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# U.S. History Release Notes 2021

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## Revision Number:

5 6 7 8 9 10 JAY 21 18 17

## Page Count Difference:

The page count in this revision is 973, down from 1046. This revision includes a significant number of additions and changes designed to clarify historical events and expand the discussions of drivers of historical change. While these may appear throughout the material, they are focused mostly in chapters 11, 17, 21, 23, and 28–31. Furthermore, throughout the textbook specific language, terminology, and capitalization has been changed in order to provide a more inclusive, humanizing, and accurate portrayal of identity, circumstance, and experience.

## Errata:

Below is a table containing submitted errata and the resolutions that OpenStax has provided for this latest text.

Location	Detail	Resolution Notes	Error Type
Chapter 1 The Americas, Europe, and Africa Before 1492: Section 1.1 The Americas	The timeline depicts an image of Muhammad which is offensive to most Muslims.	The image is not essential to the figure and will be removed.	General/pedagogical suggestion or question
Chapter 1 The Americas, Europe, and Africa Before 1492: Section 1.1	The link in the Click and Explore does not work: "Visit the University of Arizona Library Special Collections to view facsimiles and descriptions of two of the four surviving Mayan codices."	This link will be updated.	Broken link

The Americas			
Chapter 1 The Americas, Europe, and Africa Before 1492: Section 1.3 West Africa and the Role of Slavery	When talking about slavery in West Africa the book says "Muslims controlled the slave trade out of Africa, which expanded as European powers began to colonize the New World." This took my attention because when talking about middle easterns it refers to a religious group Muslim rather than a geographic specification whereby when talking about other nations it uses the word Europeans, and not Christians. I believe a geographical categorization is appropriate since slavery is not promoted by both of the religions. As a history textbook that is being used in universities, I think the content should be objective as possible and I just sensed a little bias going through the first chapter.	Revise "Muslims" to "Arabs and Berbers" in this sentence.	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 1 The Americas, Europe, and Africa Before 1492: Section 1.3 West Africa and the Role of Slavery	Figure 1, the map containing the 'African Empires' before 1500 CE is grossly inaccurate for all the empires outside West Africa. Firstly, while including empires that had some territory in Africa, regardless of their non-African origin, is not an issue, the Achaemenid empire's extent is a complete enigma, as it extended much further than Western Anatolia. The Aral sea area has been mangled, which I think might be due to the ghost-borders of the true extent of the Achaemenid Empire. Furthermore, the	Update the caption to help clarify that the map is imprecise: "This map shows the general locations of major West African empires before 1492." While we cannot make the full extent of this change to the map at this time, we will consider it for future editions of this book.	Other factual inaccuracy in content

	<p>Carthaginian Empire extended well into Iberia, or to Sardinia and Corsica and Sicily. It is an odd sight to look at it as if it was its extent in the middle of the Second Punic War. The Umayyads also extended much further than what the map suggests, and there is no mention of the most well-known African empire in the world, that of Egypt, neither there is mention of the Kushite empire, nor of Axum, which might prove good additions, but I digress. The borders of the Achaemenid empire are the main and most glaring mistake, and fixing them should be paramount; the rest are just minor issues.</p>		
<p>Chapter 2 Early Globalization: The Atlantic World, 1492–1650: Key Terms</p>	<p>Columbus lands in the Bahamas not Hispaniola.</p>	<p>Revise the definition to "the island in the Caribbean, present-day Haiti and Dominican Republic, where Columbus landed on his first voyage to the Americas and established a Spanish colony".</p>	<p>Incorrect answer, calculation, or solution</p>
<p>Chapter 4 Rule Britannia! The English Empire, 1660-1763: Section 4.1 Charles II and the Restoration Colonies</p>	<p>The text observes that "In the northern part of Carolina, settlers turned sap from pine trees into turpentine used to waterproof wooden ships." Actually, not. They collected and boiled the sap for waterproofing, but turpentine is the volatile that is boiled off to leave "tar." They eventually learned to boil the pitch in stills to reclaim the turpentine, which was the only solvent available at the time. Actually, the Carolinas</p>	<p>Revise the sentence "In the northern part of Carolina, settlers turned..." to "In the northern part of Carolina, settlers used sap from pine trees to create tar and pitch used to waterproof wooden ships."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

	<p>produced "naval stores," which included beside tar, hardwood lumber (typically white oak) for ship construction, and eventually fiber for cordage as well. The deerskin trade mentioned on p.98 was traded well into the interior by factors trading with tribes in MS and AL.</p>		
<p>Chapter 4 Rule Britannia! The English Empire, 1660-1763: Section 4.4 Great Awakening and Enlightenme nt</p>	<p>The section on Jonathan Edwards said that Edwards "used powerful word imagery to describe the terrors of hell and the possibilities of avoiding damnation by personal conversion." However, Edwards believed in predestination and did not believe a person could AVOID damnation (if God had chosen him/her to go to damnation). The reason Edwards used powerful words was to convince all people to be grateful to God for THIS life. Also, through his words, Edwards wanted those people who were predestined for Heaven to work hard (through prayer, etc.) to cultivate a conversion experience in order to prepare themselves for Heaven and for those who had already had a conversion experience to continue to maintain their spiritual awakening. Edwards did NOT, however, mean that a person who prayed hard enough and behaved him/herself could AVOID damnation. That was impossible under his theological beliefs. John C.</p>	<p>Revise the sentence beginning "Edwards's best known sermon..." to "Edwards had grown frustrated with lack of religious emotion among practicing Christians within his community. He wanted to enliven religious practice. An important component of his approach involved using vivid depictions of the terrors of hell (Figure 4.13). Edward's best-known sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," perfectly exemplifies this terrifying approach."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

	<p>Adams and Stephen R. Yarbrough explained this very well in "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God, Saints in the Hands of Their Fathers," <i>Journal of Communication and Religion</i> 20 (April 1997): 25-35, when they wrote: "What is the point of terrifying 'Sinners' with warnings of hell, if they can do nothing to save themselves? What is the point of convincing people that they deserve to be damned, when they can do nothing to prevent their damnation? The answer is simple: if one really does perceive the justice of one's damnation, then paradoxically, one is not really damned, because perceiving the justice of one's damnation is a token of one's salvation conversion has occurred."</p>		
<p>Chapter 5 Imperial Reforms and Colonial Protests, 1763-1774: Section 5.4 The Destruction of the Tea and the Coercive Acts</p>	<p>The Boston Tea Party Ships and Museum Collection "Click and Explore" feature opens to blank page.</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>
<p>Chapter 7 Creating Republican Governments, 1776-1790: Section 7.3</p>	<p>/l/thescream is broken</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>

