

ERRORS OF FACT
overlooked in
PRENTICE HALL BIOLOGY
(Prentice, 2004)

Prentice's editorial changes, submitted to TEA October 3, 2003, overlooked these errors. So did the Texas Education Commissioner's Report on Correction of Factual Errors, which included state textbook review panel findings. We have filed this list with TEA, for correction in the final Texas edition actually sold into classrooms statewide, and can send you Prentice's written response to TEA, which admits these errors.

"Assisting the pancreas is the **liver**, a large organ located just above and to the left of the stomach."
— p. 982, par. 1, lines 1-2

wrong location

The liver is above and to the right — not above and to the left — of the stomach. The text itself admits this on p. 979, "Figure 38-10."

"In most sexually reproducing organisms, each adult has two copies of each gene from each parent."
— p. 282, left margin, no. 11(3), lines 1-3, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong number

Each adult has one copy — not two copies — of each gene from each parent. The text itself admits this on p. 272, par. 1, bullet 3, lines 1-2.

"**obligate anaerobe** organism that does not require oxygen in order to live"
— p. 1098, col. 2

wrong definition

This is the definition of a *facultative anaerobe*, not of an obligate anaerobe. Obligate anaerobes cannot live in the presence of oxygen. The text itself admits this on p. 474, par. 5, lines 1-3 and par. 6, lines 1-2.

"**prokaryote** organism whose cells lack a nucleus"
— p. 1100, col. 2

wrong definition

This definition says prokaryotes are multicellular, whereas in fact they are unicellular. The text itself admits this on p. 471, par. 3, lines 3-5.

"**Figure 35-12** shows the type of photoreceptor that distinguishes the color of objects."
— p. 906, par. 2, lines 14-15

wrong photoreceptor

This figure shows "the rod cells of an eye," according to its caption. Rods do not "distinguish the color of objects." Cones do. The text itself admits this on p. 907, par. 2, lines 5-8.

Q: "Which cell structure could serve as a storage location for water?"
— p. 183, "Figure 7-13," caption, lines 5-7

wrong organelle

Vacuoles, not chloroplasts, store water. The text itself admits this on p. 179, par. 3, lines 2-4.

A: "The chloroplast"
— p. 183, bottom right margin, "Answer to ... Figure 7-13," *Teacher's Edition*

Graphs showing that "oxygen in Earth's atmosphere" began increasing 2.5 billion years ago and is *still increasing at the same rate today*

— p. 444, col. 1

— p. 445, col. 2

Q: "Spinach is a long-day plant that grows best with a night length of 10 hours. Why is spinach not usually grown in the northern United States?"

— p. 652, no. 25

A: "The number of night hours in the northern United States is fewer than ten. The day length is too short for spinach to bloom."

— p. 652, left margin, no. 25, *Teacher's Edition*

"... brainstorm ways Earth might change over the next 1000 years. Have each group select an organism and explain how it might evolve to adapt to the changes. The groups should describe or sketch specific adaptations in their organism."

— p. 381, right margin, "Build Science Skills," lines 3-10, *Teacher's Edition*

"Convergent Evolution

Use Visuals

Figure 17-22 Point out that the common ancestor at the bottom of the diagram is the oldest species and that present-day species are at the top of the diagram. Explain that each branching as you travel up the 'tree' represents a point where speciation has occurred and the two resulting groups have gone on to evolve separately. The more recently the branching occurred, the less different the two lines of evolution are."

— p. 436, left margin, *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "State one way in which photoheterotrophs are similar to chemoheterotrophs."

— p. 493, no. 16

A: "They are similar in that both make their own food from inorganic molecules."

— p. 493, right margin, no. 16, lines 1-3, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong trendline

The amount of oxygen in Earth's atmosphere is not still increasing. The text itself states (p. 426, par. 2, lines 3-4 and par. 3, lines 5-6) that oxygen began building up in the atmosphere at least 2.2 billion years ago, and that "over the course of several hundred million years, oxygen concentrations rose until they reached today's levels." That is, the amount of oxygen in Earth's atmosphere stabilized soon after 2 billion years ago and is not still increasing today.

wrong logic

If spinach is a long-day plant that grows best with 10-hour nights, and "the number of night hours ... is fewer than ten," the day length cannot be "too short for spinach to bloom."

