

## 92

### ERRORS OF FACT

in

*WORLD HISTORY: Patterns of Interaction*  
(McDougal, 1999)

"The [Texas] colonists captured him [Santa Anna] at the Battle of San Jacinto, however. They then took him to Washington as a prisoner. President Jackson released Santa Anna after he promised to respect the independence of Texas."

— p. 729, par. 5, lines 1-7

"After territorial struggles with the United States, Mexico fights to achieve independence from Spain."

— p. 711A, col. 2, "Key Ideas," block 4, lines 1-4, TE

"Communists gain control after bloody wars in Korea (1950-1953) and Vietnam (1957-1975) ...."

— p. 873, map, top right box, lines 1-5

"Emancipation Proclamation a declaration issued by U.S. president Abraham Lincoln in 1862 ...."

— p. 1019, col. 2

"1862 Emancipation Proclamation"

— p. 672, bottom margin, "ANSWERS," col. 2, line 7, TE

"In late 1863, he [Lincoln] issued the Emancipation Proclamation ...."

— p. 671, par. 2, line 4 (as revised in *Texas Education Commissioner's October 26, 1998 Report*)

Map inset showing Damascus as part of the Kingdom of Israel in 750 B.C.

— p. 73

#### wrong narrative

Santa Anna did not go to Washington as a prisoner and Andrew Jackson never freed him. Sam Houston released him at San Jacinto.

#### wrong country

After war with the U.S., Mexico fought for independence from France, not from Spain. The text itself admits this on p. 731, par. 1, lines 3-8.

#### wrong result

The Korean War did not result in any Communist gains. The map to which this passage refers, admits this.

#### wrong year

Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, not 1862.

#### wrong narrative

Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, not in late 1863.

#### wrong century

Damascus became independent of the Kingdom of Israel before 900 B.C.

**"Daily Life in 660 B.C.**

"The small amount of dye extracted from huge numbers of snails means that only the richest Roman emperors can afford to use the dye for their robes."

— p. 70, col. 1, par. 2, lines 10-16

**"Persian [Empire] 612 B.C. — 330 B.C."**

— p. 283, bottom right chart (as revised in Texas Education Commissioner's October 26, 1998 Report)

"The Shi'i and Sunni Muslims ... split over religious practice and beliefs in the 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D."

— p. 875, left margin, "Background"

"Fatimid a member of a Muslim dynasty that ... built an empire in North Africa, Arabia, and Syria in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries."

— p. 1020, col. 1

"... three potent Islamic empires emerge in the 1300s. The Ottomans of Turkey, the Safavids of Persia, and the Mughals of India thrive but eventually fall ...."

— p. 385, right margin, par. 4, lines 2-7, TE

"In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, three powerful Islamic empires emerge between India and the Balkans. The Ottomans of Turkey, the Safavids of Persia, and the Mughals of India ...."

— p. 439A, bottom left box, "Chapter Overview," lines 1-6, TE

**"1400 North America Iroquois League forms"**

— p. 387, time line, col. 1

**wrong century**

Rome had no emperor in 660 B.C. It became an empire in 27 B.C.

**wrong century**

The Persian Empire began in 550 B.C., not 612 B.C. The text itself admits this on p. 92, par. 5, lines 1-4.

**wrong century**

The Shiite-Sunni split occurred in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, not in the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

**wrong century**

Fatimid empire-building began in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century, not in the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

**wrong century**

The Safavid and Mughal empires emerged in the 1500s, not the 1300s. The text itself admits this on p. 387, time line, col. 2.

**wrong century**

The Iroquois League formed in the late 1500s, not in 1400. The text itself admits this on p. 393, par. 3, lines 10-11, and on p. 413, col. 2, no. 2, lines 1-2.

“*Kristallnacht* ‘Night of Broken Glass’ — the night of November 9, 1838 ....”  
— p. 1022, col. 2

“1361 Osman captures Adrianople”  
— p. 445, bottom margin, time line, TE

“... Osman’s capture of Adrianople ....”  
— p. 445, bottom margin, “Applying the Skill,” line 3, TE

“• Disillusionment over the brutality of World War I causes ... Friedrich Nietzsche to question traditional religious beliefs.”  
— p. 796, left margin, “OBJECTIVE 2 INSTRUCT,” lines 4-9, TE

“In 1844, Thoreau spent a night in jail for refusing to pay a poll tax used to finance the U.S. government’s war with Mexico.”  
— p. 786, bottom margin, col. 1, lines 3-6, TE

Q: “Which events ... were the result of U.S. imperialism?”

A: “U.S. imperialism — Monroe Doctrine ...”  
— p. 735, col. 2, no. 3, SE and TE

“1898 Curies discover radioactivity”  
— p. 680, time line

“The Indian Removal Act of 1830 ... enabled the federal government to force Native Americans living in the East to move to the West. Georgia’s Cherokee tribe successfully challenged the law before the Supreme Court. However, federal and state officials found ways to sidestep this ruling.”  
— p. 670, par. 2, lines 1-4

### **wrong century**

*Kristallnacht* occurred in 1938, not 1838. The text itself admits this on p. 831, par. 4-5.

### **wrong person**

Osman did not capture Adrianople in 1361 because he died in 1326. His son Orkhan captured Adrianople.

### **wrong chronology**

WWI did not disillusion Nietzsche because he died 14 years before it began.

### **wrong year**

Thoreau could not have been jailed in 1844 for opposing the Mexican War, because the Mexican War did not begin until 1846.

### **wrong description**

The Monroe Doctrine was not a result of U.S. imperialism. It opposed further European imperialism in the Western Hemisphere.