<p>Debating Democracy</p>			
<p>Chapter 7 Creating Republican Governments, 1776-1790: Section 7.4 The Constitutional Convention and Federal Constitution</p>	<p>The text reads as follows: "Under the three-fifths compromise in the 1787 Constitution, each slave would be counted as three-fifths of a person, so that three-fifths of the slave population would be counted toward the overall state population." However, nowhere in the Constitution does it make the connection between the three-fifths compromise and the concept of "three-fifths of a person" -- the second part of the sentence is correct, but the first is misleading. Yes, three-fifths of the total population would be counted. But the Founders NEVER included the concept that a slave was less than a whole person. It is a historical inaccuracy and should be corrected (in this case, by simply removing the first part of the sentence to have it instead read as follows: Under the three-fifths compromise in the 1787 Constitution, three-fifths of the slave population would be counted toward the overall state population.")</p>	<p>Revise the sentence "Under the three-fifths compromise in the 1787 Constitution, each slave would be counted as three-fifths of a person" to "Under the three-fifths compromise in the 1787 Constitution, three out of every five slaves would be counted when determining a state's population". Also revise the key term definition to "the agreement at the Constitutional Convention that three out of every five slaves would be counted when determining a state's population for purposes of representation".</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 8 Growing Pains: The New Republic, 1790-1820: Section 8.1 Competing Visions:</p>	<p>/l/NatGazette is broken</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>

Federalists and Democratic-Republicans			
Chapter 8 Industrial Transformation in the North, 1800–1850: Summary	"The War of 1812 ended with the boundaries of the United States remaining as they were before the war." Should be United States instead of "United Stated."	Our reviewers accepted this change.	Typo
Chapter 10 Jacksonian Democracy, 1820–1840: Section 10.2 The Rise of American Democracy	<a href="https://openstax.org/l/15Hermitage">https://openstax.org/l/15Hermitage</a> redirect is broken.	This link will be updated.	Broken link
Chapter 10 Jacksonian Democracy, 1820–1840: Section 10.3 The Nullification Crisis and the Bank War	See the screenshot	Revise "that" to "than".	Typo
Chapter 10 Jacksonian Democracy, 1820–1840: Section 10.4 Indian Removal	Two redirect links: "/15NativeAm" and "/15NativeAm2" lead to retired website pages and need to be updated.	These links will be updated.	Broken link
Chapter 11 A Nation on the Move: Westward Expansion, 1800-1860: Section 11.1	In 11.1, it is mentioned that Sacagawea is one of Charbonneau's "wives." Historians have demonstrated through historical evidence that she was an enslaved person owned by	replace "wife" with accurate description	General/pedagogical suggestion or question



<p>Lewis and Clark</p>	<p>Charbonneau. He had two enslaved Native American women that he regarded as his "wives," Sacagawea being one of them. Additionally, it's mentioned that Sacagawea "proved invaluable," which is obviously from the corps' perspective. Details about her, such as her tribe and how she ended up enslaved, are not mentioned. Her enslavement in regard to having a child with Charbonneau should also be mentioned. She's not merely a "teen bride" and mother who wanted to be useful to her "husband." Her Native American identity and story are important, not just in her relation to Lewis and Clark.</p>		
<p>Chapter 12 Cotton is King: The Antebellum South, 1800-1860</p>	<p>The "Summary" list for Chapter 12 is incorrect; it should be updated to reflect the chapters.</p>	<p>Our reviewers accepted this change.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 13 Antebellum Idealism and Reform Impulses, 1820-1860: Section 13.2 Antebellum Communal Experiments</p>	<p>In the Key Terms section at the end of the chapter, it states that Mormons are "...also known as the Latter-Day Saints..." rather than "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints"</p>	<p>Revise the definition to "members of an American denomination of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints that emphasized patriarchal leadership".</p>	<p>General/pedagogical suggestion or question</p>
<p>Chapter 13 Antebellum Idealism and Reform Impulses, 1820-1860: Section</p>	<p>/l/15Phrenology is broken</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>

13.3 Reforms to Human Health			
Chapter 16: The Era of Reconstruction, 1865-1877: Section 16.2 Congress and the Remaking of the South, 1865-1866	The last sentence says "Yet, all former Confederate states refused to ratify the amendment in 1866." This is incorrect because Tennessee did ratify the 14th Amendment in 1866 - the first Confederate state to do so. That is acknowledged clearly in other places in Chapter 16, but this statement has caused students to miss a question about ratification on a quiz.	Revise the sentence to "Most former Confederate states, except for Tennessee, refused to ratify the amendment in 1866."	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 17 Go West Young Man! Westward Expansion, 1840-1900: Introduction	The supposed error is in the first sentence of Figure 17.1: "Widely held rhetoric of the nineteenth century suggested to Americans that it was their divine right and responsibility to settle the West with Protestant democratic value." The error is in the usage of the word "rhetoric". No definition of this word or synonym of it allows it to be used in this context. Rhetoric is not synonymous with belief, opinion, or idea. A possible solution would be to change "rhetoric" to "belief" or other belief synonym. It might then read: "The Widely held belief of the nineteenth century suggested to Americans that it was their divine right and responsibility to settle the West with Protestant democratic value."	Revise the first sentence of the caption for Figure 17.1 to "A widely held belief in the nineteenth century contended that Americans had a divine right and responsibility to settle the West with Protestant democratic values."	General/pedagogical suggestion or question