wrong concept

In evolutionary theory, "an organism" cannot evolve. Populations evolve. But this passage speculates on how "an organism ... might evolve." The text itself admits this error on p. 397, par. 3, line 3.

wrong concept

Figure 17-22, referred to here, illustrates the concept of "adaptive radiation" (i.e., divergent evolution) not "convergent evolution" as this heading claims. Lines 1-3 of the figure caption itself admit this. Adaptive radiation/divergent evolution, and convergent evolution, are very different ideas. In the former, life forms have similar structures with different functions ("homologous structures") and supposedly close common ancestors. In the latter, life forms have different structures with similar functions ("analogous structures") and allegedly distant common ancestors.

wrong description

Photoheterotrophs and chemoheterotrophs do not make their own food from inorganic molecules. The text itself states (p. 1099, col. 2, "photoheterotroph") that photoheterotrophs "need organic compounds as a carbon source," and that chemoheterotrophs "take in organic molecules for both energy and carbon" (p. 1090, col. 1, "chemoheterotroph").

"About how many bases are present in a small human chromosome, such as chromosome 22? (About 43 million, as noted on page 349)"
— p. 358, left margin, "Address Misconceptions," lines 7-11, Teacher's Edition

"The diagrams illustrate how changes in DNA cause mutations"
— p. 307, "Figure 12-20," caption, lines 3-4

"Possible gametes for the ppss parent are ps. Those for the PPSS parent are PS. All offspring will be heterozygous, PpSs."
— p. 270, left margin, "Build Science Skills," lines 12-15, Teacher's Edition

"Demographic transition is a prediction of population changes based on an analysis of changes in birth rate."
— p. 135, right margin, no. 21, Teacher's Edition

"Birds and mammals (endoderms)"
— p. 868, left margin, no. 26, line 1, Teacher's Edition

"Point out all the steps where the next drawing in the sequence is an enlargement of the previous drawing. For example, ... the drawing that shows the haploid cell in the cone scale is an enlargement of the previous drawing of the cone scale."
— p. 611, right margin, "Use Visuals," lines 2-13, Teacher's Edition

"**Donald Johanson** An American paleontologist and his team find a nearly complete skeleton of *Australopithecus*, which they call Lucy"
— p. 837, time line, "1974," lines 1-4

"In what forms does Earth receive solar energy? (As heat and light) "
— p. 87, bottom right margin, "Make Connections," lines 1-3, Teacher's Edition

wrong number

Page 349, par. 3, lines 2-3 state that chromosome 22 contains about "43 million DNA base pairs." This is about 86 million bases, not "about 43 million." Each base pair contains two bases.

wrong definition

Changes in DNA do not *cause* mutations. They *are* mutations. The text itself admits this on p. 307, par. 1, lines 4-5; and on p. 1097, col. 2, "mutation."

wrong genotype

In this two-factor cross F_1 , the genotype of all offspring is PpSs, not PsSs.

wrong definition

Add the words "and deathrate" to the end of this sentence. The demographic transition involves changes in deathrate as well as in birthrate. The text itself admits this on p. 130, par. 3, lines 5-6; and on p. 130, "Figure 5-12" and caption.

wrong description

Birds and mammals are endotherms, not endoderms.

wrong description

In the figure referred to here, the enlargement of the previous drawing of the cone scale shows a diploid — not a haploid — cell in the cone scale ("Diploid cell [2N]").

wrong description

"Lucy" was not "nearly complete." Only about 40% of her skeleton exists. See "40 Percent of Lucy After 3 Million Years," *Science News*, Vol. 107, no. 1 (January 4, 1975), 4.

wrong form

Earth cannot receive solar energy as heat. Heat cannot travel through a vacuum. Earth receives solar energy as electro-magnetic radiation, part of which becomes heat after entering the atmosphere. The text itself admits this on p. 88, par. 1, lines 2-4.

Q: "One team member states that the model in question 1 can be used to represent the shoulder joint as well as the knee. Which of the following statements most accurately evaluates the student's proposal?"

- F The proposal will work because the current model accurately represents the shoulder joint.
- G The proposal will not work because the current model is the wrong size.
- H The proposal will not work because the shoulder is a ball-and-socket joint, not a hinge joint like the knee.
- J The proposal will not work because the sketch does not show enough detail."

— p. 941, no. 2

A: "F"

— p. 941, top right margin, no. 2, Teacher's Edition

"At four places in the cycle, a pair of high-energy electrons is accepted by electron carriers, changing NAD⁺ to NADH and FAD to FADH₂."