### **wrong person**

Radioactivity was discovered by Henri Becquerel in 1896, not by the Curies in 1898.

### **wrong narrative**

The U.S. Supreme Court never ruled against federal power to remove eastern Indians under the 1830 Indian Removal Act. The 1832 *Worcester v. Georgia* decision denied to Georgia the power to remove Indians, but upheld exclusive federal jurisdiction over Indian tribes.

"The Assyrians employed military force to control a vast empire. In contrast, Persians — the next rulers of Southwest Asia — would base their empire on tolerance and diplomacy."

— p. 92, par. 2, lines 1-3

"... the Parthenon served only the goddess Athena. Built during the Peloponnesian War, it measured 228 feet by 101 feet ...."

— p. 122, left margin, "MORE ABOUT ... The Parthenon," lines 1-5, TE

"At the end of the Second Crusade, Jerusalem was back in Muslim hands."

— p. 345, left margin, "THINK THROUGH HISTORY — Possible Answer," TE

"The Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals all had empires at the same time as did the Maya, Aztecs, and Inca."

— p. 413, right margin, no. 3, TE

"In 1534, Henry VIII assumed control of the English Church, so that he could obtain an annulment."

— p. 438, left margin, no. 18, lines 1-3, TE

"In 1545, at the Council of Trent, Catholic bishops and cardinals agreed on several doctrines ...."

— p. 436, par. 1, lines 13-14

### **wrong chronology**

The Persians were not "the next rulers of Southwest Asia" after the Assyrians. Between Assyrians and Persians came the Neo-Babylonian Empire. The text itself admits this on p. 91, par. 2, lines 1-3, and on p. 91, par. 5, lines 1-2.

### **wrong chronology**

The Parthenon was built before — not during — the Peloponnesian War. The text itself admits (p. 121, par. 2, lines 4-6) that the Parthenon was built between 447 and 432 B.C., and that the Peloponnesian War began in 431 B.C. (p. 123, par. 5, lines 1-2).

### **wrong chronology**

The Second Crusade ended in 1149. The Muslims did not recapture Jerusalem until 1187.

### **wrong chronology**

The Mughal Empire was not contemporary with the Mayan and Aztec Empires. The Mayan Empire ended around 1450 and the Aztec in 1521. The Mughal Empire began in 1526.

### **wrong chronology**

Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine was annulled in 1533 — before the 1534 Act of Supremacy made him head of the English church. He did not become head of the church to get the annulment.

### **wrong chronology**

The Council of Trent reached doctrinal agreement between 1546 and 1563, not in 1545.

"While Shah Jahan was spending huge sums of money on the Taj Mahal, King Louis XIV of France was building his elaborate palace at Versailles."

— p. 454, right margin, "Background," lines 1-8

"The Ottoman Turks and later Bulgaria allied themselves with Germany and the Central Powers. Then Japan entered the war on the Allies' side."

— p. 753, par. 2, lines 2-3

"The last Romanov czar fell to Bolshevik revolutionaries in 1917."

— p. 614, par. 6, lines 7-8

"Have students note the change in the status of Great Britain by the end of the war [WWI]. *Ireland had become independent.*"

— p. 762, left margin, "Extension Activity," lines 1-5, TE

"After conquering Denmark and Norway, Hitler began a sweep through Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg."

— p. 822, par. 6, lines 1-2

### **wrong chronology**

The Taj Mahal and Versailles were not built contemporaneously. The Taj Mahal complex was completed in 1654. The text itself admits (p. 508, time line, col. 4) that Versailles was begun in 1661.

### **wrong chronology**

Japan entered WWI before Turkey and Bulgaria, not after. (Japan entered in August 1914, Turkey in November 1914, Bulgaria in October 1915.)

### **wrong chronology**

The czar did not fall to the Bolsheviks. In March 1917 the monarchy collapsed and a provisional government replaced it. The Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional government in November 1917. The text itself admits this on p. 756, par. 3-4 and on p. 772.

### **wrong chronology**

Ireland had not become independent by the end of WWI. It became independent in 1949. The text itself admits this on p. 668, par. 6, lines 6-7.

### **wrong chronology**

Hitler did not wait to "begin sweeping through" Holland and Belgium until "after conquering Norway." He invaded Holland and Belgium on May 10, 1940. They surrendered on May 14 and 28 respectively. Meanwhile the Nazis did not fully conquer Norway until June 7. The true sequence was that Hitler *finished sweeping through Norway after conquering Holland and Belgium.*

"... the mathematical unit of zero ... was invented independently in both the Middle East and South America."

— p. 217, bottom margin, col. 2, lines 6-8, TE

"In 1497, the first Portuguese ships rounded the southern tip of Africa ...."

— p. 379, par. 4, lines 1-2

"This colony [Macao], established in 1513 ...."

— p. 716, bottom margin, col. 3, lines 4-5, TE

"In 1807, Britain outlawed slavery."

— p. 693, par. 2, line 1

"... the British had outlawed slavery in 1807."

— p. 497, bottom margin, col. 2, lines 1-2, TE

"1991 *Middle East* Iraq takes over Kuwait ...."

— p. 851, time line, col. 1

"... President Clinton's 1997 decision to loan billions of dollars to Mexico."

— p. 858, bottom margin, col. 2, bottom 2 lines, TE

"**Battle of Midway** a 1941 sea and air battle of World War II ...."

