

US HISTORY

Teacher's Manual

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The Puritans' Home School Curriculum

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US HISTORY : TEACHER'S MANUAL
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SECTION ONE: COURSE INSTRUCTIONS

Purpose

This course provides an overview of US history.

Resources Required

The textbook *US History* as well as the textbook *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2*, both published by the Puritans' Home School Curriculum. In addition, students will need access to an encyclopedia.

Check-Off List

Students should record when they have completed the work associated with the course. Grades for the course should also be recorded on the check-off list.

Projects

This course consists of 5 projects, presented in this teacher's manual. These projects need to be administered to students.

Grading

The weighted-average grade of the projects should be calculated in order to determine the overall grade for the course.

SECTION TWO: COURSE CHECK-OFF LIST

US HISTORY COURSE CHECK-OFF LIST

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Project #	Project Score (On 100-Point Scale)	Weight % of Project	Weighted Project Score (Project Score x Weight %)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Course Score on Projects (Sum of Weighted Project Scores)			

Overall Grade in Course (Letter Grade Equivalent of the Course Score on Projects): _____

Note: Grading in this course should be done on a 100-point scale, with letter grades assigned as follows:

Letter Grade	Score on 100-Point Scale	Score on 4.0 Scale
A+	97 - 100	4.0
A	94 - 96	4.0
A-	90 - 93	4.0
B+	87 - 89	3.0
B	84 - 86	3.0
B-	80 - 83	3.0
C+	77 - 79	2.0
C	74 - 76	2.0
C-	70 - 73	2.0
D	60 - 69	1.0
F	0 - 59	0

In order to determine how many points each question in a test is worth, divide 100 by the number of questions in the test. For example, if there are 10 questions in a test, then each question is worth 10 points (= 100 / 10). So if a student got 9 out of the 10 questions right, then his test score is 90 (= 9 x 10) on a 100-point scale. His letter grade, according to the table above, would then be an A-. We supply in the above table the corresponding grade on a 4.0 scale.

SECTION THREE: COURSE PROJECTS

Project #1

Read chapters 58 and 62 in *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2* and answer the following questions concerning each of the chapters:

Chapter 58 -

1. Which English philosopher and statesman in the early seventeenth century had sketched a blueprint for America in his book *New Atlantis*, named after Plato's Atlantis?
2. Which propagandist for the American Revolution, wrote such works as *Common Sense*, *Rights of Man*, and *The Age of Reason* ?
3. Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence, as well as founder of the University of Virginia?
4. Who was an active partisan of the American Revolution, a prominent Roman Catholic and freemason, a member from Maryland of the old Colonial Congress (1780-1784), a signatory for Maryland of the US Constitution, a head of a commission of three men to select land for the “federal city” called for in the Constitution, that chose land owned by his relations and became Washington, DC?
5. Who was a Jesuit and the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States, as well as the founder of Jesuit Georgetown College (University) near Washington, DC?
6. What event was planned at the Green Dragon Tavern (also known as the Freemasons' Arms, and "the Headquarters of the Revolution") on the evening of December 16, 1773, and consisted of three companies of fifty men each, masquerading as Mohawk Indians?
7. Which transplant from Scotland and president of Princeton College introduced the school of philosophy called “common sense realism”?
8. Which Unitarian minister in 1805 received the chair of professor of divinity at Harvard, the leading Congregationalist school at the time?
9. Who was the only Christian minister to sign the Declaration of Independence?

Chapter 62 –

1. What reaction occurred in American society in the aftermath of the extremes of the American and French Revolution?
2. Which Yale college President and professor of Divinity in the early 19th century challenged the religious heterodoxy that permeated the Yale student body, and thereby helped to re-invigorate flagging American Congregationalism?
3. At Princeton, which Presbyterian minister and theologian, living 1772-1851, oversaw the establishment of Princeton Theological Seminary, the preeminent institution of American “Old School” Presbyterianism?
4. American Presbyterianism in the colonial era consisted of two primary socio-ethnic elements. What were these two elements?