— p. 227, lines 1-3

"ground tissue: ... consists of sclerenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma cells."

— p. 583, right margin, "TAKS Tune-up," lines 8-12, Teacher's Edition

Q: "During which span of time is the greatest amount of water lost through transpiration?"

— p. 606, no. 26(b)

A: "Between about 11:00 AM and 2:00 PM"

— p. 606, left margin, no. 26(b), Teacher's Edition

"*Vacca* is the Latin word for 'cow,' reflecting the history of Jenner's first vaccination experiment."

— p. 1041, bottom section, par. 3, lines 3-4

"The first vaccine was developed by Edward Jenner to fight smallpox."

— p. 1058, no. 28, lines 1-2

wrong joint

The model referred to in this question is of a hinge joint. But the shoulder is a ball-and-socket joint. Therefore the correct answer to this question is "H," not "F."

wrong total

Electron carriers accept two high-energy electrons at five places in the Krebs cycle, not at four places — producing NADH four times and FADH₂ once. The text itself admits this on p. 227, "Figure 9-6"; and on p. 227, right margin, "Use Visuals," lines 24-27.

wrong enumeration

Ground tissue in plants consists of *parenchyma*, *collenchyma*, and *sclerenchyma* cells, not of "sclerenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma cells." The text itself admits this on p. 582, par. 1.

wrong timeframe

On the graph referred to here, the period of greatest water loss through transpiration was about 12:30 to 3:30 PM, not about 11 AM to 2 PM. This student text question addresses the period of greatest water loss. The Teacher's Edition answer refers to the period of greatest dehydration, which is different.

wrong priority

Jenner's was not the first smallpox vaccination. Using a weakened smallpox virus (instead of cowpox), Zabdiel Boylston inoculated against smallpox in Boston in 1721. Before Boylston, Englishwoman Mary Wortley Montague advocated it, having learned of it from the Turks.

"The word **incisor** comes from the Latin word *incisus*, meaning 'to cut.' "

— p. 823, bottom right margin, "Word Origins," lines 1-3

"The origin of the adjective **social** is the Latin word *socialis*, meaning 'companionship.' "

— p. 880, left margin, "Word Origins," lines 1-3

"2-cm sphere: surface area = 50.3 cm^2 ; volume = 33.5 cm^3 ; ratio $\approx 50:34 \approx 5:3$ "

— p. 243, right margin, "TAKS Tune-up," lines 4-6, Teacher's Edition

Q: "Of the total number of fish species, what percentage is represented by the ray-finned fishes?"

— p. 852, "Figure 33-4," caption, lines 8-10

A: "95%"

— p. 852, bottom left margin, "Answer to ... Figure 33-4," Teacher's Edition

wrong form

The Latin word for "to cut" is the infinitive *incidere*, not the perfect passive participle *incisus*. *Incisus* means "(having been) cut."

wrong meaning

The Latin adjective *socialis* means "social" or "sociable," not "companionship." The Latin noun *societas* means "companionship."

wrong ratio

A ratio of about 50:34 reduces to about 3:2, not to about 5:3.

wrong percentage

On the pie chart referred to here, there are 25,988 total fish species, of which 25,000 are ray-finned fishes. 25,000 is 96% — not 95% — of 25,988.

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ERRORS OF FACT overlooked in *AMERICAN NATION IN THE MODERN ERA* (Holt, 2003)

These errors were overlooked both in Holt's editorial changes filed with TEA in June and October 2002; and in the Texas Education Commissioner's Report on Correction of Factual Errors, which included the findings of the Texas State Textbook Review Panel. We have filed this list with TEA, for corrections in the final Texas edition.

"James Monroe was the last president to have fought in the Revolutionary War."

— p. 80, "PRESIDENTIAL Lives – James Monroe," par. 1, lines 1-2

"1754 Politics American colonists adopt the Albany Plan of Union."

— p. 3, time line

"Before the [Civil] war, greenbacks were redeemable for either gold or silver coins."

— p. 262, par. 3, line 1

"The fall of Atlanta boosted President Lincoln's re-election campaign. The Union victory came at a critical moment when Lincoln appeared in danger of not even receiving his party's nomination."

— p. 122, par. 1, lines 1-5

"After the [Revolutionary] war, the nation faced serious financial problems. Congress desperately needed cash to pay its war debts. ...