— p. 1016, col. 2

Chart indicating that the U.S. granted universal male suffrage in 1865

— p. 660, bottom margin, "CUSTOMIZING FOR SPECIAL NEEDS," TE

### **wrong place**

The zero was invented in India, not the Middle East. The text itself admits this on p. 179, par. 1, lines 1-2, and on p. 179, bottom margin, col. 1, lines 3-6, TE.

### **wrong decade**

The Portuguese first rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488, not 1497. The text itself admits this on p. 467, map.

### **wrong decade**

Portugal founded Macao in 1557, not 1513.

### **wrong decade**

Britain outlawed slavery in 1833, not 1807. In 1807 it outlawed the slave trade, not slavery. The text itself admits this on p. 496, par. 5, lines 2-3, and on p. 651, par. 5, lines 3-4.

### **wrong year**

Iraq took over Kuwait in 1990, not 1991. The text itself admits this on p. 949, par. 4, line 1.

### **wrong year**

Clinton's Mexican bailout occurred in 1995, not 1997.

### **wrong year**

The Battle of Midway occurred in 1942, not 1941. The text itself admits this on p. 829, par. 5-6.

### **wrong year**

The U.S. granted universal male suffrage with the ratification of the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1870, not with the ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1865.

"Wilhelm ... let his nation's treaty with Russia lapse in 1890. Russia responded by forming a defensive military alliance with France in 1891."

— p. 744, par. 8, lines 1-3

"1891 — Russia and France form a military alliance"

— p. 765, bottom margin, col. 2, lines 1-2, TE

"1830 Trail of Tears"

— p. 672, bottom margin, col. 2, lines 1-2, TE

Map showing that the Battle of Issus occurred in 336 B.C.

— p. 130

"200 B.C. Han Dynasty begins in China."

— p. xxxiv, time line

"989 *Russia* Prince Vladimir chooses Eastern Christianity"

— p. 228, time line, col. 5

"989 Vladimir of Kiev chooses Eastern Christianity"

— p. 282, time line

"1242 Kiev falls to the Mongols"

— p. 282, time line

"1487: Dias sails around the tip of Africa"

— p. 468, bottom margin, no. 2, lines 2-3, TE

### **wrong year**

The Franco-Russian military alliance came into being in 1892 and 1894, not 1891. The 1891 agreement was a promise only to consult each other in an emergency.

### **wrong year**

The Trail of Tears occurred in 1838, not 1830.

### **wrong year**

The Battle of Issus occurred in 333 B.C., not 336 B.C.

### **wrong year**

The Han Dynasty began in 202 B.C., not 200 B.C. The text itself admits this on p. 3, time line, col. 4; on p. 101, lines 2-3; on p. 182, map; on p. 188, time line; and on p. 1021, col. 1.

### **wrong year**

Vladimir converted to Eastern Christianity in 988, not 989.

### **wrong year**

The Mongols captured Kiev in 1240, not 1242. The text itself admits this on p. 277, par. 1, line 1.

### **wrong year**

Dias rounded the tip of Africa in 1488, not 1487.

"Aztec [Empire] A.D. 1325 – A.D. 1520"  
— p. 283, bottom right chart

### wrong year

The Aztec Empire ended in 1521, not 1520. The text itself admits this on p. 485, par. 4, lines 1-2.

"In 1847, Thoreau published an essay, now titled 'Civil Disobedience' ...."  
— p. 786, bottom margin, col. 1, lines 6-7, TE

### wrong year

Thoreau published his essay on civil disobedience in 1849, not 1847.

"1453 *Anatolia* Ottomans conquer Constantinople"  
— p. 387, time line, col. 1

### wrong continent

Constantinople is in Europe, not in Anatolia/Asia Minor.

"722 B.C. ... Babylonians conquer Israel"  
— p. 3, time line

### wrong nation

The Assyrians — not the Babylonians — conquered Israel in 722 B.C. The text itself admits this on p. 76, par. 3, lines 5-7.

"Suez Crisis an international crisis that occurred after Egypt seized control of the Suez Canal in 1956, when Israel, with the support of Britain and France, took the canal by force ...."  
— p. 1028, col. 2

### wrong nation

Only Britain and France — not Israel — seized the Suez Canal in this 1956 crisis.

"When Egypt seized the Suez Canal in 1956, Israelis, supported by the British and the French, marched in and took the canal ...."  
— p. 906, left margin, no. 19, lines 1-4, TE

"How lasting was the peace [after the Congress of Vienna]? Until 1853, none of the five great powers waged war on one another, and some were at peace until the First World War in 1914."  
— p. 594, par. 4, lines 1-2

### wrong generalization

None of the five great European powers remained at peace between 1815 and 1914. Britain and France fought Russia in the Crimean War. There was the Austro-Prussian War and the Franco-Prussian War.

"• Ethiopia is the only nation to remain free of European dominance."  
— p. 693, right margin, "OBJECTIVE 3 INSTRUCT," lines 6-8, TE

### wrong generalization

Ethiopia was not the only African nation not ruled by 19<sup>th</sup>-century European imperialists. Liberia also remained free. The text itself admits this on p. 688, lines 3-4.



**“The Anabaptists** One such group believed that only adults could decide to be baptized. They said that people who had been baptized as children should be rebaptized as adults. These believers were called **Anabaptists ....”**

— p. 434, par. 3, lines 1-3

**“Anabaptist** in the Reformation, a member of a Protestant group who believed that only adults should be baptized ....”