5. American Presbyterianism in the colonial era consisted of two primary socio-ethnic elements. One element tended to seek full subscription to the confession and strong synodical powers, whereas the other element tended to prefer looser subscription and greater local church independency. Which element proved dominant in the controversy between Old Side and the New Side during the Great Awakening?
6. In 1801 the Presbyterian Church in the USA entered into a Plan of Union with the New England Congregationalists. What effect did this union of sorts have upon the Presbyterian church?
7. From which socio-ethnic element did "Old School" Presbyterianism draw most of its ranks?
8. What political philosophy did the "common sense" philosophy, promulgated by Witherspoon and embraced by most American Protestants, tend to promote and engender?
9. What phrase was coined by New York journalist John O'Sullivan in 1845, which embraced the notion that the USA would overspread and possess "the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us"?
10. During the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson the United States doubled in size, due to what acquisition of land?
11. In 1846, the President of the United States, James Polk, sent soldiers to the disputed zone between Mexico and the newly annexed Republic of Texas, in what most historians describe as a provocation for war. American forces quickly defeated those of Mexico. In which treaty was Mexico forced to cede what is now almost the entire Southwest and California to the United States for only \$15 million?
12. President Monroe, in his message to Congress in 1823, proclaimed the Americas should be free from future European colonization and free from European interference in sovereign countries' affairs. What was this policy called?
13. Although there was a significant splintering of denominational affiliation, in the period between the American Revolution and the Civil War, what two churches maintained dominance in the USA?
14. Which Congregational minister of the Federal Street Church in Boston, living 1780-1842, became the leader of the Unitarian movement, having rejected the Calvinist orthodoxy which had characterized early New England Congregationalism?
15. What was the abolitionist movement in American history?
16. Who was Timothy Dwight's most prominent pupil, who carried the New Haven theology at Yale to its maturity?
17. Which American minister and theologian, living 1792-1875, is often called "America's foremost revivalist," earning this title as a major leader of the Second Great Awakening in America, that promoted Arminian revivalism, and as President of Oberlin College?
18. What was the area from Lake Ontario to the Adirondack mountains in western New York, which had been the scene of so many religious "revivals", often called in reference to this history?
19. What became the term for religious service of several days' length, for a group in the frontier that was obliged to take shelter on the spot because of the distance from home"?

20. Which denomination had a very efficient organization that depended on ministers -- known as circuit riders -- who sought out people in remote frontier locations?
21. Which denomination tended to have no formal church organization, but on the frontier relied on farmer-preachers who falsely imagined they had received "the call" from God, studied the Bible and founded a church, which then ordained them?
22. Which church was founded by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have discovered golden plates (using peep stones) that contained the Book of Mormon near Palmyra, New York?
23. What church, emphasizing the imminent Second Coming of Christ, was founded by the false prophetess Ellen G. White?
24. Which new denomination, founded in 1810 in the log cabin home of Rev. Samuel McAdow in Tennessee, turned from the Biblical doctrine of predestination in favor of Arminianism, but retained Presbyterian organizational structure?
25. Which social radical and early feminist conducted the Seneca Falls Convention in New York, devoted to women's suffrage?
26. Which group within Presbyterianism, led by such men as Archibald Alexander and Charles Hodge in the North and Robert Dabney and James Henley Thornwell in the South, denounced the Arminian tendencies of the Second Great Awakening and opposed union with Congregationalist churches?
27. The Presbyterian Church in the United States (New School) continued to work in close cooperation with the Congregationalists, in enterprises such as missions, abolition (of slavery), and temperance. Though it had a few churches in the South, it was primarily in the North. What was their leading seminary and center?
28. Whose election in 1860, as President of the USA, led most of the Southern states to secede from the Union, forming the Confederate States of America?
29. What was the period after the American Civil War, when the southern states of the defeated Confederacy, which had seceded from the United States, were reintegrated into the Union?
30. Which Congregationalist minister and theologian, living 1802-1876, wrote books like *The Vicarious Sacrifice* (1866) and *God in Christ*, which sought to refute Biblical views concerning the atonement and the Trinity? Horace Bushnell
31. What important merger in Presbyterian circles occurred in 1869?
32. What effect did the publication of the Revised Version of the Bible (the New Testament in 1881 and the Old Testament in 1885) have upon the view of scriptural infallibility and authority?
33. What effect did President James McCosh (1811–1894) of Princeton College have on the acceptance of Darwinian evolution on evangelical Presbyterians and other evangelical Christians in America?
34. Which Presbyterian theologian, living 1823-1886, held to an old earth view consisting of vast geologic ages, held the chair of systematic theology at Princeton Seminary formerly held by his father, was a trustee of the College of New Jersey (Princeton College) and a leading man in the Presbyterian Church, and wrote *Outlines of Theology*?
35. Which movement of the later 19th century, occurring primarily among people of Methodist persuasion, held spiritual perfection in this life was a real possibility, and a spiritual attainment to which every Christian should aspire?