<p>Chapter 17 Go West Young Man! Westward Expansion, 1840-1900: Section 17.1 The Westward Spirit</p>	<p>The transcontinental railroad (UP and CP) was completed NOT at Promontory Point but at Promontory Summit or simply Promontory, Utah. Promontory Point is a geographical feature dozens of miles away from Promontory summit. See the National Park Service Golden Spike historic site for more info. <a href="https://www.nps.gov/gosp/index.htm">https://www.nps.gov/gosp/index.htm</a> "Is Golden Spike NHS located at Promontory Point? No. Promontory Point is thirty-five miles south of Golden Spike. The correct name for this location is Promontory Summit. For unknown reasons, some reporters and railroad officials in 1869 wrote that the transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory Point, and this falsehood has been perpetuated throughout history in textbooks, films, and all other forms of media."</p>	<p>Revise the location name to "Promontory, Utah" in the text and in the caption for Figure 17.4.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 18 Industrialization and the Rise of Big Business, 1870-1900: Key Terms</p>	<p>The description of the Haymarket Affair is "the rally and subsequent riot in which several policemen were killed when a bomb was thrown at a peaceful workers rights rally in Chicago in 1866." However, this event (and the main text gets this correct) occurred in 1886, not 1866. A number of my students put 1866 on a recent exam, and I was surprised to find that they found this information in the textbook, though they did not get it from the main text. This</p>	<p>Our reviewers accepted this change.</p>	<p>Typo</p>

	appears to be just a typo, but it did have consequences for my students as users.		
Chapter 18 Industrialization and the Rise of Big Business, 1870-1900: Section 18.1 Inventors of the Age	Chapter 18.1 says that Westinghouse invented AC power, however it was Nikola Tesla who developed and invented AC power. Westinghouse helped Tesla financially and with distribution but was not the inventor.	Revise "Westinghouse invented" to "Westinghouse founded an electric company that promoted".	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 18 Industrialization and the Rise of Big Business, 1870-1900: Section 18.1 Inventors of the Age	In the first paragraph on this page it states that Edison used tungsten for the filament in his first lightbulb, but the actual substance was carbonized cotton thread according to the Franklin Institute, which gives a detailed account of his process in creating the first SUCCESSFUL light bulb that burned for 15 hours. ( <a href="https://www.fi.edu/history-resources/edisons-lightbulb">https://www.fi.edu/history-resources/edisons-lightbulb</a> ) It states that he could not work with tungsten because the tools for such work did not exist yet. Please either rewrite this sentence to give full explanation or just leave out the reference to tungsten, which actually is the filament used in today's light bulbs.	Revise "tungsten" to "carbonized cotton thread".	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 19 The Growing Pains of Urbanization, 1870-1900: Section 19.1 Urbanization	The book states in the first paragraph about "Intracity Transportation," that "Prior to the 1880s, the most common form of transportation within cities was the omnibus." It may have been the "most common," I don't know about that, but it is misleading to define an "omnibus" as "a	Revise the end of this paragraph starting with "Prior to the 1880s..." to "Prior to the 1880s, two of the most common forms of transportation within cities were the omnibus and the horse car. An omnibus was a large, horse-drawn carriage. A horse car was similar to an	Other factual inaccuracy in content

<p>n and Its Challenges</p>	<p>large, horse-drawn carriage, often placed on iron or steel tracks to provide a smoother ride." An omnibus did not use rails. A "horsecar" used rails, and may have been the "most common" form of urban transportation (hard to prove). More importantly it was the electrification of the horsecar, without the horse, that produced the revolutionary "electric trolley." The omnibus did not lead to the electric trolley (this has confused my students in their discussions).</p>	<p>omnibus, but it was placed on iron or steel tracks to provide a smoother ride. While these horse-driven vehicles worked adequately in smaller, less-congested cities, they were not equipped to handle the larger crowds that developed at the close of the century. The horses had to stop and rest, and horse manure became an ongoing problem." Also revise the first sentence in the next paragraph to "In 1887, Frank Sprague invented the electric trolley, which worked along the same concept as the horse car, with a large wagon on tracks, but was powered by electricity rather than horses."</p>	
<p>Chapter 19 The Growing Pains of Urbanization, 1870-1900: Section 19.1 Urbanization and Its Challenges</p>	<p>In the first "click and explore" box, "Bureau of Labor Statistics" makes one think it's the national one, not Massachusetts</p>	<p>Revise to "The 1884 Bureau of Labor Statistics report for Massachusetts".</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 19 The Growing Pains of Urbanization, 1870-1900: Section 19.1 Urbanization and Its Challenges</p>	<p>The textbook refers to "Otis Elevator Company, led by inventor James Otis." In fact, his name was Elisha Otis. (There is a famous James Otis in U.S. history who was a Patriot leader in pre-Revolutionary Boston.)</p>	<p>Our reviewers accepted this change.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

<p>Chapter 19 The Growing Pains of Urbanization, 1870-1900: Section 19.2 The African American "Great Migration" and New European Immigration</p>	<p>The textbook currently reads "Despite the end of the Civil War and the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution (ensuring freedom, the right to vote regardless of race, and equal protection under the law, respectively)... The XIII Amendment did not ensure "freedom" (too vague a term), but formally the "end of slavery")." Also two concepts are backwards. It is the XIV Amendment that ensured "equal protection" and the XV Amendment that ensured "the right to vote." Thus the sentence should read as follows: "Despite the end of the Civil War and the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution (ensuring the end of slavery, equal protection under the law, and the right to vote regardless of race, respectively)..."</p>	<p>Revise the sentence beginning "Despite the end of the Civil War and the passage..." to "Despite the end of the Civil War and the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution (ending slavery, ensuring equal protection under the law, and protecting the right to vote, respectively), African Americans were still subjected to intense racial hatred."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 20 Politics in the Gilded Age, 1870-1900: Section 20.2 The Key Political Issues: Patronage, Tariffs, and Gold</p>	<p>"as dictated by Republic Party handlers" should be "Republican" I believe.</p>	<p>Revise to "Republican".</p>	<p>Typo</p>
<p>Chapter 20 Politics in the Gilded</p>	<p>/l/ruralwomen</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>