— p. 1015, col. 2

**“• Congressional delegates create a new system of government based on Enlightenment ideas.”**

— p. 565, right margin, “OBJECTIVE 3 INSTRUCT,” lines 7-9, TE

Q: **“What were the positive achievements of the Assyrian Empire?”**

A: **“They ... accumulated the ancient world’s largest library ....”**

— p. 102, “REVIEW QUESTIONS,” no. 14, SE and TE

Q: **“What Japanese conquest came closest to the territory of the United States?”**

A: **“Kiska Island near the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.”**

— p. 828, “GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER,” no. 1, SE and TE

**“One Balkan group that suffered greatly for its independence efforts was the Armenians.”**

— p. 745, box, “The Armenian Massacre,” lines 1-3

Map showing Cyprus as part of the Babylonian Empire in 600 B.C.

— p. 73

### **wrong belief**

Anabaptists did not believe only adults should be baptized. They rejected only infant baptism, and baptized anyone — including children — old enough to choose to become a Christian. They rebaptized only those who, as infants, had been baptized before they could make this decision.

### **wrong description**

The authors of the U.S. Constitution, to which this passage refers, were Constitutional Convention delegates, not Congressional delegates. The text itself admits this on p. 566, par. 3, lines 3-6.

### **wrong description**

Ashurbanipal’s 25,000-clay tablet library in Assyria was not “the ancient world’s largest library.” The 500,000-scroll library at Alexandria, Egypt, was much larger. The text itself admits this on p. 90, par. 4, lines 1-6, and on p. 133, par. 1, lines 1-3.

### **wrong description**

Kiska is not “near” the Aleutian Islands — it is *one of* the Aleutians; and it is not “close” to U.S. territory — it *is* U.S. territory (part of Alaska).

### **wrong description**

Armenians are not a Balkan group.

### **wrong description**

Cyprus was never part of the Babylonian Empire.

Q: "... list Hellenistic achievements in ... astronomy ...."

A: "astronomy: first to estimate sun's size accurately ..."

— p. 135, "Section 5 Assessment," no. 2, SE and TE

"Marco Polo's visits to China ...."

— p. 283A, col. 2, "Key Ideas," block 3, lines 4-5, TE

"Persians ... invaded Constantinople"

— p. 282, left margin, no. 14, lines 3-5, TE

Map showing that Kiev was the capital of the Khanate of the Golden Horde in 1294

— p. 278

Map showing that Cabinda was a Dutch colony between 1850 and 1914

— p. 682

Map showing that Togo was a British colony between 1850 and 1914

— p. 682

Map showing that Equatorial Guinea (Rìo Munì and Fernando Po) was a German colony between 1850 and 1914

— p. 682

Map showing that the island of Hainan was a Dutch colony between 1850 and 1914

— p. 683

### **wrong description**

Hellenistic astronomers did not estimate the sun's size accurately. They estimated the sun's size to be 300 times as large as Earth, whereas it is really 1.3 million times as big. The text itself admits this on p. 133, par. 3, lines 2-5, and on p. 133, center figure, "The Sun."

### **wrong description**

Marco Polo visited China only once. The text itself admits this on p. 301, par. 4.

### **wrong description**

The Persians never invaded Constantinople. They did invade the Byzantine Empire in the early 600s A.D.

### **wrong description**

Kiev was never the capital of the Khanate of the Golden Horde.

### **wrong description**

Portugal, not the Netherlands, took control of Cabinda during this time. The text itself admits this on p. 688, map.

### **wrong description**

Germany, not Britain, took control of Togo during this time. The text itself admits this on p. 688, map.

### **wrong description**

Spain, not Germany, held Equatorial Guinea ("Spanish Guinea") during this time. The text itself admits this on p. 688, map.

### **wrong description**

Hainan was never a Dutch colony. The text itself admits (on p. 702, map) that the Dutch did not hold Hainan in 1910.

Map showing that French Somaliland was a Dutch colony between 1850 and 1914  
— p. 682

### **wrong description**

French Somaliland was never a Dutch colony.

Map showing that the southern half of Sakhalin Island does not belong to Russia  
— p. 948

### **wrong description**

The southern half of Sakhalin Island does belong to Russia. The text itself admits this on the maps on pp. 881, 973, and 976.

Map showing that Corsica was not part of France from 1919 to 1939  
— p. 793

### **wrong description**

France held Corsica at this time.

“• After a long struggle, Israel falls to the Assyrians.

“• Judah resists the Assyrians for another 150 years ....”

— p. 76, left margin, “*The Babylonian Captivity*,” lines 1-4, TE

### **wrong timeframe**

Judah resisted Assyria for about 116 years — not for 150 years — after Israel’s fall in 722 B.C. Assyria had completely collapsed by 606 B.C. (722-606 = 116 years).

“**The Persian Wars, 490-480 B.C.**”

— p. 119, map title

### **wrong timeframe**

The Persian wars lasted from 490 to 479 B.C., not from 490 to 480 B.C. The map to which this title refers, admits that the last two battles of this conflict — Plataea and Mycale — both occurred in 479.

“To describe the 25-year rule of caudillo Porfirio Díaz.”

— p. 729, right margin, “*Section 4 Overview*,” no. 3, TE

“... Díaz remained in power for almost 25 years — until 1910.”

— p. 732, par. 2, lines 5-6

### **wrong timeframe**

Mexican dictator Porfirio Díaz ruled for 31 years, not 25 years — four years between 1876 and 1880 and 27 years from 1884 to 1911.

“• After the death of Benito Juárez, Porfirio Díaz comes to power and rules for almost 25 years.”

— p. 732, left margin, “*OBJECTIVE 3 INSTRUCT*,” lines 5-7, TE

"This conflict, which came to be known as the **Spanish-American War**, lasted only six weeks."

