

**Chapter 1 : Of the People: A History of the United States**

*This book is awful and could have been written by Communist USSR in A good example of why the USA ranks low Second World in test scores and kids are out protesting against the USA, its history and values.*

Debs , Helen Keller , the Rev. Daniel Berrigan , Cindy Sheehan. My hero is not Theodore Roosevelt , who loved war and congratulated a general after a massacre of Filipino villagers at the turn of the century, but Mark Twain , who denounced the massacre and satirized imperialism. Our people are basically decent and caring, and our highest ideals are expressed in the Declaration of Independence , which says that all of us have an equal right to " life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Instead of restating the same history that has been presented for centuries, Zinn states that he prefers to tell history from the perspective of the Arawaks, which many people are not familiar with. Zinn writes of the methods by which he says racism was created artificially in order to enforce the economic system. He argues that racism is not natural because there are recorded instances of camaraderie and cooperation between black slaves and white servants in escaping from and in opposing their subjugation. Chapter 5, "A Kind of Revolution" covers the war and resistance to participating in war, the effects on the Native American people, and the continued inequalities in the new United States. Zinn wrote that "governments - including the government of the United States - are not neutral If you look through high school textbooks and elementary school textbooks in American history, you will find Andrew Jackson the frontiersman, soldier, democrat, man of the people " not Jackson the slaveholder, land speculator, executioner of dissident soldiers, exterminator of Indians. Zinn writes that President James Polk agitated for war for the purpose of imperialism. Zinn argues that the war was unpopular, but that some newspapers of that era misrepresented the popular sentiment. Zinn writes that the large-scale violence of the war was used to end slavery instead of the small-scale violence of the rebellions because the latter may have expanded beyond anti-slavery, resulting in a movement against the capitalist system. He writes that the war could limit the freedom granted to African-Americans by allowing the government control over how that freedom was gained. Chapter 10, "The Other Civil War", covers the Anti-Rent movement , the Dorr Rebellion , the Flour Riot of , the Molly Maguires , the rise of labor unions , the Lowell girls movement, and other class struggles centered around the various depressions of the 19th century. He describes the abuse of government power by corporations and the efforts by workers to resist those abuses. The Teller Amendment is discussed. Zinn portrays the wars as racist and imperialist and opposed by large segments of the American people. Chapter 13, "The Socialist Challenge", covers the rise of socialism and anarchism as popular political ideologies in the United States. Du Bois , and the Progressive Party which Zinn portrays as driven by fear of radicalism. Chapter 14, "War Is the Health of the State" covers World War I and the anti-war movement that happened during it, which was met with the heavily enforced Espionage Act of Zinn argues that the United States entered the war in order to expand its foreign markets and economic influence. Zinn states that, despite popular belief, the s were not a time of prosperity, and the problems of the Depression were simply the chronic problems of the poor extended to the rest of the society. Zinn, a veteran of the war himself, notes that "it was the most popular war the US ever fought", [15] but states that this support may have been manufactured through the institutions of American society. He cites various instances of opposition to fighting in some cases greater than those during World War I as proof. Another argument made by Zinn is that the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not necessary, as the U. The chapter continues into the Cold War , which Zinn writes was used by the U. Zinn believes this was possible because both conservatives and liberals willingly worked together in the name of anti-Communism. Zinn argues that the government began making reforms against discrimination although without making fundamental changes for the sake of changing its international image, but often did not enforce the laws that it passed. Zinn also argues that while nonviolent tactics may have been required for Southern civil rights activists, militant actions such as those proposed by Malcolm X were needed to solve the problems of black ghettos. Chapter 18, "The Impossible Victory: Vietnam", covers the Vietnam War and resistance to it. Zinn argues that America was fighting a war that it could not win, as the Vietnamese people were in favor of the government of Ho Chi Minh and opposed the