<p>Age, 1870-1900: Section 20.3 Farmers Revolt in the Populist Era</p>			
<p>Chapter 21 Leading the Way: The Progressive Movement, 1890-1920: Section 21.1 The Origins of the Progressive Spirit in America</p>	<p>In the section The Muckrakers, at the end of the second paragraph, you have misspelled Ray Stannard Baker's middle name. His middle name is Stannard, not Standard. This is the second time in a year that I have submitted this typo.</p>	<p>Our reviewers accepted this change.</p>	<p>Typo</p>
<p>Chapter 21 Leading the Way: The Progressive Movement, 1890-1920: Section 21.2 Progressivism at the Grassroots Level</p>	<p>In your discussion of Eugene Debs and the tensions between the SPA and the IWW, you refer to Debs as an advocate of "craft unionism." However, the American Railway Union, which Debs founded and headed, was an industrial union. An easy on-line source which verifies my statement is <a href="https://www.britannica.com/biography/Eugene-V-Debs#ref69550">https://www.britannica.com/biography/Eugene-V-Debs#ref69550</a>. On a related note, while you mention in this section that Debs ran for President several times, I am surprised that you did not discuss his involvement in the crucial 1912 election (chap. 24, section 4). That election was distinctive not only for TR's run as a 3rd party candidate, but Debs' showing. Moreover, it is misleading at best to claim that mainstream progressives such</p>	<p>Revise "...a more radical political stance than Debs's..." to "...a more radical political stance than Gompers's...".</p> <p>Our reviewers determined that adding Debs's involvement in the 1912 election would require a major revision. While we cannot make this change at this time, we will consider it for future editions of this book.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

	as TR and Wilson shared the same goals as the SPA, but just used different methods. TR and Wilson were overtly anti-Socialist.		
Chapter 21 Leading the Way: The Progressive Movement, 1890-1920: Section 21.2 Progressivism at the Grassroots Level	The third sentence of the first paragraph on page 612 states "Conversely, one reason mainstream why Progressives ", it should say "Conversely, one reason why mainstream Progressives."	Our reviewers accepted this change.	Typo
Chapter 21 Leading the Way: The Progressive Movement, 1890-1920: Section 21.2 Progressivism at the Grassroots Level	There is a typo in the following sentence from the first paragraph: "Conversely, one reason mainstream why Progressives felt the need to succeed on issues of social inequity was because radicals offered remedies that middle-class Americans considered far more dangerous." The "why" should either be deleted or moved before "mainstream."	Our reviewers accepted this change.	Typo
Chapter 21 Leading the Way: The Progressive Movement, 1890-1920: Section 21.2 Progressivism at the Grassroots Level	In the last paragraph on page 611, it mentions a group called the "Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)." The problem is that it was a convention of the 19th century to use the word "Woman" singular in many of these organizations, including the WCTU. Therefore the text should be corrected to use the official title of the group: "Woman's Christian Temperance Union."	Replace "Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)" with "Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)".	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 22 Age of	In the final paragraph it says "...as well as discussing the	Our reviewers accepted this change.	Typo



<p>Empire: American Foreign Policy, 1890-1914: Section 22.1 Turner, Mahan, and the Roots of Empire</p>	<p>construction of a transoceanic canal with Columbia.” Colombia as a country is spelled with an "o," not a "u."</p>		
<p>Chapter 22 Age of Empire: American Foreign Policy, 1890-1914: Section 22.2 The Spanish- American War and Overseas Empire</p>	<p>The URL for redirect /yellowjourn isn't linked using the redirect in the text; it takes you to an outside site. This needs to be replaced with the redirect that already exists.</p>	<p>Our reviewers accepted this change.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>
<p>Chapter 22 Age of Empire: American Foreign Policy, 1890-1914: Section 22.4 Roosevelt's "Big Stick" Foreign Policy</p>	<p><a href="https://openstax.org/l/RooseveltIcon">https://openstax.org/l/RooseveltIcon</a> redirect is broken.</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>
<p>Chapter 23 Americans and the Great War, 1914-1919: Section 23.1 American</p>	<p>"When a Serbian nationalist murdered the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on June 29, 1914...." Franz Ferdinand was assassinated on June 28, 1914, not June 29. The date is</p>	<p>Revise "June 29" to "June 28".</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

Isolationism and the European Origins of War	significant, since June 28 is Kosovo Day, an important day of remembrance for Serbian nationalists.		
Chapter 23 Americans and the Great War, 1914-1919: Section 23.1 American Isolationism and the European Origins of War	The sub-title "Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom" is misleading. "The New Freedom" was a list of domestic agenda items (described in the previous chapter). Since this section discusses his "foreign policy" initiatives, mostly in Latin America (esp. Mexico) and a little bit about Japan, the title should read something like this: "Wilson's Early Foreign Policy Efforts" or "Wilson's Early Foreign Policy Contradictions."	Revise this first subheading in 23.1 to "Woodrow Wilson's Early Efforts at Foreign Policy".	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 23 Americans and the Great War, 1914-1919: Section 23.1 American Isolationism and the European Origins of War	The paragraph at the bottom of page 666 begins, "Another key factor in the decision to go to war were the deep ethnic divisions between native-born Americans and more recent immigrants." It is grammatically incorrect to say, "Another key factor" (singular)... "were" (plural). More importantly, the "ethnic divisions" inhibited Wilson from going to war (it was not "another key factor" in going to war).	Revise the first sentence of this paragraph to "Another key factor complicating the decision to go to war was the deep ethnic divisions between native-born Americans and more recent immigrants."	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 23 Americans and the Great War, 1914-1919: Section 23.5 Demobilization and Its	The URL for redirect /15raceriort isn't linked using the redirect in the text; it takes you to an outside site. This needs to be replaced with the redirect that already exists.	Our reviewers accepted this change.	Broken link