— p. 726, par. 5, lines 6-7

"In 1500, Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral reached the shores of modern-day Brazil .... A year later, Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian in the service of Spain, also traveled along the eastern coast of South America."

— p. 484, par. 2, lines 1-4

"**1522 Portugal** Magellan's crew sails around world"

— p. 387, time line, col. 2

Q: "For each explorer named, write which nation sponsored him and the regions he explored. ...

"Ferdinand Magellan"

A: "Magellan: Portugal/Pacific Ocean"

— p. 505, col. 1, no. 2, SE and TE

Q: "What European countries had claims on the North American continent in 1783?"

A: "Spain, Russia, England, France"

— p. 565, "GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER," no. 2, SE and TE

Map showing that Italy held Corsica between 1850 and 1914

— p. 682

"Several types of cotton fabric are actually named for Indian cities — madras for Madras and calico for Calicut, now Calcutta."

— p. 457, right margin, "MORE ABOUT ... Europeans in India," lines 4-7, TE

### **wrong timeframe**

Hostilities in the Spanish-American War lasted exactly nine weeks — May 1 to July 3, 1898 — not six weeks, beginning with Dewey's victory in Manila Bay and ending with the sinking of Cervera's squadron near Santiago.

### **wrong country**

Vespucci's 1501-02 voyage was in the service of Portugal, not Spain.

### **wrong country**

Magellan sailed for Spain, not Portugal.

The text itself admits this on p. 484, par. 3, lines 4-5.

### **wrong country**

France had no claims on the North American continent in 1783. It surrendered them all in 1763. The map to which this question refers, admits this.

### **wrong country**

France, not Italy, held Corsica throughout this period.

### **wrong equivalent**

Calicut is not an older name for Calcutta. They are different Indian cities, as the text itself admits on p. 451, map.

Map showing that the Roman Empire's northern boundary in Britain in 395 A.D. was the Antonine Wall

— p. 156

Map insert showing Cherbourg offshore France in the middle of the English Channel

— p. 838

“• The papacy moves from Rome to Avignon, France, creating the Great Schism.”

— p. 356, left margin, bottom box, “A Church Divided,” lines 4-6, TE

“1075 Holy Roman Empire Henry IV clashes with Pope Gregory VIII”

— p. 229, time line, col. 1

Q: “Along what waterway did Abraham begin his wanderings away from his native city?”

A: “Jordan River”

— p. 73, “GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER,” no. 1, SE and TE

“... Rommel attacked the British at Agheila on March 24. Caught by surprise, British forces retreated 500 miles west to Tobruk.”

— p. 825, par. 1, lines 4-5

“In May 1960, a Soviet pilot brought down a U-2 plane, and its pilot, Francis Gary Powers, was captured.”

— p. 860, par. 5, lines 9-11

### **wrong wall**

Hadrian's Wall — not the Antonine Wall — was the Roman Empire's northern boundary in Britain in 395 A.D. The text itself admits this on p. 161, map. (Rome pulled back from the Antonine Wall in the early 200s A.D.)

### **wrong location**

Cherbourg is on the coast of Cotentin Peninsula in Normandy.

### **wrong term**

The pope's residence in Avignon instead of Rome was the Babylonian Captivity, not the Great Schism. The Great Schism came later.

### **wrong pope**

The pope was Gregory VII, not Gregory VIII. The text itself admits this on p. 334, par. 1-2.

### **wrong river**

From his native city of Ur, Abraham moved north along the Euphrates River, not along the Jordan River. The map to which this question refers, indicates this; so does the student text on p. 72, par. 5, lines 1-5.

### **wrong direction**

Agheila is west of Tobruk. The British therefore retreated east — not west — to Tobruk.

### **wrong narrative**

A Soviet surface-to-air missile, not a Soviet pilot, shot down Powers' U-2.

"... at the age of 22, Luther was caught in a terrible thunderstorm. Lightning struck close to him. Convinced he would die, he cried out, 'Saint Anne, help me! I will become a monk.' "

— p. 429, box, "HISTORY MAKERS," par. 2, lines 4-9

"... Martin Luther became a monk in 1507."

— p. 429, par. 2, lines 1-2

"According to the New Testament, the apostles Peter and Paul were put to death in Rome on the same day during Nero's rule."

— p. 155, par. 6, lines 7-9

"The graph to the left shows the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India and the United States."

— p. 966, top right, par. 1, lines 2-5

Chart showing that Nazis killed 200,000 of 240,000 German/Austrian Jews, and that therefore 10% (i.e. 40,000) of the original 240,000 survived

— p. 834

"Ask students to determine the latitude of Kiev. 52°N."

— p. 275, right margin, "Interpreting the Map," lines 1-3, TE

"... in 1853, U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry took four ships into what is now Tokyo Harbor. The Japanese were astounded by these massive black iron ships ...."

— p. 720, par. 3, lines 5-7

### **wrong age**

Born November 10, 1483, Luther was 21 years old — not 22 — when this event occurred on July 2, 1505.

### **wrong year**

Luther became a monk in 1505, not 1507. (In 1507 he became a priest.)

### **wrong narrative**

The New Testament nowhere says this.

### **wrong description**

This graph does not show India's and the U.S.' GDP. It shows their *per capita* GDP. The text itself admits this on p. 966, top right, par. 1, lines 8-10. GDP and *per capita* GDP are different.

### **wrong percentage**

40,000 is  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$  — not 10% — of 240,000.

### **wrong latitude**

Kiev's latitude is 50°27'N, not 52°N.