"Congress responded by printing paper money. The financial consequences proved disastrous. These bills of credit, called Continentals, were not backed by gold or silver. Thus, merchants and lenders refused to accept them at face value."

— p. 30, par. 2-3

wrong president

Andrew Jackson, not James Monroe, was the last president to have fought in the American Revolution.

wrong event

The Albany Congress proposed the Albany Plan of Union, but no colony ever ratified it, so it was never adopted.

wrong chronology

There were no greenbacks before the Civil War. They originated during the Civil War, in the 1862 Legal Tender Act.

wrong chronology

Lincoln received the 1864 Republican presidential nomination on June 7, 1864, almost 3 months before Sherman captured Atlanta on September 2.

wrong chronology

The Second Continental Congress printed paper money during the Revolutionary War, not after it. By 1781 (before the war ended) its Continental bills were already trash. Shays' Rebellion (1786-87) protested deflation, not inflation. See John Richard Alden, *The American Revolution, 1775-1783* (New York: Harper and Row, 1962), pp. 219-220.

"Economic troubles during the 1930s contributed to the rise of dictatorships in Germany, Italy, and Japan."

— p. 558, bottom, "Build on What You Know," lines 1-2

"In 1940 the Japanese army occupied all of French Indochina, the Philippines, Malaya, and Indonesia."

— p. 707, par. 2, lines 3-4

Q: "What factors led to the growth of trade before and during the Middle Ages?"

— p. 6, "READING CHECK: Analyzing Information"

A: "The Mongols helped Chinese trade grow; the Crusades opened new trading routes."

— p. 6, "READING CHECK: Analyzing Information," blue annotation, Teacher's Edition

"Tell students to imagine that they ... have been told to explain to Queen Isabella how the Spanish conquerors are gaining ... land in Central and South America."

— p. 6, top margin, "TEACH OBJECTIVE 3," lines 1-6, Teacher's Edition

"As a U.S. senator, [Henry Cabot] Lodge helped draft the Sherman Antitrust Act"

— p. 328, left margin, "Henry Cabot Lodge," lines 7-9, Teacher's Edition

Q: "Describe the innovations that were made in transportation in the late 1800s."

— p. 196, "READING CHECK"

A: "... airplane invented"

— p. 196, "READING CHECK," blue annotation, line 2, Teacher's Edition

wrong chronology

Economic troubles in the 1930s had nothing to do with the rise of Mussolini, who came to power in Italy in 1922.

wrong chronology

The Japanese did not occupy any of the Philippines, Malaya, or Indonesia in 1940. They did not invade the Philippines and Malaya until December 1941, and Indonesia not until January 1942. The text itself indicates (p. 522, map) that Japan did not control the Philippines or Malaya on December 7, 1941.

wrong chronology

Neither the Crusades, nor Mongol rule in China, encouraged trade before the Middle Ages, because the Middle Ages began long before those events occurred.

wrong chronology

Isabella died in 1504, before Spanish conquests began in Central and South America.

wrong chronology

In 1890, when the Sherman Antitrust Act was passed, Lodge was not yet a U.S. Senator. He was first elected Senator in 1893.

wrong chronology

The airplane was invented in 1903, not "in the late 1800s." The text itself admits this on p. 195, bottom line – p. 196, line 2.

"Have students watch the film *Casablanca*. ... tell students to imagine that they are Americans seeing the film in 1940."

— p. 523, top margin, "EXTEND," lines 1-4, Teacher's Edition

"Imagine that you are a member of the Red Power movement in 1972. Write a newsletter article detailing the group's goals and achievements.

"Consider: ...

- the response to the occupation at Wounded Knee"

— p. 693, "SECTION 3 REVIEW," no. 4, lines 1-4 and 6

Map of the South in 1862-63 showing Birmingham, Alabama

— p. 111

"1519, Cortés conquers the Aztec"

— p. 7, top margin, "LEVEL 1," line 4, Teacher's Edition

"In 1819 the people of the Missouri Territory applied for statehood as a slave state."

— p. 80, par. 3, lines 1-2

"In 1853 Elisha Otis developed a mechanized elevator"

— p. 226, par. 4, lines 4-5

"barbed wire ... invented by Joseph Glidden in 1874."