Difficult Aftermath			
Chapter 23 Americans and the Great War, 1914-1919: Section 23.5 Demobilization and Its Difficult Aftermath	"Learn more about President Harding's campaign promise of a return to normalcy by listening to an audio recording or reading the text of his promise." The link is broken.	This link will be updated.	Broken link
Chapter 23 Americans and the Great War, 1914-1919: Section 23.5 Demobilization and Its Difficult Aftermath	There is a photo on page 685 with a caption that reads: "Figure 23.19 The flu pandemic that came home with the returning troops swept through the United States, as evidenced by this overcrowded flu ward at Camp Funstun, Kansas, adding another trauma onto the recovering postwar psyche." The problem is that the photo was taken in late 1917 or early 1918, thus it cannot be used as evidence of the impact of the disease that "came home with the returning troops" in 1919. Furthermore, the phrase "Spanish Flu" is missing from the caption and the section describing the "Spanish Flu" (its historically recognized name, which must be included).	Revise the caption for Figure 23.19 to "The flu pandemic of 1918, commonly called Spanish Flu at the time, swept across the United States, resulting in overcrowded flu wards like this one in Camp Funstun, Kansas, and adding another trauma onto the recovering postwar psyche."	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 24 The Jazz Age: Redefining the Nation, 1919-1929: Section 24.1 Prosperity	The section summary displays as "section-summary" rather than the usual "Section Summary"	Our reviewers accepted this change.	Typo

and the Production of Popular Entertainment			
Chapter 24 The Jazz Age: Redefining the Nation, 1919-1929: Section 24.1 Prosperity and the Production of Popular Entertainment	The last paragraph on page 696 should be replaced. It discusses a failed factory in the Amazon (thus a trivial fact) and a myth about paying workers a high enough wage so that they could buy the products they manufactured (the high wage was to prevent turnover, which should be included in the previous paragraph about doubling the wages of Ford workers). Instead of a paragraph that contains trivia and a myth, General Motors (GM) needs to be mentioned, since it represented the 1920s better than Ford: buying cars on credit, a range of brands, options, a range of colors (not just black).	Revise the sentence beginning "However, he doubled workers' pay..." to "However, to reduce the turnover rate, he doubled workers' pay to five dollars a day and standardized the workday to eight hours (a reduction from the norm)." Then delete the paragraph beginning "Ford even bought a plot of land..."	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 24 The Jazz Age: Redefining the Nation, 1919-1929: Section 24.1 Prosperity and the Production of Popular Entertainment	The last sentence on page 699 states the following: "In 1924, he hit sixty homeruns." There are two big problems with this. Babe Ruth famously hit 60 home runs in 1927 (not 1924), which all good baseball fans know. Secondly, "home runs" as a two word phrase, it is not a single word. Thus the sentence should read: "In 1927, he hit sixty home runs."	Revise the last two sentences of this paragraph "By 1923, most pitchers..." to "By 1923, pitchers frequently chose to intentionally walk him. In 1927, he hit sixty home runs."	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 24 The Jazz Age: Redefining the Nation,	In discussing the Harlem Renaissance, the text notes, "...Zora Neale Hurston, celebrated the life and dialect of rural blacks in a fictional, all-	Delete "only" and "posthumously".	Other factual inaccuracy in content

<p>1919-1929: Section 24.3 A New Generation</p>	<p>black town in Florida. Hurston's <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i> was only published posthumously in 1937." Hurston died in 1960, long after <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i> was published. I suggest removing the words "only" and "posthumously" from this sentence.</p>		
<p>Chapter 24 The Jazz Age: Redefining the Nation, 1919-1929: Section 24.3 A New Generation</p>	<p><a href="#">/l/15Hemingway</a></p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>
<p>Chapter 24 The Jazz Age: Redefining the Nation, 1919-1929: Section 24.3 A New Generation</p>	<p><a href="#">/l/15JazzSlang</a></p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>
<p>Chapter 25 Brother, Can You Spare a Dime? The Great Depression, 1929-1932: Section 25.1 The Stock Market Crash of 1929</p>	<p>There is a three sentence passage on page 731 that essential states that the Great Depression caused the collapse of luxury car sales: "Afterward, very few could afford them. By 1933, Stutz, Locomobile, Durant, Franklin, Deussenberg, and Pierce-Arrow automobiles, all luxury models, were largely unavailable; production had ground to a halt. They would not be made again until 1949." The second sentence is inaccurate and does not need to include the year 1933, since</p>	<p>Revise "Afterward, very few could afford them. By 1933, Stutz, Locomobile, Durant, Franklin, Deussenberg, and Pierce-Arrow automobiles, all luxury models, were largely unavailable; production had ground to a halt. They would not be made again until 1949" to "Afterward, very few could afford luxury cars, like Stutz, Deussenberg, and Pierce-Arrow, so these car companies gradually went out of business in the 1930s."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

	<p>Durant never got his luxury cars to market, except when he acquired Locomobile which went out of business in 1929 (thus Durant and Locomobile should be deleted from the list). The other car lines went out of business after 1933: Franklin in 1934, Stutz in 1935, Duesenberg in 1937, and Pierre Arrow in 1938, thus making the year "1933" inaccurate. As for the third sentence, it is a meaningless sentence because it does not advance the Great Depression narrative, none of the cars were made again in "1949," and thus 1949 is an irrelevant date. After deleting the third sentence, the first and second sentences should be merged and modified as follows: "Afterward, very few could afford luxury cars like Franklin, Stutz, Deussenberg, and Pierce-Arrow, so these car companies gradually went out of business in the 1930s." This is a much tighter, clearer, more relevant, and more accurate statement.</p>		
<p>Chapter 26 Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1941: Introduction</p>	<p>The opening sentence in the caption for Figure 26.1 states: "President Roosevelt's Federal One Project allowed thousands of artists to create public art." In my research, I could not find any source using the title "Federal One Project." The official title for the project was "Federal Project Number One" or informally "Federal One." When introducing a</p>	<p>Revise to "Federal Project Number One" in the caption.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

	subject to students, it is best to avoid using informal, inaccurate, and confusing titles. Please change the title to its official title, "Federal Project Number One."		
Chapter 26 Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1941: Section 26.1 The Rise of Franklin Roosevelt	Link, "American Presidency Project" in last click and explore section leads to an error 404 page.	This link will be updated.	Broken link
Chapter 26 Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1941: Section 26.2 The First New Deal	"Table 26.1 Key Programs from the First New Deal" is very good, but it needs a few corrections. The left column ("New Deal Legislation"), has a great list of programs, but the programs lack the now famous program initials that students need to see in order to effectively learn the material. Not all of the programs need to be followed by their acronym within parenthesis, but the following listed programs do: (AAA), (CWA), (CCC), (FDIC), (NRA), (PWA), and (TVA). Also the specific program called the "Glass-Steagall Act" has two problems. It states that its years are "1933," but it should read "1933-1999." Also the description states, "Regulate investment banking," but it should read, "Prohibited commercial banks from engaging in the investment	This table will be revised to include acronyms. The Glass-Steagall Act line will also be revised to "1933–1999" and "Separate commercial and investment banking".	Other factual inaccuracy in content