### **wrong description**

U.S. warships in the 1850s were wooden, not iron.

## 56

### ERRORS OF FACT

in

*WORLD HISTORY: Continuity and Change*  
(Holt, 1999)

"Copernicus ... accepted the idea that the planets moved in perfect circles around the earth."

— p. 404, col. 2, par. 2, lines 4-7

"Silk was probably first seen in Rome around 40 B.C., when it was used for the tents of the emperor."

— p. 166, col. 3, par. 1, lines 10-13

"**Manila Bay** bay in the Philippines where the Americans defeated the Spanish in 1898, ending the Spanish-American War"

— p. 867, col. 2, "Manila Bay"

"Russia's withdrawal ... made U.S. president Woodrow Wilson more willing to enter the war."

— p. 593H, col. 1, bottom 2 lines — col. 2, line 2, TE

"Despite warnings from President Truman, MacArthur ordered troops across the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. Ignoring President Truman's order to halt, MacArthur continued his attack north toward the Chinese border."

— p. 760, left margin, par. 1, lines 9-18, TE

"... French and English expeditions sailed across the Atlantic in the early 1500s. ... they sought a **Northwest Passage** — a waterway around or through North America."

— p. 435, col. 2, par. 1, lines 4-11

#### wrong theory

Copernicus believed planets move around the sun, not around the Earth. The text itself admits this on p. 404, col. 1, par. 2, lines 7-13.

#### wrong chronology

Rome had no emperor in 40 B.C.

#### wrong chronology

Dewey's defeat of Spain in Manila Bay was the first — not the last — battle of the Spanish-American War.

#### wrong chronology

Russia withdrew from WWI after U.S. entry, not before.

#### wrong narrative

Truman did not order MacArthur to halt as he crossed the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel in pursuit of the retreating North Koreans in 1950. Truman agreed to this. So did the U.N.

#### wrong narrative

England sent no expeditions searching for a Northwest Passage in the early 1500s. After John Cabot in 1497, there were no English expeditions with this objective until Martin Frobisher in 1576-78. The text itself admits this on p. 435, col. 2, par. 2.

"Persia ... conquered northwestern India in the early 500s B.C. ...."

— p. 143E, col. 2, "DEVELOP," lines 5-6, TE

"In the early 500s B.C. Darius the Great of Persia exerted power over the northwest Indian region of Gandhara."

— p. 152, col. 2, par. 2, lines 2-4

"What were the consequences of the Kushite invasion of Egypt on the New Kingdom?"

— p. 41, "SECTION 2 REVIEW," no. 2

"By 730 B.C. Kush had grown powerful enough to conquer Thebes. Within 20 years, Kushite princes had conquered all of Egypt. The Kushite ruler Piankhi ... thus reunited Egypt for the first time since the Hyksos' invasion."

— p. 181, col. 2, par. 4 — p. 182, col. 1, line 5

"... Clovis's empire ... foreshadowed the creation of Charlemagne's empire 400 years later."

— p. 276, left margin, "Answer," TE

"In 1492 Christopher Columbus ... begged the Spanish monarchs to finance an expedition .... After eight years, Isabella granted his request."

— p. 413, col. 1, par. 1, lines 3-13

### wrong chronology

"The early 500s B.C." were the Neo-Babylonian era, *before* the Persian empire. The Persians first entered northwestern India under Cyrus II in the 540s B.C., not in the early 500s B.C.

### wrong chronology

Darius the Great exercised control over northwestern India beginning in the 510s B.C., which were the late — not the early — 500s B.C.

### wrong chronology

The Kushite invasion had no impact on Egypt's New Kingdom, because it occurred (730 B.C.) about 350 years after the New Kingdom ended (ca. 1080 B.C.). The text itself admits this on p. 182, col. 1, lines 7-10.

### wrong chronology

Kush reunited Egypt for the first time since the end of the *New Kingdom*, not for the first time since the Hyksos invasion. The New Kingdom ruled a united Egypt after expelling the Hyksos in about 1510 B.C. The Kushite period was much later. The text itself admits this on p. 41, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-7.

### wrong chronology

Clovis' rule (481/482-511) preceded Charlemagne's (768-814) by 300 years, not 400 years.

### wrong chronology

This passage has Columbus in 1492 presenting to Spain his plan to discover America, and then waiting for its approval until 1500 (eight years). Change "1492" to "1486." Change "After eight years" to "After six years."



"... he [Peter the Great] ... gained full access to the Black Sea."

— p. 394, col. 2, par. 3, lines 8-9

"Cawnpore, India ... city in northern India where a brutal attack in 1857 of British residents led to the Indian Mutiny"

— p. 863, col. 2, "Cawnpore, India"

Map showing that the Ottomans took Crete between 1454 and 1519

— p. 333

Map showing that the Ottomans took Cyprus between 1454 and 1519

— p. 333

"Two Byzantine missionaries, Cyril and Methodius, vastly improved scholarship in Yaroslav's time by devising a written language based on the Cyrillic script."

— p. 239, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-6

"In 1378 the Muscovites defeated a Mongol army, only to have the Mongols burn Moscow to the ground two years later."

— p. 326, col. 2, par. 3, lines 3-6

"... Arab armies ... overran the weakened Persian and Byzantine empires."

— p. 252, col. 1, lines 20-22

### **wrong chronology**

Russia gained full access to the Black Sea under Catherine the Great, not under Peter the Great. Peter died in 1725, and the map on text p. 455 correctly shows the Black Sea coastline still under Ottoman control in 1763.