— p. R19, col. 1

"... election of President McKinley in 1898"

— p. 329, "READING CHECK," blue annotation, line 2, Teacher's Edition

wrong chronology

Americans could not watch *Casablanca* in 1940, because it premiered in 1942.

wrong chronology

One could not write an article in 1972 on the occupation at Wounded Knee, because that event occurred in 1973. The text itself admits this on p. 690, par. 4, lines 1-4.

wrong decade

Birmingham did not exist in 1862-63. It was founded in 1871.

wrong year

Cortés conquered the Aztec in 1521, not 1519.

wrong year

Missouri applied for statehood in 1818, not 1819. See Charles S. Sydnor, *The Development of Southern Sectionalism, 1819-1848* (Louisiana State University Press, 1948), p. 120.

wrong year

Otis invented and built the first safe mechanized elevator in 1852, not 1853.

wrong year

Glidden invented barbed wire in 1873. He patented it in 1874.

wrong year

McKinley was elected in 1896, not 1898. The text itself admits this on pp. 264-265.

"... the government passed the Elkins Act, the Hepburn Act, and two consumer-protection laws in 1906."

— p. 305, top margin, col. 2, lines 12-13, Teacher's Edition

wrong year

The Elkins Act was passed in 1903, not 1906. The text itself admits this on p. 305, par. 4, lines 2-5.

"Women also participated in the 1913 Progressive Party convention in Chicago."

— p. 275, par. 3, lines 4-5

wrong year

The Progressive Party convention met in 1912, not 1913. The text itself admits this on p. 323, bottom left, "Building Your Portfolio — Citizenship," lines 1-2.

"Illustrations for 1940 should show Roosevelt's efforts to aid Europe with the Lend-Lease Act"

— p. 520, top margin, col. 1, lines 9-10, Teacher's Edition

wrong year

The Lend-Lease Act began in 1941, not 1940. The text itself admits this on p. 521, par. 1, line 4; and on p. 536, "HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS — The Four Freedoms," lines 1-2.

"President Truman sent General George C. Marshall to China in 1945"

— p. 572, par. 5, lines 3-4

wrong year

Marshall went to China in 1946, not 1945.

"Dixiecrats States' Rights Party; formed in 1946 by southern Democrats"

— p. R21, col. 2

wrong year

The Dixiecrats formed in 1948, not 1946.

"... the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1958"

— p. 673, top margin, "RETEACH," line 3, Teacher's Edition

wrong year

The Montgomery Bus Boycott occurred in 1955-56, not 1958. The text itself admits this on p. 609, par. 4 — p. 610, par. 3.

"In 1955 ... Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal."

— p. 577, par. 1, lines 3-5

wrong year

Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, not 1955.

"Elected in 1967, Jordan was the first African American woman in the Texas Senate."

— p. T11, par. 7, lines 3-4

wrong year

Barbara Jordan was elected to the Texas Senate in 1966, not 1967.

"When President Richard M. Nixon took office in 1968"

— p. 736, top margin, "From Nixon to Carter," lines 1-2, Teacher's Edition

wrong year

Nixon took office in 1969, not 1968. The text itself admits this on p. 741, "PRESIDENTIAL Lives — Richard M. Nixon ... In Office 1969-1974."

"In Office 1993 — 2000"

— p. 800, "PRESIDENTIAL Lives — Bill Clinton"

"In 1978 Republican William Clements won the Texas governor's office. Bob Bullock served as his lieutenant governor."

— p. T12, par. 8, lines 1-2

Q: "... list battles, their leaders, and their outcomes."

— p. 534, "SECTION 1 REVIEW," no. 2, lines 3-4

A: "Battle of Java Sea, MacArthur, Japanese victory"

— p. 534, left margin, no. 2, lines 1-2, Teacher's Edition

"... he [Woodrow Wilson] failed to secure passage of protection laws for ... railroad workers"

— p. 320, left margin, "SECTION 4 REVIEW ANSWERS," no. 4, lines 2-5, Teacher's Edition

"Of the more than 2 million U.S. soldiers who crossed the Atlantic Ocean [during WWI], not one died as the result of an enemy attack on the high seas."

— p. 367, par. 2, lines 3-4

Q: "How did the Republicans' pro-business policies affect economic growth?"

— p. 410, "Reviewing Themes," no. 2

A: "... laborers did not benefit from these expansions because their pay did not grow along with the owners' profits."