	business." The regulation of investment banking was/is done by the SEC.		
Chapter 26 Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1941: Section 26.2 The First New Deal	<a href="https://openstax.org/l/fireside">https://openstax.org/l/fireside</a> link is broken.	This link is updated in webview.	Broken link
Chapter 26 Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, 1932-1941: Section 26.3 The Second New Deal	The book incorrectly states that when the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was enacted, minimum wage was \$0.40/hr. The first minimum wage was \$0.25/hr.	Revise "forty cents" to "twenty-five cents".	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.1 The Origins of War: Europe, Asia, and the United States	redirect /l/15BattleBrit is broken (in Click and Explore)	This link will be updated.	Broken link
Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front	The very last link under Click and Explore on <a href="https://cnx.org/contents/p7ovulkl@9.17:EC5a9hlu@10/27-2-The-Home-Front">https://cnx.org/contents/p7ovulkl@9.17:EC5a9hlu@10/27-2-The-Home-Front</a> shows the same video that appears in the previous Click and Explore box that states: "This link shows newsreel footage of a raid on	This link will be updated.	Broken link



	Tarawa Island. This footage was shown in movie theaters around the country." The video in the last link should take users to a "U.S. government propaganda film [that] attempts to explain why the Japanese were interned."		
Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front	"Double Vcampaign" in the glossary should have a space	This typo has been resolved. Thank you.	Typo
Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front	In the second "Click and Explore": "This link shows newsreel footage of a raid on Tarawa Island. This footage was shown in movie theaters around the country." <a href="http://openstaxcollege.org/l/15Tarawa">http://openstaxcollege.org/l/15Tarawa</a> links to the same place as the following link, i.e., about Japanese internment rather than the stated page.	This link will be updated.	Broken link
Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front	"Some of these women were killed in combat and captured as prisoners of war." should be "or"	This typo has been resolved. Thank you.	Typo

<p>Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front</p>	<p>One of the sub-titles on page 789 is called "Totalitarianism in Europe." Unfortunately there is no definition of "totalitarianism" given to the reader (it should appear in the beginning of this section). It should also take a big-picture approach to the issue, at the start, and mentioned that Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin were all totalitarian leaders, although it should be made clear that Stalin was a "left-wing Communist totalitarian dictator." Instead Stalin is not introduced until the end of page 790 as "Premier Joseph Stalin." This description ignores the fact that he was a bloodthirsty tyrant and it is technically inaccurate, because while he was the real power in the Soviet Union, he technically did not become "Premier" for another two years (also his official titles are irrelevant to the topic of totalitarianism and to this level of college student). If you are concerned about the space it would take to add a one sentence definition for totalitarianism, you can delete the following sentence that is too peripheral to the main topic of totalitarianism: "In 1919, Mussolini created the Fasci Italiani di Combattimento (Italian Combat Squadron)."</p>	<p>Revise "The organization's main tenets of Fascism called for a totalitarian form of government and a heightened focus on national unity, militarism, social Darwinism, and loyalty to the state" to "The organization's main tenets of Fascism called for a heightened focus on national unity, militarism, social Darwinism, and loyalty to the state. Mussolini wanted a state organized to be what he called totalitario (totalitarian), which he insisted would mean "all within the state, none outside the state, none against the state." Also revise "In the Soviet Union, Premier Joseph Stalin, observing Hitler's actions and listening to his public pronouncements, realized that Poland, part of which had once belonged to Germany and was home to people of German ancestry, was most likely next" to "Leaders in the Soviet Union, which developed its own form of brutal totalitarianism through communism, paid close attention to Hitler's actions and public pronouncements. Soviet leader Joseph Stalin realized that Poland, part of which had belonged to Germany before the First World War, was most likely next."</p>	<p>General/pedagogical suggestion or question</p>
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<p>Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front</p>	<p>A three sentence passage on page 802 states the following: "Those who joined the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) flew planes from the factories to military bases. Some of these women were killed in combat and captured as prisoners of war. Over sixteen hundred of the women nurses received various decorations for courage under fire." This is misleading, the second sentence begins with "some of these women," implying "WASPs," died and were captured, which is untrue (all 38 WASPs who died during the war, died within the U.S. borders). I would suggest blending the second and third sentences for clarity as follows: "Over sixteen hundred of the women nurses received various decorations for courage under fire, but many also died or were captured in the war zones." It was mostly female nurses who got close to the front lines and suffered the consequences, so this revision would be more accurate, less misleading, and pay accurate tribute to the women who served the U.S. during the war.</p>	<p>Revise "Those who joined the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) flew planes from the factories to military bases. Some of these women were killed in combat and captured as prisoners of war. Over sixteen hundred of the women nurses received various decorations for courage under fire" to "Over sixteen hundred of the women nurses received various decorations for courage under fire, but many also died or were captured in the war zones. Those who joined the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) flew planes from the factories to military bases."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2</p>	<p>The following sentence, found on page 804, is inaccurate: "Accordingly, in 1942, after African American labor leader A. Philip Randolph pressured Roosevelt with a threatened "March on Washington," the president created, by</p>	<p>Revise "Accordingly, in 1942, after African American labor leader A. Philip Randolph pressured Roosevelt with a threatened "March on Washington," the president created, by Executive Order 8802, the Fair Employment</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