regime of Ngo Dinh Diem , thus allowing them to keep morale high. Zinn also tries to dispel the popular belief that opposition to the war was mainly among college students and middle-class intellectuals, using statistics from the era to show higher opposition from the working class. Zinn argues that the troops themselves also opposed the war, citing desertions and refusals to go to war, as well as movements such as Vietnam Veterans Against the War. People and events from the prison movement covered include George Jackson , the Attica Prison riots , and Jerry Sousa. Chapter 20, "The Seventies: Zinn argues that the resignation of President Richard Nixon and the exposure of crimes committed by the CIA and FBI during the decade were done by the government in order to regain support from the American people without making fundamental changes to the system. Chapter 22, "The Unreported Resistance", covers several movements that happened during the Carter-Reagan-Bush years that were ignored by much of the mainstream media. Zinn argues that there will eventually be a movement made up not only of groups previously involved in radical change such as labor organizers, black radicals, Native Americans, feminists , but also members of the middle class who are starting to become discontented with the state of the nation. Zinn expects this movement to use "demonstrations, marches, civil disobedience ; strikes and boycotts and general strikes ; direct action to redistribute wealth, to reconstruct institutions, to revamp relationships". Zinn argues that attacks on the U. Bush , but by grievances with U. Professor Zinn writes with an enthusiasm rarely encountered in the leaden prose of academic history, and his text is studded with telling quotations from labor leaders, war resisters and fugitive slaves. There are vivid descriptions of events that are usually ignored, such as the Great Railroad Strike of and the brutal suppression of the Philippine independence movement at the turn of this century. Blacks, Indians, women, and laborers appear either as rebels or as victims. Less dramatic but more typical livesâ€”people struggling to survive with dignity in difficult circumstancesâ€”receive little attention. He characterized the book as an overly simplistic narrative of elite villains and oppressed people, with no attempt to understand historical actors in the context of the time in which they lived. For Zinn, ordinary Americans seem to live only to fight the rich and haughty and, inevitably, to be fooled by them. Zinn was often taken to task for peeling back the rosy veneer of much of American history to reveal sordid realities that had remained hidden for too long. What was so radical about believing that workers should get a fair shake on the job, that corporations have too much power over our lives and much too much influence with the government, that wars are so murderously destructive that alternatives to warfare should be found, that blacks and other racial and ethnic minorities should have the same rights as whites, that the interests of powerful political leaders and corporate elites are not the same as those of ordinary people who are struggling from week to week to make ends meet? To describe it as a revisionist account is to risk understatement. A conventional historical account held no allure; he concentrated on what he saw as the genocidal depredations of Christopher Columbus, the blood lust of Theodore Roosevelt and the racial failings of Abraham Lincoln. He also shined an insistent light on the revolutionary struggles of impoverished farmers, feminists, laborers and resisters of slavery and war. Such stories are more often recounted in textbooks today; they were not at the time. I stood against the wall for a Zinn talk at the University of Oregon around the time of the Columbus Quincentenary. The crowd lapped it up, but Zinn knew better. Zinn told tales well, stories that, while familiar to historians, often remained unknown to wider publics. He challenged national pieties and encouraged critical reflection about received wisdom. And he sold two-million copies of a work of history in a culture that is increasingly unwilling to read and, consequently, unable to imagine its past very well. His stick-figure pageant of capitalist cupidity can account, in its fashion, for terrorismâ€”as when, in the second volume, subtitled "Class Struggle to the War on Terror," he notes that Sept. As Sarver observes, "Voices is a vast anthology that tells heartbreaking and uplifting stories of American history. A four-volume series that looks at Australian history thematically, not chronologically. It is endorsed by Zinn. The new version, adapted from the original text by Rebecca Steffoff, is updated through the end of , and includes a new introduction and afterword by Zinn. I am not worried about disillusioning young people by pointing to the flaws in the traditional heroes. The goal of the project is to give American students accurate and complete versions of U. The project now offers teaching guides and bibliographies that can be freely downloaded. Harper Perennial Modern Classics. Columbus to the Spanishâ€”American War.