— p. 410, left margin, "Reviewing Themes," no. 2, lines 5-8, Teacher's Edition

wrong year

Clinton was in office until 2001, not until 2000. The text itself admits this on p. R7, bottom left, "42 Bill Clinton," line 2.

wrong person

Bill Hobby, not Bob Bullock, was lieutenant governor during both of Clements' terms as governor. Bullock was comptroller. See Carolyn Barta, *Bill Clements: Texian to His Toenails* (Austin, Texas: Eakin Press, 1996), pp. 223-224, 339, 354.

wrong person

British general Sir Archibald Wavell, not MacArthur, was the Allied commander in the Battle of the Java Sea. MacArthur was at Bataan in February 1942, and did not become supreme commander of the Southwest Pacific Area until April.

wrong generalization

Wilson won passage of the 1916 Adamson Act, which gave railroad workers an 8-hour (instead of a 10-hour) day for the same pay. The text itself admits this on p. 317, par. 4, lines 4-6.

wrong generalization

209 people died on February 5, 1918, when a U-boat sank the *Tuscania*, a troop transport carrying Americans near Ireland. See Gorton Carruth *et al.*, eds., *The Encyclopedia of American Facts and Dates* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1963), p. 446.

wrong generalization

Laborers did benefit from the economic expansion of the 1920s. The text itself admits (p. 414, par. 4, lines 1-2) that the average worker's real wages rose 32% between 1914 and 1928.

"Deep cuts in federal funding for social programs [under Reaganomics] hurt poor citizens."
— p. 772, bottom par., lines 2-3

"The supremacy clause in Article VI states that the Constitution and laws of the federal government come before state constitutions and laws."
— p. R12, col. 1, par. 4, lines 6-9

"**supremacy clause** Clause in the U.S. Constitution; states that the Constitution and all federal laws outrank state constitutions and state laws."
— p. R28, col. 1

Map showing that before ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920, partial woman suffrage existed in New Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire
— p. 321

"... former Texas senator and oil company executive George Bush was vice president under Ronald Reagan."
— p. T12, par. 8, lines 6-7

"Both countries [Britain and France] ignored the U.S. declaration of neutrality and seized American merchant vessels bound for enemy ports. Britain also angered U.S. officials by kidnapping American sailors and forcing them to serve in the British navy — a practice called impressment. In 1794 the United States signed a treaty with Britain to resolve these disputed issues."
— p. 73, bottom line — p. 74, line 4

wrong generalization

Federal social welfare spending rose each year under Reagan, from \$303 billion in 1980, Carter's last full year, to \$523 billion in 1988, Reagan's last full year. See the *1993 Information Please Almanac* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1993), p. 66.

wrong description

These statements wrongly equate constitutional supremacy with federal supremacy. If they were accurate, no federal law could be unconstitutional. Article VI of the Constitution does not say that "laws of the federal government come before state constitutions and laws." It says that federal laws *which conform to the Constitution* take precedence over state constitutions and laws.

wrong description

None of these states had any woman suffrage before 1920. See Louis Filler, "Woman Suffrage," *The World Book Encyclopedia*, 1960, XIX, 322, map; and Esther Hymer, "Woman Suffrage," *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1988, XXIX, 104.

wrong description

George Bush was never a Texas Senator.

wrong provision

Jay's Treaty, referred to here, said nothing about resolving impressment. See Alexander De Conde, *A History of American Foreign Policy* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971), pp. 58-59.

Q: "What were the major compromises at the Constitutional Convention?"

— p. 35, "SECTION 4 REVIEW," no. 4(b)

A: "... abolition of slavery"

— p. 34, left margin, "SECTION 4 REVIEW ANSWERS," no. 4(b), lines 3-4, *Teacher's Edition*

"strict construction Philosophy of narrowly interpreting the Constitution; holds that the government can do only what the Constitution specifically allows."

— p. R28, col. 1

"Chambers told HUAC that Hiss, a New Deal lawyer who had joined the State Department in 1936, had given him secret State Department documents to pass on to the Soviets."

— p. 580, par. 4, lines 3-5

"In 1992 Russian historian D.A. Volkogonov announced that a search of the former Soviet government's military intelligence archives had revealed nothing to dispute Hiss's claim [of innocence]."

— p. 580, left margin, "THAT'S INTERESTING!", lines 5-12, *Teacher's Edition*

"In 1895 ... Japan attacked and defeated China, seizing ... Korea."