### **wrong chronology**

The Indian ("Sepoy") Mutiny, which began in May 1857, led to the Cawnpore massacre in July 1857, not vice versa as claimed here. The text itself admits this on p. 582.

### **wrong chronology**

The Ottomans took Crete in 1669, not between 1454 and 1519.

### **wrong chronology**

The Ottomans took Cyprus in 1571, not between 1454 and 1519.

### **wrong chronology**

Cyril and Methodius did not devise the Cyrillic alphabet in Yaroslav's time. Cyril and Methodius lived in the 800s. Yaroslav ruled in the 1000s.

### **wrong chronology**

The Mongols burned Moscow four years after this 1378 battle, not two years after it.

### **wrong narrative**

The Arabs did not overrun the Byzantine empire. They never conquered Byzantine Asia Minor, Constantinople, or (except for Sicily) Byzantine holdings in Europe. The text itself admits this on p. 251, map.

"... the Fatimid dynasty ... spread its control over North Africa, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Persia, and Western Arabia."

— p. 264, left margin, "Theme: Politics and Law," lines 10-17, TE

"As the Spanish fleet lay at anchor in Calais, the English set ships on fire and sent them drifting toward the Spanish warships. After several Spanish ships caught fire, the rest fled ...."

— p. 384, col. 2, par. 4, lines 8-12

"Edessa, Greece (44°N 22°E) city captured by crusaders in 1099 and recaptured from the crusaders by the Muslims in 1144"

— p. 864, col. 2, "Edessa, Greece"

"After Arab astronomers [sic] improved the astrolabe, sailors in the 1100s could calculate latitude, longitude, and time of day."

— p. 259, bottom left, picture caption

Map showing Calicut, India, under Dutch control in 1700

— p. 422

Map showing that the Northwest Territory was not part of the U.S. until 1785

— p. 523

Q: "period of Japanese history in which the shogunate was overthrown, the emperor was placed on the throne once more, and many Western-style reforms were enacted"

A: "Meiji Restoration"

— pp. 590-591, "REVIEWING TERMS," no. 3, SE and TE

### wrong narrative

The Fatimids never controlled Persia.

### wrong narrative

No ship of the Spanish Armada caught fire due to the English fireship attack. The Armada *broke formation* to let the fireships pass harmlessly through, and then the English safely attacked individual Spanish ships.

### wrong place

There were two Edessas. This passage confuses them. The Edessa captured by crusaders in 1098 (not 1099), and recaptured by the Muslims in 1144, was located between the northern Tigris and Euphrates rivers in what is now far southeastern Turkey — about 900 mi. east-southeast of the Greek city of Edessa.

### wrong description

12<sup>th</sup>-century sailors could not calculate longitude with an astrolabe. The text itself admits this on p. 411, right margin, par. 1, TE.

### wrong description

The Dutch never controlled Calicut.

### wrong description

The Northwest Territory (the "Old Northwest") became part of the U.S. in 1783. The text itself admits this on p. 468, map.

### wrong description

The Meiji Restoration restored *power* to the Japanese emperor. It did not restore him to the throne because he had never lost it. During the Tokugawa Shogunate the emperor was just a figurehead.

"... the Greek mathematical formula known as 'the golden mean' ... was used to achieve aesthetically pleasing proportions."

— p. 597, col. 2, "Visual-Spatial Learners," lines 1-3, TE

"... the referendum compels the legislature to vote on an initiative."

— p. 526, col. 2, par. 2, lines 10-11

"It [the U.S.] placed high tariffs on imports to keep the price of domestic goods low."

— p. 527, bottom section, col. 2, lines 2-4

Q: "What were the first two sources of power used in factories?"

A: "human power and water power"

— p. 489, "Linking Geography and History," no. 2, SE and TE

"Korea ... made a vassal state of Japan in 1600s"

— p. 866, col. 2, "Korea"

"In July 1916 the British and French ... struck along the Somme River in northwestern France."

— p. 606, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-3

"Trajan added Dacia (present-day Romania), Armenia, Mesopotamia, and the Sinai Peninsula to the empire. His successor, Hadrian, withdrew from all these eastern additions except Dacia."

— p. 126, col. 1, par. 1, lines 3-6

### **wrong term**

This was the "golden section." The "golden mean" was Aristotle's principle of moderation in all things. The text itself admits this on p. 95, col. 1, par. 2, lines 8-13.

### **wrong definition**

A referendum submits a measure to the voters for approval, not to the legislature.

### **wrong effect**

A high import tariff keeps prices of domestic goods high, not low, because it discourages competition in home markets between foreign and domestic goods.

### **wrong source**

The first two sources of factory power were water and steam, not human and water power. The text itself admits this on p. 488, col. 3 — p. 489, col. 1, line 2.

### **wrong country**

In the 1600s Korea became a vassal state to China, not to Japan. The text itself admits this on p. 352, col. 2, par. 1, lines 4-9.

### **wrong geography**

The Somme is in northeastern France, not northwestern France.

### **wrong century**

Hadrian did not withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula, which remained in Roman/Byzantine hands until Arab conquest in the 600s. The text itself admits this on maps on pp. 133, 140, 187, and 231.