<p>The Home Front</p>	<p>Executive Order 8802, the Fair Employment Practices Committee." The year was 1941 (not 1942) in which both Philips MOWM started and the executive order was signed and the FEPC was formed. The existing wording implies otherwise. For absolute clarity, the sentence should read: "Accordingly, in 1941, African American labor leader A. Philip Randolph pressured Roosevelt with a threatened "March on Washington." In response, the president signed Executive Order 8802, which created the Fair Employment Practices Committee to ensure there would be no discrimination in war industry hiring practices."</p>	<p>Practices Committee. The purpose of this committee was to see that there was no discrimination in the defense industries. While they were effective in forcing defense contractors, such as the DuPont Corporation, to hire African Americans, they were not able to force corporations to place African Americans in well-paid positions" to "Accordingly, in 1941, African American labor leader A. Philip Randolph pressured Roosevelt with a threatened "March on Washington." In response, the president signed Executive Order 8802, which created the Fair Employment Practices Committee to bar racial discrimination in the defense industry. While the committee was effective in forcing defense contractors, such as the DuPont Corporation, to hire African Americans, it was not able to force corporations to place African Americans in well-paid positions."</p>	
<p>Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front</p>	<p>The following statement appears on page 804: "In this position, Bethune was able to organize the first officer candidate school for women and enable African American women to become officers in the Women's Auxiliary Corps." The problem is that there was no such thing as the "Women's Auxiliary Corps," it was founded on May 15, 1942, as the "Women's Army Auxiliary Corps" and changed to the</p>	<p>Revise starting from "Women's Army..." to "Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), which was renamed Women's Army Corps (WAC) a year later when it was authorized as a branch of the U.S. Army."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

	<p>more familiar "Women's Army Corps" (WACs) on July 1, 1943. I suggest you use the more familiar term "Women's Army Corps" and include "(WACs)" in parentheses.</p>		
<p>Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.2 The Home Front</p>	<p>A sentence on page 807 states the following: "Of particular note was the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, nicknamed the 'Go For Broke,' which finished the war as the most decorated unit in U.S. military history given its size and length of service." The sentence is great, except that it should not say "nicknamed the "Go For Broke," which makes no grammatical sense and is factually inaccurate. "Go for Broke" ("For" is no capitalized) was their "motto" rather than their "nickname." In either case, this part of the sentence is distracting trivia and should be deleted from an otherwise very strong and informative sentence.</p>	<p>Revise "Of particular note was the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, nicknamed the "Go For Broke," which finished the war as the most decorated unit in U.S. military history given its size and length of service" to "Of particular note was the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which finished the war as the most decorated unit in U.S. military history given its size and length of service."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 27 Fighting the Good Fight in World War II, 1941-1945: Section 27.3 Victory in the European Theater</p>	<p>"Roosevelt agreed to demand an unconditional surrender from Germany and Japan to assure the Soviet Union that the United States would not negotiate a separate peace and prepare the former belligerents for a thorough and permanent transformation after the war" This final part of this sentence is confusing; I suggest "to prepare" so that it's clear the Soviet Union is not involved in that portion of the sentence.</p>	<p>Revise this to "Roosevelt agreed to demand an unconditional surrender from Germany and Japan to assure the Soviet Union that the United States would not negotiate a separate peace between the two belligerent states. He wanted a permanent transformation of Germany and Japan after the war."</p>	<p>General/pedagogical suggestion or question</p>

<p>Chapter 28 Post-War Prosperity and Cold War Fears, 1945-1960: Section 28.1 The Challenges of Peacetime</p>	<p>My concern is with the following sentence: "In addition to loyalty review boards, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), established in 1938 to investigate suspected Nazi sympathizers, after World War II also sought to root out suspected Communists in business, academia, and the media." There are three problems in the sentence. First, the official and historically most commonly used title for the committee is the "House Un-American Activities Committee" (thus the acronym HUAC, not HCUA). Second the committee was set up to "investigate" disloyalty, with main targets begin fascists and communists (not just Nazis). Third, "Communist" is only capitalized if it is associated with a political party (Communist Party or Republican Party). This last mistake is made repeatedly throughout the chapter. A suggested revision might be: "In addition to loyalty review boards, the House Un-American Activities Committee(HUAC), established in 1938 to investigate suspected fascist and communist sympathizers, after World War II focused mainly on rooting out suspected communists in business, academia, and the media."</p>	<p>Revise "In addition to loyalty review boards, the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), established in 1938 to investigate disloyalty suspected Nazi sympathizers, after World War II also sought to root out suspected Communists in business, academia, and the media" to "In addition to loyalty review boards, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) was established in 1938 to investigate claims of disloyalty and subversive activities among private citizens. It directed much of its attention to rooting out suspected Communists in business, academia, and the media." Our reviewers have determined that the capitalization of "Communist" throughout the chapter falls in line The Chicago Manual of Style's suggested practices for consistency.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
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<p>Chapter 28 Post-War Prosperity and Cold War Fears, 1945-1960: Section 28.4 Popular Culture and Mass Media</p>	<p>I received a question about the statistic cited for the number of televisions in US households in this article. The article states that "Where there had been only 178,000 televisions in homes in 1948, by 1955, over three-quarters of a million US households—about half of all homes—had television." A reader pointed out that 1.5 million households doesn't seem to be nearly enough for the population of the United States in this era - and I agree; even if we suppose there are 10 people living in each household, the US population was far greater than 15 million by 1950. Could there be an error in the math here? How many households, or what percentage of households, had TVs by 1955?</p>	<p>Revise "Where there had been only 178,000 televisions in homes in 1948, by 1955, over three-quarters of a million U.S. households, about half of all homes, had television" to "In 1950, there were just under 4 million households with a television set, or 9 percent of all U.S. households. Five years later, that number had grown to over 30 million, or nearly 65 percent of all U.S. households"</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 28 Post-War Prosperity and Cold War Fears, 1945-1960: Section 28.4 Popular Culture and Mass Media</p>	<p>The error occurs in the following passage: "The HUAC hearings also targeted Hollywood. When Senator McCarthy called eleven "unfriendly witnesses" to testify before Congress about Communism in the film industry in October 1947...." The problem is that "HUAC" is a committee in the House of Representatives, but "Senator McCarthy" served in the Senate (he had nothing to do with HUAC). The passage should read as follows: "The HUAC hearings also targeted Hollywood. When eleven "unfriendly witnesses" were called to testify before</p>	<p>Revise "When Senator McCarthy called eleven "unfriendly witnesses" to testify before Congress about Communism in the film industry in October 1947, only playwright Bertolt Brecht answered questions" to "When eleven "unfriendly witnesses" were called to testify before Congress about Communism in the film industry in October 1947, only playwright Bertolt Brecht answered questions."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>