— p. 330, par. 2, lines 4-7

wrong compromise

The Constitutional Convention compromised on abolishing the slave trade, not on abolishing slavery. The text itself admits this on p. 32, right col., lines 8-10.

wrong definition

This statement wrongly implies that strict constructionists do not believe in any implied powers. They do believe in implied powers, but interpret the elastic clause to mean that the federal government has only those implied powers that are *absolutely necessary* to carry out its enumerated powers. The text itself admits this on p. 72, par. 6, lines 1-12.

wrong narrative

In his HUAC testimony, Whittaker Chambers never accused Alger Hiss of spying, nor did he say that Hiss gave him secret State Department documents. He said only that Hiss had been a member of a communist cell whose purpose was to infiltrate the federal government and influence public policy in the 1930s. Chambers' accusations of espionage came later — to the FBI and a grand jury. See Ralph de Toledano, *Seeds of Treason* (New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1950), pp. 148, 212-227.

wrong archives

Volkogonov did not search the Soviet **military** intelligence (GRU) archives. He searched the Soviet **foreign** intelligence (NKVD/KGB) archives. This may be why he found nothing on Hiss. Hiss worked for the GRU, not the NKVD /KGB. See Herbert Romerstein and Eric Breindel, *The Venona Secrets* (Washington, D.C.: Regnery Publishing, 2000), pp. 139-141.

wrong result

Japan did not seize Korea as a result of the Sino-Japanese War. The 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki recognized Korean independence.

"reform: Underwood Tariff Act

"effects: allowed the government to investigate corporations; allowed the government to issue 'cease and desist' orders"

— p. 316, top margin, graphic, box entitled "TARIFF REFORM," *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "What impact did the Populist Party have as a third party in the election of 1896?"

— p. 265, "SECTION 3 REVIEW," no. 4(b)

A: "The Populist candidate gained more than 1 million popular votes and received 22 electoral votes."

— p. 263, right margin, "SECTION 3 REVIEW ANSWERS," no. 4(b), *Teacher's Edition*

Q: "How did fighting on multiple fronts affect the course of World War II?"

— p. 556, "Thinking Critically for TAKS," no. 2

A: "It hampered the Allies because the war in the Pacific kept the United States from immediately assisting the Allies in Europe."

— p. 557, right margin, "Thinking Critically," no. 2, *Teacher's Edition*

"During and after World War II, the United States sent economic and military aid, including troops, to China to unite the country under the Nationalists."

— p. 572, par. 5, lines 1-3

"In 1982 Gregory Watson ... argued that a proposed amendment regarding congressional pay, once part of the Bill of Rights ... had then been ignored for more than 200 years."

— p. 66, left margin, par. 1, lines 1, 5-8, 11-13, *Teacher's Edition*

"... the states had ignored it for more than 200 years."

— p. 66, left margin, "CRITICAL THINKING – Answer," lines 3-5, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong effect

The effect cited here refers to the Federal Trade Commission Act, not the Underwood Tariff Act. The text itself admits this on p. 317, par. 1, lines 1-6.

wrong election

The election outcome described here occurred in 1892, not 1896. The text itself admits this on p. 263, par. 6, lines 4-7.

wrong priority

The war in the Pacific did not hamper U.S. military efforts in Europe during WWII. The U.S.'s first priority was defeating Hitler, and after that Japan.

wrong narrative

The U.S. sent no troops to China during or after WWII.

wrong interval

Proposed in 1789, in 1982 what became the 27th Amendment had remained unratified for over 190 years, not "more than 200 years."

"The year is 1890. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery was passed 15 years ago."

— p. 156, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-2

"Powderly led the Knights of Labor for 15 years."

— p. 213, par. 2, line 1

"He [Winston Churchill] began his political career in 1900 as a member of Parliament. Ten years later, Churchill was appointed to lead the British navy."

— p. 521, par. 4, lines 5-8

"Tell students to start their time lines in January 1861 with the inauguration of President Lincoln"

— p. 102, top margin, "EXTEND," lines 2-4, Teacher's Edition

"September 1944 — Battle of the Bulge"

— p. 547, top margin, "LEVEL 1," line 4, Teacher's Edition

"— Bill Clinton, 'Inaugural Address,' January 21, 1993."