**Chapter 2 : Us History Textbooks :: Homework Help and Answers :: Slader**

*American Voices. The American Voices feature brings history alive by introducing students to the words, thoughts, and ideas of people who lived and experienced the events of the time through context-driven, primary source documents.*

Photo illustration by Lisa Larson-Walker. Photos by Getty Images, via Wikimedia Commons. A quick survey reveals naval battles, grand adventures, and biography after biography about the Founding Fathers. This state of affairs dismays many academic historians. The list was dominated by male authors. Of 23 titles, two were written by women. Advertisement Is popular history still a male preserve, in terms of authorship and subject matter? We decided to find out. Inspired by the Vida Count project, which tallies bylines at major literary and intellectual magazines to see how many women can be found in their author pools, we looked at author gender among history books published for general readers in . We also wanted to know more about content and approach. Is it true that most popular history books are about presidents and war, or is that just our perception? Are the Nazis as omnipresent as they seem to be? How many biographies are written about men, and how many about women? Do the Founding Fathers have an iron grip on the genre? Blue dots represent books by male authors; yellow dots represent books by female authors; green dots represent books co-authored by men and women. Mouse over a dot for more information about individual titles, and use the menu below to see how the gender divide plays out across different categories: For our full methodology, click here. We found that Interestingly, the effect was slightly less pronounced among titles that made the New York Times best-seller list—but only slightly. University press and trade imprints had roughly the same proportion of male to female authors. The persistence of this imbalance, even among authors writing for presses that publish more academics, seems to reflect a continuing gender disparity among academic historians. In , Robert Townsend of the American Historical Association wrote that among four-year college and university history faculty surveyed in , only 35 percent were women. Biographies represented 21 percent of the total number of books published. Their subjects were While some of the biographies of men were written by women 13 percent, female authors were far more likely than male writers to write biographies about women. Sixty-nine percent of female biography authors wrote about female subjects, and there was a huge gap between this number and the 6 percent of male biography authors who wrote about women. Clearly, there is some relationship between the gender of authors of biographies and the gender of their subjects. Advertisement Why does this matter? Academics are interested in cultural and social history because those approaches allow room for contemplation of what it was like to live life as an everyday person in a certain period, not just as a general or president or pioneer. Last year, historian Ann M. Little noted that the best-selling biographies of tended to be about men—and a particular kind of man, at that. Cultural and social histories make the meta-point that history is about communities, not just individuals. There were fewer total books about presidents 8. Our hunch about the American fascination with the executive branch was correct, though: In the th year since his assassination, Lincoln was king: His name appeared in the title or subject headings for That period exerts a powerful pull on the market, fitting many of the perceived criteria for best-selling popular history: Even in a centenary year, World War I, with its much less clear-cut historical story and its diminished level of American involvement, did not account for nearly as many books; only 3. Our data set revealed some answers about the publishing of popular history that we expected: But the data also raise interesting questions. Is it possible to sell biographies of unfamous people? Why are some historical episodes that fit some of the criteria we outlined above, like the Vietnam War, so absent? And when will World War II ever stop being interesting? Advertisement We shared some of our results with editors, agents, authors, and publishers who work on trade history books, and asked for their impressions. On the whole, the people we spoke with were unsurprised by the gender gap in our data set. Lara Heimert, the publisher of Basic Books, added in her own emailed reply: It is something I worry about a lot. Well-founded or not, these truisms drive production of trade history books. I love to do it. I think that is a fair statement. Then you have political biographies. Presidents, so far, are all male. A few people we queried offered some reasons to hope that the situation might be improving, allowing for more diversity in subject matter. Author Jean Strouse, who has written one biography each of a man and a

