

Table of Contents

Using the Pages	3	Section 3: World Conflict in the New Century ..	84
Report Web	4	Theodore Roosevelt	
The Job of President (general information)	5	(September 14, 1901–1909)	87
Section 1: Foundations of a Young Country	6	William Howard Taft (1909–1913).....	90
The American Revolution.....	8	Woodrow Wilson (1913–1921).....	93
George Washington (1789–1797)	9	Warren G. Harding	
John Adams (1797–1801).....	12	(March 4, 1921–August 2, 1923)	96
Thomas Jefferson (1801–1809).....	15	Calvin Coolidge	
James Madison (1809–1817)	18	(August 3, 1923–1929).....	99
James Monroe (1817–1825)	21	Herbert Hoover (1929–1933)	102
John Quincy Adams (1825–1829).....	24	Franklin D. Roosevelt	
Andrew Jackson (1829–1837).....	27	(March 4, 1933–April 12, 1945).....	105
Martin Van Buren (1837–1841)	30	Section 4: Establishment of a Modern Society ..	108
William Henry Harrison		Harry S Truman	
(March 4, 1841–April 4, 1841).....	33	(April 12, 1945–January 20, 1953)	111
John Tyler (April 4, 1841–1845).....	36	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953–1961).....	114
James K. Polk (1845–1849)	39	John F. Kennedy	
Zachary Taylor (March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850) ..	42	(January 20, 1961–November 22, 1963)	117
Millard Fillmore (July 9, 1850–March 4, 1853) .	45	Lyndon B. Johnson	
Franklin Pierce (1853–1857)	48	(November 22, 1963–1969)	120
James Buchanan (1857–1861)	51	Richard M. Nixon	
Section 2: Emancipation and Reconstruction ...	54	(January 20, 1969–August 9, 1974)	123
Abraham Lincoln (1861–1865).....	57	Gerald R. Ford	
Andrew Johnson		(August 9, 1974–1977).....	126
(April 15, 1865–1869)	60	Jimmy Carter (1977–1981).....	129
Ulysses S. Grant (1869–1877)	63	Ronald Reagan (1981–1989).....	132
Rutherford B. Hayes (1877–1881)	66	George Bush (1989–1993)	135
James A. Garfield		Bill Clinton (1993–).....	138
(March 4, 1881–September 19, 1881).....	69	Fascinating Presidential Facts	141
Chester A. Arthur		The President’s Cabinet	142
(September 19, 1881–1885)	72	Answer Key	143
Grover Cleveland (1885–1889,1893–1897).....	75	Bibliography and Resources	144
Benjamin Harrison (1889–1893).....	78		
William McKinley			
(March 4, 1897–September 14, 1901).....	81		

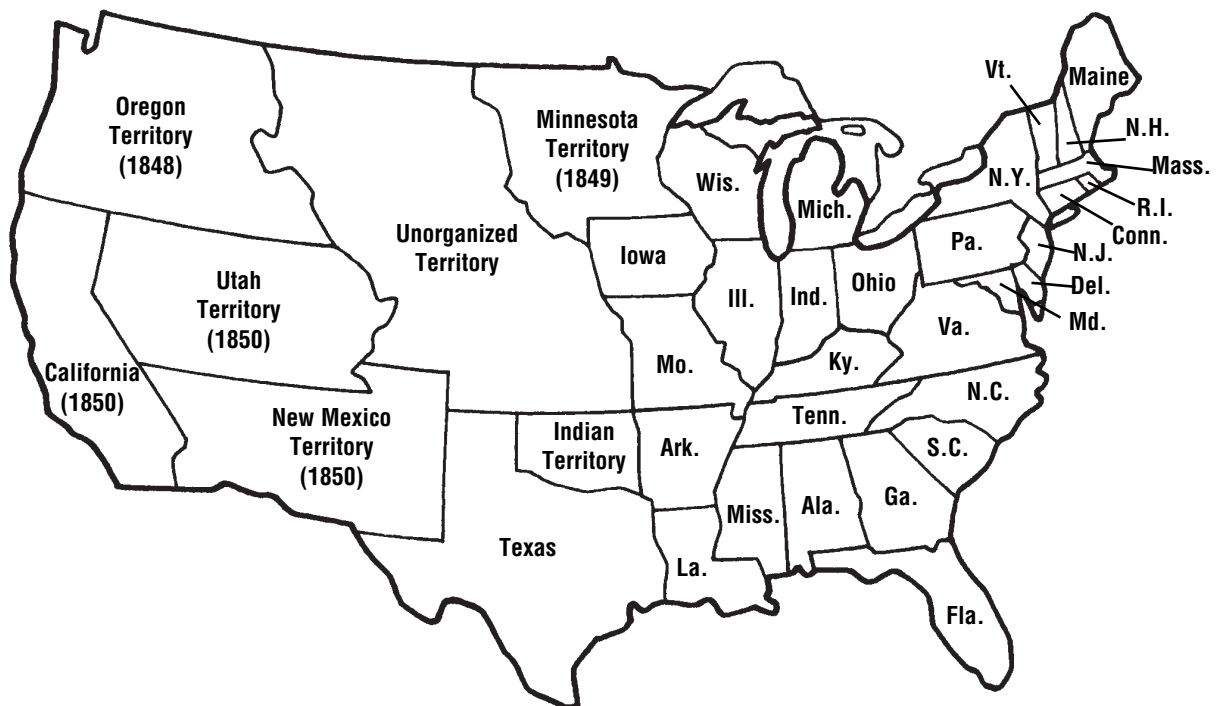
Manifest Destiny

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe, July 1848, the Mexican War ended. The terms of the treaty follow:

1. The border between the United States and Mexico was fixed at the Rio Grande River.
2. The United States paid Mexico fifteen million dollars and acquired 500,000 square miles of southwest territory.
3. Mexicans in the acquired territory were allowed to remain or return to Mexico at any time with no loss of property.
4. The United States government agreed to pay claims against Mexico lodged by American citizens.

A Look at the Map

During the two-year Mexican-American War, the United States acquired new lands. The map below shows the United States after the Compromise of 1850. Research to find out about this compromise. Then compare this map to a current United States map. What states have been formed since the compromise of 1850?



Extensions:

- How did life change after the acquisition of the new territory?
- What characteristics made James Polk a great president?
- Would you have wanted to participate in the Gold Rush? Explain.
- If you had been a Mexican living north of the Rio Grande, would you have stayed in American territory or returned to Mexico? What would have been the pros and cons of either decision?

Lee Surrenders at Appomattox

After the Union troops under General Grant captured Richmond, General Lee faced the fact that he would have to surrender. It marked the end of the Confederacy. It was the final victory of the Civil War.

The Generals met at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865, in the parlor of a farmhouse owned by Wilmer McLean. Lee was neatly dressed in the full uniform of his rank. Grant wore only a blue flannel jacket and plain boots without spurs. The only evidence of his rank were the stars sewn on his shoulders.

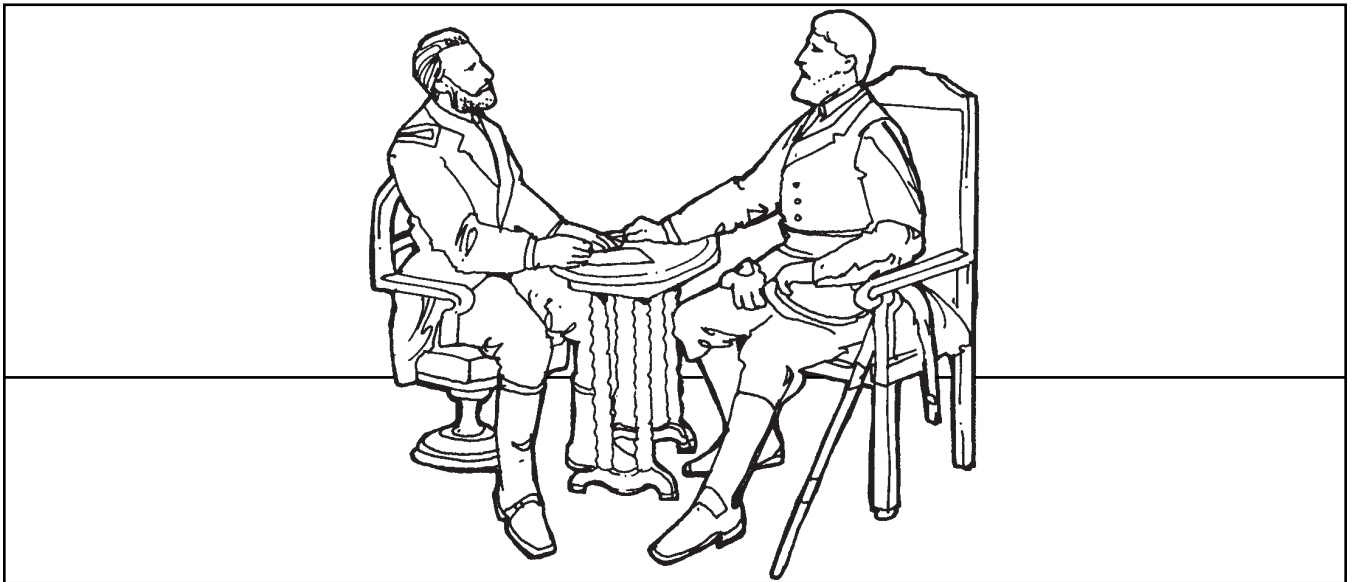
The two men agreed on terms as follows:

- Confederate men and officers would surrender.
- All Confederate arms, ammunition, and supplies would be captured property.

In an act of kindness, Grant offered:

- Confederate officers could keep their personal sidearms and horses.
- Confederate soldiers could keep their horses for farm work.
- Food was sent to feed the Confederate army.

Grant did not allow his soldiers to celebrate the victory, saying “The war is over, the rebels are our countrymen again.” He chose not to shame the Southerners in defeat.



Choose one of the following assignments:

1. Write a conversation between General Robert E. Lee and General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox on the day of surrender.
2. Design a formal treaty showing the date, names of the parties, and terms of surrender.
3. Write a character study of Ulysses S. Grant. What character traits made him a great leader?