Immigration Act of 1924

the Scopes Trial

Incorrect Answer(s)

Correct

In addition to other forces, ethnic and racial prejudice often drove the campaigns to pass the Eighteenth Amendment. Nativists who supported prohibition did so because they viewed it as a way to control how those who were foreign-born, working class, or Black people behaved.



Drag the rest of the items into the “Correct Answer(s)” or “Incorrect Answer(s)” areas to complete the question.

OK

Question Confidence
I think I know it

You can gain or lose up to 60 points on this question.

Score
My Report

Grade
%
least 20 questions to
a grade.

Feedback

Up/Challenge

InQuizitive is W. W. Norton’s award-winning, easy-to-use adaptive learning tool that personalizes the learning experience for students, helping them to grasp key concepts and achieve key learning objectives. Through a variety of question types, answer-specific feedback, and game-like elements such as the ability to wager points, students are motivated to keep working until they fully comprehend the concepts. As a result, students arrive better prepared for class, giving you more time for discussion and activities. The InQuizitive course for *America* features over 1,500 engaging, interactive questions (approximately 20 percent of which are new or updated) tagged to each chapter’s Focus Questions. Each activity ensures thorough coverage of the key concepts within the chapter reading, as well as questions that invite students to dig in and analyze maps, primary source excerpts, and other types of historical evidence such as artifacts, artworks, architecture, photographs, and more.

THINKING LIKE A HISTORIAN EXERCISES