

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS

"Jackson, Thomas 'Stonewall' ... fought with Lee in the ... First and Second Battles of Bull Run."

— *United States History (Holt, 2006)*, p. R56, col. 2

wrong general

Lee did not fight at First Bull Run. Beauregard and Johnston led the South there.

"Duties of the legislative branch include

- interpret laws ...

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— *United States History (Holt, 2006)*, p. 221, top right margin, "TIP – Using Bulleted Lists," lines 6-8 and 11-13

wrong branch

The judicial branch – not the legislative branch – interprets the laws.

wrong battle

Tecumseh was not present at Tippecanoe. He died at the Battle of the Thames. The text itself admits this on *The New Nation, 1789-1850*: p. 72, bottom left artwork caption, lines 2-3.

"At the Battle of Tippecanoe, Tecumseh was killed"

— *A History of US (Oxford, 2005), Teaching Guide Answer Key for The New Nation, 1789-1850*, p. 141, col. 2, "CHECK-UP 3," no. 9, line 1

wrong people

Daniel Boone and John Jay did not attend the Constitutional Convention and contributed nothing to it, so students should not choose them.

Q: "... which leader do you think made the greatest contribution to the Constitutional Convention?"

— *Creating America (McDougal, 2006)*, p. 240, "CRITICAL THINKING," no. 2, lines 3-5

A: "Students may choose Daniel Boone, James Madison, Daniel Shays, George Mason, or John Jay. Be sure that they discuss contributions made and the reasons behind their choices."

— *Creating America (McDougal, 2006)*, p. 240, bottom margin, "CRITICAL THINKING," no. 2, lines 1-2, Teacher's Edition

wrong provision

Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution – not the Judiciary Act of 1789 – established the Supreme Court. If Congress established the Supreme Court, the Court is not coequal, violating the separation of powers.

"In the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress established the Supreme Court"

— *The American Journey (Glencoe, 2006)*, p. 281, col. 1, par. 2, lines 1-2

"... the Gadsden Purchase, which opened the Northwest for settlement"

— *United States History (Holt, 2006)*, p. R58, col. 2, "Pierce, Franklin," lines 3-5

wrong region

The Gadsden Purchase helped open the Southwest, not the Northwest, for settlement.

THE PUBLIC WILL NOT

wrong capacity

Jefferson did not participate in the Constitutional Convention. He was U.S. ambassador to France at that time. The text itself admits this on p. 126, col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-2.

Q: "Then ask students to suggest possible sources for the ideas of self-government expressed in the Mayflower Compact."

— *America: History of Our Nation (Prentice, 2006)*, p. 615, right margin, "Build Background Knowledge," lines 8-11, Teacher's Edition

A: "(Possible answers: ... the English Bill of Rights,)"

— *America: History of Our Nation (Prentice, 2006)*, p. 615, right margin, "Build Background Knowledge," lines 11-12, Teacher's Edition

"At the Hartford Convention, dissatisfied Federalists made plans for the New England states to **secede**."

— *America: History of Our Nation (Prentice, 2006)*, p. 205, "Section 4/Check Your Progress," no. 5

wrong action

The Hartford Convention did not make plans to secede. It proposed constitutional amendments and affirmed the right of nullification. This was not the Essex Junto.

wrong entity

This Supreme Court case (*Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832) prohibited Georgia, not the U.S., from removing the Cherokee. The federal government's right to remove them was never litigated.

"Ignoring a Supreme Court ruling, the U.S. government forced several Indian nations to leave their land and move west of the Mississippi River."

— *A History of US (Oxford, 2005), Student Study Guide for The New Nation, 1789-1850*, p. 35, top, "SUMMARY"

wrong sequence

The 1689 English Bill of Rights could not have been a source of ideas for the 1620 Mayflower Compact.

wrong geography

Sea routes from Europe to Africa do not involve crossing the Atlantic Ocean. Sea routes from Europe to Asia do not necessarily involve crossing the Atlantic Ocean. The text itself admits this on p. 14, map.

"The United States wins the War of 1812."

— *Creating America (McDougal, 2006)*, p. 312, bottom, chart, "The Jefferson Era," bottom row, "Main Idea"

wrong result

Neither side won the War of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent restored the *status quo ante bellum*. The text itself admits this on p. 333, par. 2, lines 1-2.

"Finding sea routes [from Europe] to Africa and Asia meant crossing the Atlantic Ocean."

— *United States History (Holt, 2006)*, p. 14, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-2

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SUCH FLAWS WILL ABATE

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"Texas became part of the Mexican Cession"

— *America: History of Our Nation* (Prentice, 2006), p. A-12, lower left label, lines 2-3

wrong designation

Texas was not part of the Mexican Cession. The text itself admits this on p. A-12, map; on p. 332, map; and on p. 333, par. 3, lines 2-5.