woman J. Clare Alexander, a literary agent in the U. While a longitudinal analysis of trade history publishing might reveal a swing toward female authorship and diversity of subject matter, and anecdotal evidence points to some improvement, our data for still look grim. Are these based on data or merely stereotypes? We searched for imprints that had made acquisition deals in three categories: The database lists top deal-makers in each subject category, with statistics broken down into two sublists: With our three subject categories, each broken down into two sublists, we had six lists of imprints that had transacted recent deals in a category or had invested significantly in that category in the past 11 years. We gathered the names of the Top 20 imprints listed in each of the six lists. Cross-referencing these results to eliminate duplicate entries, we produced a master list of 45 imprints that seemed likely to have published books in our categories of interest in . Some of these presses had already turned up through our Publishers Marketplace research, but we added the names of 35 additional university presses to our list. With a master list of catalogs for 80 imprints in hand, we began to search these for titles. Slate intern Claire Landsbaum went through the trade imprint catalogs, and Rebecca Onion handled the university press catalogs. Each data-cruncher created an entry for the history books she found in her set of titles. Rebecca determined which university press books to include by looking for books designated General Interest in the catalogs, or priced at a trade discount, usually marked with a T. The historical content of these university press titles was usually clear. Are biographies of still-living figures? What about journalism about the recent pastâ€”books about the Iraq war, for example? We decided that these matters should be decided on a title-by-title basis. For each book, we gathered the following data: Advertisement A note on guessing gender: When a book had both male and female co-authors, we split the authorship proportionally. We now had titles. This meant adding titles that sold well in but had been published in previous years. There were 58 such titles, bringing our total set of books to To determine subject matter, we used human discernment to decide whether a book was about presidents or the founding period Founding Fathers and the Revolution. Andrew Kahn wrote a Python script that gathered subject headings for most of the books from the Library of Congress website. There is clearly no overt discrimination against women in the publishing industry. Join In Because many of the decisions we made are subjective, there is the possibility of human error in our data set. There is much room for further study. It was written by David O. Stewart, not David O. Follow him on Twitter. Rebecca Onion is a Slate staff writer and the author of *Innocent Experiments*.

**Chapter 3 : Popular history: Why are so many history books about men, by men?**

*Find By the People: A History of the United States with Pearson eText by Fraser at over 30 bookstores. Buy, rent or sell.*

Sumerian clay tablet , currently housed in the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago , inscribed with the text of the poem Inanna and Ebih by the priestess Enheduanna , the first author whose name is known [1] Clay tablets were used in Mesopotamia in the 3rd millennium BC. The calamus, an instrument in the form of a triangle, was used to make characters in moist clay. People used to use fire to dry the tablets out. At Nineveh , over 20, tablets were found, dating from the 7th century BC; this was the archive and library of the kings of Assyria , who had workshops of copyists and conservationists at their disposal. This presupposes a degree of organization with respect to books, consideration given to conservation, classification, etc. Tablets were used right up until the 19th century in various parts of the world, including Germany, Chile, Philippines and the Saharan Desert. Many clay tablets have been found that show cuneiform writing used to record legal contracts, create lists of assets, and eventually to record Sumerian literature and myths. Scribal schools have been found by archaeologists from as early as the second millennium BCE where students were taught the art of writing.

Papyrus Egyptian Papyrus After extracting the marrow from the stems of Papyrus reed, a series of steps humidification, pressing, drying, gluing, and cutting produced media of variable quality, the best being used for sacred writing. The script of Egyptian scribes was called hieratic , or sacerdotal writing; it is not hieroglyphic , but a simplified form more adapted to manuscript writing hieroglyphs usually being engraved or painted. Egyptians exported papyrus to other Mediterranean civilizations including Greece and Rome where it was used until parchment was developed. Some books, such as the history of the reign of Ramses III , were over 40 meters long. Books rolled out horizontally; the text occupied one side, and was divided into columns. The title was indicated by a label attached to the cylinder containing the book. Many papyrus texts come from tombs, where prayers and sacred texts were deposited such as the Book of the Dead , from the early 2nd millennium BC.