— p. 798, "EYEWITNESSES TO History," line 10

"The Communists had prevented Japan from controlling all of northwest China."

— p. 572, par. 4, lines 1-2

Q: "Which of the Central Powers had the highest casualties?"

— p. 380, graphs, "Military Losses in World War I," "Skills Assessment," line 2

A: "Bulgaria"

— p. 379, right margin, "GRAPH ANSWER (for p. 380)," Teacher's Edition

wrong interval

The 13th Amendment was passed in 1865 — 25 years before 1890, not 15 years before.

wrong interval

Terence Powderly led the Knights of Labor for 14 years, not 15 — from 1879 to 1893.

wrong interval

Churchill became first lord of the admiralty in 1911, not 1910 — 11 years after becoming an MP, not 10 years after.

wrong month

Lincoln was inaugurated in March — not January — 1861.

wrong month

The Battle of the Bulge occurred in December 1944 — January 1945, not in September 1944. The text itself admits this on p. 547, map.

wrong date

Clinton delivered his first inaugural address on January 20, 1993, not January 21.

wrong area

The Japanese never threatened northwest China. This should read "northeast China."

wrong country

Germany, not Bulgaria, was the Central Power with the highest WWI casualties.

Map showing Japan controlling the northern half of Sakhalin Island in 1930
— p. 522

"**Battle of Bunker Hill** Revolutionary War battle in Boston"
— p. R19, col. 2

Q: "Which countries in ... North Africa were members of OPEC?"
— p. 742, map question, "PLACES AND REGIONS"

A: "... Nigeria ..."
— p. 742, bottom left margin, "MAP ANSWER," line 2

"Henry Ford manufactured his affordable Model T throughout the 1920s."
— p. 420, par. 1, line 1

"... by 1913 the Constitution had only been amended 5 times."
— p. 62, left margin, "CRITICAL THINKING — Answer," lines 2-4, Teacher's Edition

Bar graph showing that Bulgaria had about 3.1 million soldiers killed and about 8.4 million wounded in WWI
— p. 380, "Military Losses in World War I," "Central Powers"

Q: "How much did the buffalo population decline between 1870 and 1889?"
— p. 163, graph, "Buffalo Population in the West, 1800-1889," "Skills Assessment"

A: "by about 15 million"
— p. 163, bottom right, "GRAPH ANSWER," Teacher's Edition

wrong country

The USSR, not Japan, held the northern half of Sakhalin at this time.

wrong location

Bunker Hill is not in Boston. It is on the Charles Town Peninsula across the Charles River from Boston. The text itself shows this in the artwork on p. 18.

wrong location

Nigeria is not part of North Africa. North Africa includes countries north of the Sahara. Nigeria is sub-Saharan.

wrong timeframe

Model Ts were not manufactured throughout the 1920s. Their production ended in 1927.

wrong total

By 1913 (before ratification of Amendments 16 and 17) the Constitution had been amended six times, not five — counting the Bill of Rights as a unit. The text itself admits this on p. 67, chart, "Amendments to the Constitution."

wrong figures

Bulgaria had about 90,000 soldiers killed and about 150,000 wounded in WWI, not 3.1 million and 8.4 million respectively.

wrong figure

According to the graph to which this question refers, the buffalo population between 1870 and 1889 declined by almost 20 million, not by about 15 million.

Q: "By how much did the unemployment rate change between 1925 and 1939?"

— p. 485, graph, "Unemployment in the United States, 1925-1939," "Skills Assessment"

A: "by about 24 percent"

— p. 485, right margin, "GRAPH ANSWER," *Teacher's Edition*

wrong figure

On the graph to which this question refers, the unemployment rate in 1925 was 3%, and 17% in 1939. This is a change of 14%, not 24%.

Q: "By how much did the level of lead in the air drop between 1970 and 1995?"

— p. 795, bottom right, "GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY Skills," no. 2

A: "by about 69 millions of tons"

— p. 795, bottom right margin, "AMERICA'S GEOGRAPHY ANSWERS," no. 2, *Teacher's Edition*

wrong figure

According to the graph to which this question refers, the annual level of lead emissions dropped by about 210,000 tons, not by about 69 million tons, between 1970 and 1995.

"... Senator Henry Byrd of Virginia."

— p. 625, box, "The Election of 1960," asterisked footnote, line 3

wrong name

Change "Henry Byrd" to "Harry Byrd." His given name was Harry.