"It [the Compromise of 1850] reopened the question of the expansion of slavery in an area where it had previously been outlawed by the Missouri Compromise."

— *America: History of Our Nation* (Prentice, 2006), p. 367, bottom margin, "Section 2/Check Your Progress," no. 1(b), *Teacher's Edition*

wrong legislation

The Kansas-Nebraska Act – not the Compromise of 1850 – repealed the Missouri Compromise.

Q: "Dred Scott v. Sandford"

— *Creating America* (McDougal, 2006), p. 470, "Section 3 Assessment," no. 2, chart, row 2

A: "Supreme Court case that undid the Missouri Compromise"

— *Creating America* (McDougal, 2006), p. 470, bottom margin, "Section 3 Assessment," no. 2, lines 3-5, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong impact

Since the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise, the 1857 *Dred Scott* decision did not "undo" it.

"Then, in 1820, Missouri asked to enter the Union as a free state."

— *A History of US* (Oxford, 2005), *Student Study Guide for The New Nation, 1789-1850*, p. 41, "CRITICAL THINKING," no. 4

wrong subject

Jay's Treaty was silent on impressment.

"Jay Treaty – This treaty with England resolves ... the seizing of American sailors at sea."

— *A History of US* (Oxford, 2005), *Teaching Guide for The New Nation, 1789-1850*, p. 115, "1794"

wrong request/year

Missouri sought admission to the Union as a slave state, not a free state. The text itself admits this on *The New Nation, 1789-1850*: p. 154, par. 6, lines 1-2. That request came in 1818, not 1820.

GET BETTER ACCESS

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Q: "Explain how each of the following relates to manifest destiny. ... b. Missouri Compromise"

— *A History of US* (Oxford, 2005), *Teaching Guide for Liberty for All?, 1820-1860*, p. 108, "CHECK-UP 2," no. 3(b)

A: "Compromise allowed the admission of Texas as a state."

— *A History of US* (Oxford, 2005), *Teaching Guide Answer Key* on p. 142 of *Teaching Guide for Liberty for All?, 1820-1860*, col. 1, "CHECK-UP 2," no. 3(b)

wrong outcome

U.S. acquisition of Texas did not result from the Mexican War. The U.S. annexed Texas in 1845. The Mexican War began in 1846. The text itself admits (p. 410, map) that Texas was not part of the 1848 Mexican Cession.

"'A house divided against itself cannot stand,' he [Lincoln] declared in a debate with Douglas."

— *United States History* (Holt, 2006), p. 477, par. 3, lines 2-4

wrong forum

Lincoln gave his "House Divided" speech to the Illinois State Republican Convention that nominated him for Senator in 1858, not during a debate with Douglas.

wrong measure

Texas was annexed by a congressional resolution in 1845, not by the 1820 Missouri Compromise.

"The U.S. victory [in the Mexican War] leads to the acquisition of Texas"

— *Creating America* (McDougal, 2006), p. 389a, row 4, col. 2, "SECTION 3 – KEY IDEAS," bullet 3, lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

"What area of government spending was likely to increase greatly when property taxes were cut?"

— *The American Journey* (Glencoe, 2006), p. 813, right margin, "Making Inferences," lines 1-4, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong effect

Tax cuts tend to decrease – not increase – government spending.

"1815 Battle of New Orleans – General Andrew Jackson defeats a British invasion at New Orleans. Neither side knows that the war [of 1812] is over."

— *A History of US* (Oxford, 2005), *Teaching Guide for The New Nation, 1789-1850*, p. 119, "1815"

"Ask students to name ... one compromise that occurred as Americans met to create the Constitution. (... add Bill of Rights later)"

— *The American Journey* (Glencoe, 2006), p. 200, left margin, "Review The Big Idea," lines 4-14, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "How would you describe the impact of the 14th, 15th, and 16th Amendments on life in the United States?"

— *Creating America* (McDougal, 2006), p. 279, "CRITICAL THINKING," no. 4

A: "African Americans slowly gained civil rights and political power."

— *Creating America* (McDougal, 2006), p. 279, bottom margin, "CRITICAL THINKING," no. 4, lines 1-2, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong sequence

The War of 1812 ended after the Battle of New Orleans, not before. The Treaty of Ghent, signed in December 1814, said the War of 1812 would end when both sides ratified it. The Senate ratified it in February 1815, after Jackson won at New Orleans in January 1815. See Samuel Flagg Bemis, *A Diplomatic History of the United States* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1953), p. 169, par. 1, lines 1-5; and also Article 1 of the Treaty itself.

wrong chronology

There was no compromise agreement at the Constitutional Convention to "add [a] Bill of Rights later." That agreement occurred during the subsequent ratification process.

wrong impact

The 16th Amendment, which authorized income taxes, was unrelated to black civil rights and political power.

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