East Asia[ edit ] A Chinese bamboo book Before the introduction of books, writing on bone , shells, wood and silk was prevalent in China long before the 2nd century BC, until paper was invented in China around the 1st century AD. The format of the book evolved with intermediate stages of scrolls folded concertina -style, scrolls bound at one edge "butterfly books" and so on. Although there is no exact date known, between and ADâ€™”The period of the Tang Dynastyâ€™”the first printing of books started in China. This process was incredibly time-consuming. These were thought to have existed since the time of the Classical Period between the 3rd and 8th centuries, CE. Many of these codices were thought to contain astrological information, religious calendars, knowledge about the gods, genealogies of the rulers, cartographic information, and tribute collection. Many of these codices were stored in temples but were ultimately destroyed by the Spanish explorers. The Maya, along with several other cultures in Mesoamerica , constructed concertina-style books written on Amatl paper. Nearly all Mayan texts were destroyed by the Spanish during colonization on cultural and religious grounds. One of the few surviving examples is the Dresden Codex. Florentine Codex[ edit ] There are more than 2, illustrations drawn by native artists that represent this era. The Florentine Codex speaks about the culture religious cosmology and ritual practices, society, economics, and natural history of the Aztec people. The manuscript are arranged in both the Nahuatl language and in Spanish. The English translation of the complete Nahuatl text of all twelve volumes of the Florentine Codex took ten years. Anderson and Charles Dibble had a decade of long work but made it an important contribution to Mesoamerican ethnohistory. Years later, in , the Mexican government published a full-color volume of the Florentine Codex. Now, since , it is available digitally and fully accessible to those interested in Mexican and Aztec History. The Florentine Codex is a 16th century ethnographic research study brought about by the Spanish Franciscan friar Bernardino de Sahagun. The Florentine Codex consist of twelve books. It is pages long but divided into the twelve books by categories such as; The Gods, Ceremonies, Omens, and other cultural aspects of Aztec people.

Wax tablets[ edit ] Woman holding wax tablets in the form of the codex. Wall painting from Pompeii , before 79 AD. Romans used wax-coated wooden tablets or pugillares upon which they could write and erase by using a stylus. One end of the stylus was pointed, and the

other was spherical. Usually these tablets were used for everyday purposes accounting, notes and for teaching writing to children, according to the methods discussed by Quintilian in his *Institutio Oratoria* X Chapter 3. Several of these tablets could be assembled in a form similar to a codex. Also the etymology of the word codex block of wood suggest that it may have developed from wooden wax tablets. Parchment progressively replaced papyrus. Legend attributes its invention to Eumenes II, the king of Pergamon, from which comes the name "pergamineum," which became "parchment. Made using the skins of animals sheep, cattle, donkey, antelope, etc. It was a very expensive medium because of the rarity of material and the time required to produce a document. Vellum is the finest quality of parchment. Greece and Rome[ edit ] The scroll of papyrus is called "volumen" in Latin, a word which signifies "circular movement," "roll," "spiral," "whirlpool," "revolution" similar, perhaps, to the modern English interpretation of "swirl" and finally "a roll of writing paper, a rolled manuscript, or a book. It is called codex by way of metaphor from the trunks caudex of trees or vines, as if it were a wooden stock, because it contains in itself a multitude of books, as it were of branches. This design allows only sequential usage; one is obliged to read the text in the order in which it is written, and it is impossible to place a marker in order to directly access a precise point in the text. It is comparable to modern video cassettes. Moreover, the reader must use both hands to hold on to the vertical wooden rolls and therefore cannot read and write at the same time. The only volumen in common usage today is the Jewish Torah. Anyone could have a text recopied, and even alter its contents. Scribes earned money and authors earned mostly glory, unless a patron provided cash; a book made its author famous. This followed the traditional conception of the culture: The status of the author was not regarded as absolutely personal. From a political and religious point of view, books were censored very early: Generally, cultural conflicts led to important periods of book destruction: Some Christians later burned libraries, and especially heretical or non-canonical Christian texts. These practices are found throughout human history but have ended in many nations today. A few nations today still greatly censor and even burn books. But there also exists a less visible but nonetheless effective form of censorship when books are reserved for the elite; the book was not originally a medium for expressive liberty. It may serve to confirm the values of a political system, as during the reign of the emperor Augustus, who skillfully surrounded himself with great authors. This is a good ancient example of the control of the media by a political power. However, private and public censorship have continued into the modern era, albeit in various forms. Proliferation and conservation of books in Greece[ edit ] Little information concerning books in Ancient Greece survives. Several vases 6th and 5th centuries BC bear images of volumina. There was undoubtedly no extensive trade in books, but there existed several sites devoted to the sale of books. The spread of books, and attention to their cataloging and conservation, as well as literary criticism developed during the Hellenistic period with the creation of large libraries in response to the desire for knowledge exemplified by Aristotle. These libraries were undoubtedly also built as demonstrations of political prestige: It contained, volumes in the Museion section and 40, at the Serapis temple Serapeion. All books in the luggage of visitors to Egypt were inspected, and could be held for copying. The Museion was partially destroyed in 47 BC. The Library at Pergamon, founded by Attalus I; it contained, volumes which were moved to the Serapeion by Mark Antony and Cleopatra, after the destruction of the Museion. The Serapeion was partially destroyed in, and the last books disappeared in CE following the Arab conquest. The Library at Rhodes, a library that rivaled the Library of Alexandria. The Library at Antioch, a public library of which Euphron of Chalcis was the director near the end of the 3rd century. The libraries had copyist workshops, and the general organisation of books allowed for the following: Conservation of an example of each text Translation the Septuagint Bible, for example Literary criticisms in order to establish reference texts for the copy example: The Iliad and The Odyssey A catalog of books The copy itself, which allowed books to be disseminated Book production in Rome[ edit ] Book production developed in Rome in the 1st century BC with Latin literature that had been influenced by the Greek. Conservative estimates places the number of potential readers in Imperial Rome at around, people. Atticus was the editor of his friend Cicero. However, the book business progressively extended itself through the Roman Empire; for example, there were bookstores in Lyon. The spread of the book was aided by the extension of the Empire, which implied the imposition of the Latin tongue on a great number of people in Spain, Africa, etc. Libraries were private or