**"Puerto Rico ... became a commonwealth in 1898"**

— p. 869, col. 1, "Puerto Rico"

**"Born in 950, Zoe was the talented and strong-willed daughter of emperor Constantine VIII."**

— p. 235, col. 2, par. 4, lines 7-9

**"Boxers ... revolted in 1917 against Western influence in China."**

— p. 874, col. 1, "Boxers"

**"Laos ... became independent in 1975"**

— p. 866, col. 2, "Laos"

**"Pakistan ... gained independence in 1956"**

— p. 868, col. 2, "Pakistan"

**"432 B.C. Sparta and its allies declare war on Athens."**

— p. 61, time line

**"As Athens continued to flaunt its power, in 432 B.C. Sparta and its allies declared war."**

— p. 80, col. 1, par. 2, lines 7-9

**"... the Roman defeat of Macedonia in 146 B.C. ...."**

— p. 87J, col. 2, "Visual-Spatial Learners," line 3, TE

**"Antioch ... ancient city in Asia Minor ... captured by crusaders in 1099"**

— p. 862, col. 1, "Antioch"

### **wrong century**

Puerto Rico became a commonwealth in 1952, not 1898.

### **wrong decade**

Zoe was born in 980, not 950. Constantine VIII, her father, was not born until 958.

### **wrong decade**

The Boxer Rebellion occurred in 1900, not 1917. The text itself admits this on p. 588, col. 1, bottom 2 lines.

### **wrong decade**

Laos became independent in 1954, not 1975. The text itself admits this on p. 766, map.

### **wrong decade**

Pakistan became independent in 1947, not 1956. The text itself admits this on p. 746, col. 1, bottom section, par. 1, lines 5-7.

### **wrong year**

The Peloponnesian War began in 431 B.C., not 432 B.C.

### **wrong year**

The Fourth Macedonian War ended in 148 B.C., not 146 B.C. In 146 B.C. the Romans defeated Carthage, not Macedonia.

### **wrong year**

Crusaders captured Antioch in 1098, not 1099; nor was this Antioch in Asia Minor.

**"Malacca ... captured by Portugal in 1515"**  
— p. 867, col. 1, "Malacca"

**wrong year**

Portugal captured Malacca in 1511, not 1515. The text itself admits this on p. 421, col. 2, par. 2, lines 10-12.

Map showing Balboa sailing from Hispaniola to the Colombian coast in 1513  
— p. 414

**wrong year**

Balboa arrived on the Colombian coast from Hispaniola in 1510, not 1513.

**"St. Lawrence River ... explored by Jacques Cartier in 1534"**  
— p. 869, col. 1, "St. Lawrence River"

**wrong year**

Cartier explored the St. Lawrence during his second voyage in 1535, not during his first voyage in 1534.

**"Between 1679 and 1683 René-Robert de La Salle traveled down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico."**  
— p. 436, col. 2, lines 2-4

**wrong year**

La Salle reached the Gulf of Mexico in 1682, not 1683. The text itself admits this on p. 414, map.

**"Carlsbad Decrees Product of Klemens von Metternich's assembly of German Confederation leaders in 1820 ..."**  
— p. 874, col. 1, "Carlsbad Decrees," lines 1-2

**wrong year**

The Carlsbad Decrees were issued in 1819, not 1820.

**"Liberia ... founded in 1817 ..."**  
— p. 867, col. 1, "Liberia," lines 1-2

**wrong year**

Liberia was founded in 1822, not 1817.

**"Platt Amendment (1898) ..."**  
— p. 882, col. 2, "Platt Amendment," line 1

**wrong year**

The U.S. passed and Cuba adopted the Platt Amendment in 1901, not 1898.

**"Alsace-Lorraine ... restored to France in 1918 at [sic] the Treaty of Versailles ..."**  
— p. 862, col. 1, "Alsace-Lorraine," lines 1-3

**wrong year**

The Versailles Treaty was written in 1919, not 1918.

**"... the Munich Conference of 1939 ...."**  
— p. 681D, col. 2, lines 10-11

**wrong year**

The Munich Conference occurred in 1938, not 1939. The text itself admits this on p. 688, col. 2, par. 2, lines 3-6.

"Estonia ... became territory of the Soviet Union in 1939 ..."

— p. 864, col. 2, "Estonia"

"Latvia ... became a territory of the Soviet Union in 1939 ..."

— p. 866, col. 2, "Latvia"

"Lithuania ... made a territory of the Soviet Union in 1939 ..."

— p. 867, col. 1, "Lithuania"

Q: "document signed on July 4, 1776, declaring the British colonies of North America free from British rule"

A: "Declaration of Independence"

— pp. 478-479, "REVIEWING TERMS," no. 5, SE and TE

"In the Philippines American promises of independence were also fulfilled after the war when Ferdinand Marcos, a wartime guerrilla leader against the Japanese, became the president of the independent republic of the Philippines."

— p. 745, right margin, par. 2

Q: "List the following events in their correct chronological order.

"1. Indian representatives meet in Bombay to form the Indian National Congress.

"2. The United States defeats Spain in the Spanish-American War.

"3. Chinese Communists undertake the Long March.

"4. British soldiers fire on a crowd of unarmed Hindus at a religious festival in Amritsar.

"5. The Druse revolt against French rule in Syria."

A: "1, 2, 5, 3, 4"

— p. 681, "REVIEWING CHRONOLOGY," SE and TE

### **wrong year**

The USSR annexed Estonia in 1940, not 1939.

### **wrong year**

The USSR annexed Latvia in 1940, not 1939.

### **wrong year**

The USSR annexed Lithuania in 1940, not 1939.

### **wrong month**

The Declaration of Independence was signed on August 2 — not July 4 — 1776.

### **wrong person**

Marcos did not become Philippine president until 1965. When the Philippines achieved independence in 1946, Manuel Roxas became president.

### **wrong chronology**

The correct sequence is 1, 2, 4, 5, 3.