36. During the first half of the 19th century the influence of freemasonry waned. Which event led to the Anti-Masonic Party? In 1826 a bricklayer from Batavia, New York, William Morgan, disappeared. He had formerly been a Mason and was on the verge of publishing an exposé of Masonic secrets. Anti-Masonic fervor was especially strong in New York State, where the political machine, the Albany Regency, was run by Martin Van Buren, a Mason. Opposition was led by William Seward and Thurlow Weed. A state Anti-Masonic party was formed in 1828 and was successful with electing local and statewide candidates; the party also spread into neighboring states.
37. What church was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879?
38. Which people was the largest Roman Catholic immigrant group into the USA in the first half of the 19th century?
39. By 1906, what constituted the single largest religious denomination in the USA?
40. What event in the 1890s led to deflation, rural decline, and unemployment (indicative of under-consumption), which aggravated the bitter social protests of the Gilded Age, the Populist movement, the free-silver crusade, and violent labor disputes such as the Pullman Strike?
41. Which denomination's missionaries played a major role in the Hawaiian Islands during the early period of contact with America?
42. Which war that took place in 1898 greatly increased America's international power, as well as adding to it such territories as the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam?
43. Dissent in the Presbyterian Church reached a boiling point in 1891. Which theologian was denied the position of president of Union Theological Seminary, owing to his liberal theological views?
44. Since its founding in 1811, what institution had become the engine of the Old School tendency within American Presbyterianism and far beyond?
45. Who edited *The Princeton Review* from 1889 to 1921 and a leading theologian at Princeton Seminary during this time?
46. Conservative efforts to stay the tide of liberalism in the Presbyterian Church in the USA proved unsuccessful. One attempt was to outline those doctrines which all ministers should embrace. So in 1910 the "five points" of fundamentalism (the five fundamentals) were adopted. What were these five fundamentals?
47. Whose battles against modernism were mostly waged at Princeton Seminary, where he taught for many years, while he authored many defenses of the faith, such as *The Virgin Birth of Christ*?
48. Who on May 21, 1922 preached "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" from the pulpit of First Presbyterian Church of New York City, propelling the fundamentalist-modernist conflict, especially in the Presbyterian Church USA?
49. Moderates (in contrast to "Fundamentalists") in the Presbyterian Church USA gathered and signed what document in 1924, affirming the "five points" of fundamentalism but allowing for alternative formulae for explaining these doctrines, and calling for toleration in the denomination?
50. Machen left Princeton Seminary to form what seminary in Philadelphia in 1929?
51. Which theology came to dominate the fundamentalist movement, a theology which is generally considered to begin with the writings of Francis Darby?

52. Which reference Bible with footnotes was instrumental in firmly establishing the Jesuit inspired Futurist interpretation in the Protestant Bible schools of the United States in the 20th century?
53. Which movement growing out of the Methodist Holiness movement, adopted dispensationalism alongside its other heretical errors, and generally traces its origin from when Agnes Ozman purportedly received the gift of tongues at Charles Fox Parham's Bethel Bible College in Topeka [Kansas] in 1901?
54. Which cult was founded in the 1870s in Pennsylvania by Charles Taze Russell (1852-1916) as a small Bible study group, eventually denying the doctrine of the Trinity, the existence of hell, and the doctrines of grace?
55. With American help, Great Britain, France and Italy won World War I. What treaty concluding the war imposed severe economic penalties on Germany?
56. After World War II, Communist Russia posed a threat and challenge to the ideal of secularist democracy, and that challenge manifested itself in which war with America?
57. The birth control movement, manifested in artificial contraception and abortion, was led by which woman, living 1879-1966, authoring such books as *What Every Girl Should Know*, and founding Planned Parenthood of America?
58. The US has served as the engine of the world economy since World War II, employing methods to stimulate the economy in other nations, especially after the devastation of World War II. Which American plan of economic aid was employed after World War II to lift Europe?
59. What world body of nations was formed after World War II, at the leading of the US, and promoted its Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
60. Which nation became the world's superpower during the latter half of the twentieth century?

Project #2

Using the material found in the textbooks *US History* and chapters 58 and 62 in the textbook *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2*, compose a 3 to 4 page paper summarizing the history of the US, identifying the chief segments of US history as laid out in the textbook *US History*.

Project #3

Using the knowledge you have gained of US history from the Puritans' Home School Curriculum textbook *US History* and *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2*, compose a 2 to 3 page analysis paper explaining aspects of America that have and have not changed since its founding.

Project #4

From an encyclopedia in your home or a local public library, read the entry for each US president. Based upon the information contained in the encyclopedia entry, as well as information contained in your textbooks for this history course, prepare a list showing every US president, the dates they served in office, and what you believe was their most noteworthy action while in office, as well as the most notable event you believe occurred during each president's administration.