created at the behest of an individual. Julius Caesar, for example, wanted to establish one in Rome, proving that libraries were signs of political prestige. In the year 28, there were 28 libraries in Rome, and it is known that there were many smaller libraries in other cities. Despite the great distribution of books, scientists do not have a complete picture as to the literary scene in antiquity as thousands of books have been lost through time. History of paper Papermaking has traditionally been traced to China about AD 105, when Cai Lun, an official attached to the Imperial court during the Han Dynasty BC 206 – AD 220, created a sheet of paper using mulberry and other bast fibres along with fishnets, old rags, and hemp waste. An important development was the mechanization of paper manufacture by medieval papermakers. Papermaking centres began to multiply in the late 13th century in Italy, reducing the price of paper to one sixth of parchment and then falling further. Manuscript culture and Illuminated manuscript The codex Manesse, a book from the Middle Ages By the end of antiquity, between the 2nd and 4th centuries, the scroll was replaced by the codex. The book was no longer a continuous roll, but a collection of sheets attached at the back. It became possible to access a precise point in the text quickly. The codex is equally easy to rest on a table, which permits the reader to take notes while he or she is reading. The codex form improved with the separation of words, capital letters, and punctuation, which permitted silent reading. Tables of contents and indices facilitated direct access to information. This form was so effective that it is still the standard book form, over years after its appearance.

### Chapter 4 : Free Online Textbooks

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### Chapter 7 : A People's History of the United States: - Present » Zinn Education Project

*Step-by-step solutions to all your Us History homework questions - Slader.*

### Chapter 8 : Fraser, The By the People: A History of the United States Series | Pearson

*A People's History of the United States is a non-fiction book by the American historian, political scientist, and left-wing activist Howard Zinn. In the book, Zinn presented a different side of history from what he considered to be the more traditional "fundamental nationalist glorification of country".*

### Chapter 9 : calendrierdelascience.com: History: Books: Europe, Americas, World, Military, Asia, Ancient C

*The history of books starts with the development of writing, and various other inventions such as paper and printing, and continues through to the modern day business of book printing. The earliest history of books actually predates what would conventionally be called "books" today and begins with tablets, scrolls, and sheets of papyrus.*