	Congress about Communism in the film industry in October 1947...."		
Chapter 28 Post-War Prosperity and Cold War Fears, 1945-1960: Section 28.5 The African American Struggle for Civil Rights	In the second review question, there should be a space in "OrvalFaubus"	This typo has been resolved. Thank you.	Typo
Chapter 28 Post-War Prosperity and Cold War Fears, 1945-1960: Section 28.5 The African American Struggle for Civil Rights	Heman Sweatt is spelled "Herman" instead of Heman. It is in reference to the <i>Sweatt v. Painter</i> court case. Thank you for taking the time to read this message	Our reviewers accepted this change.	Typo
Chapter 29 Contesting Futures: America in the 1960s: Section 29.1 The Kennedy Promise	Figure 3 says Alan Shepard was on Apollo 11: it was "Mercury-Redstone 3, or Freedom 7" according to Wikipedia that was the first American manned spaceflight	Revise "Apollo 11" to "Freedom 7".	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 29 Contesting Futures: America in the 1960s: Section 29.1 The Kennedy Promise	In the description it says that Alan Shepard's mission was "Apollo 11". That is incorrect. His mission was officially Mercury-Redstone 3 but his capsule was named "Freedom 7". Shepard wasn't on Apollo 11 and it flew in 1969 not 1961.	This error was previously reported and appears correct in web view. PDF will update next print cycle.	Typo



<p>Chapter 29 Contesting Futures: America in the 1960s: Section 29.3 The Civil Rights Movement Marches On</p>	<p>Paragraph 2 of this topic says: "The highest-profile struggle of the Mexican American civil rights movement was the fight that Caesar Chavez..." However, "Caesar" should be spelled "Cesar" (as done correctly in figure 7).</p>	<p>Our reviewers accepted this change.</p>	<p>Typo</p>
<p>Chapter 30 Political Storms at Home and Abroad, 1968-1980: Section 30.1 Identity Politics in a Fractured Society</p>	<p>"In 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade affirmed a number of state laws under which abortions obtained during the first three months of pregnancy were legal." Rather, it ruled against state laws that prohibited it during that period, as violations of the 14th Amendment. The current phrasing does not logically imply the sentence that follows.</p>	<p>Revise to "In 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade invalidated a number of state laws under which abortions obtained during the first three months of pregnancy were illegal."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 30 Political Storms at Home and Abroad, 1968-1980: Section 30.2 Coming Apart, Coming Together</p>	<p>/l/15JerryRubin is broken</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>
<p>Chapter 30 Political Storms at Home and Abroad, 1968-1980: Section 30.3 Vietnam: The</p>	<p>"U.S. soldiers in Hue in 1968 at during the Tet Offensive." should have no "at"</p>	<p>Our reviewers accepted this change.</p>	<p>Typo</p>

Downward Spiral			
Chapter 30 Political Storms at Home and Abroad, 1968-1980: Section 30.4 Watergate: Nixon's Domestic Nightmare	Nixon was not impeached, although the House submitted articles of impeachment, Nixon did the only honorable thing and resigned but he was never impeached. Students rely on their textbooks to be true and factual. When teaching History especially it's imperative to get the facts correct. It's obvious this text is written with bias and left leaning, and that's fine. But, facts are still facts.	Revise the following sentences: Change "It seemed as though the president..." to "A growing number of citizens felt as though the president...", change "Yet, while revealing nothing about Nixon's knowledge of Watergate, the transcripts showed him to be coarse, dishonest, and cruel" to "Yet, while revealing nothing about Nixon's knowledge of Watergate, the transcripts captured Nixon in a most unflattering light and helped to dismantle the image of himself he had so carefully curated over his years of public service", and change "...the House Judiciary Committee voted to impeach" to "...the House Judiciary Committee voted to pass three of the five articles of impeachment out of committee." In the section summary, revise "Some twenty-five of Nixon's aides were indicted for criminal activity, and he became the first president impeached since Andrew Johnson and the first to resign from office" to "Some twenty-five of Nixon's aides were indicted for criminal activity, and he faced impeachment before becoming the first president to resign from office."	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 31 From Cold War to	<a href="https://openstax.org/l/15JohnDenver">https://openstax.org/l/15JohnDenver</a> redirect is broken.	This link will be updated.	Broken link

<p>Culture Wars, 1980-2000: Section 31.2 Political and Cultural Fusions</p>			
<p>Chapter 31 From Cold War to Culture Wars, 1980-2000: Section 31.2 Political and Cultural Fusions</p>	<p><a href="https://openstax.org/l/15DeeSnider">https://openstax.org/l/15DeeSnider</a> redirect is broken.</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>
<p>Chapter 31 From Cold War to Culture Wars, 1980-2000: Section 31.3 A New World Order</p>	<p>At the beginning of the second paragraph in Chapter 31's section "The Cold War Waxes and Wanes", it says, "Anticipating his reelection campaign in 1984, Reagan began to moderate his position toward the Soviet Union, largely at the initiative of his new counterpart, Mikhail Gorbachev." Gorbachev did not become premier of the USSR until 1985, so Reagan cannot have been planning policy with him in mind and certainly not in regards to the election of 1984, since Reagan was elected and re-inaugurated before Gorbachev rose to power. This sentence needs to be reworded. The rest of the paragraph looks fine.</p>	<p>Revise text as indicated.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Chapter 31 From Cold War to Culture</p>	<p><a href="https://openstax.org/l/15IranContra">openstax.org/l/15IranContra</a> is broken</p>	<p>This link will be updated.</p>	<p>Broken link</p>

Wars, 1980-2000: Section 31.3 A New World Order			
Chapter 31 From Cold War to Culture Wars, 1980-2000: Section 31.4 Bill Clinton and the New Economy	The Rwandan Civil War started in 1990, not 1980.	Revise "1980" to "1990".	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 31 From Cold War to Culture Wars, 1980-2000: Section 31.4 Bill Clinton and the New Economy	Under a picture of the Clinton trial in the Senate, the following statement is made: "Figure 31.19 Floor proceedings in the U.S. Senate during the 1998 impeachment trial of Bill Clinton, who was narrowly acquitted of both charges." The problem is that he was not "narrowly acquitted," since it takes 67 votes to remove a government official from office and the two votes came out to 50 and 45 to remove. Fifty senators voted to remove Clinton on the obstruction of justice charge and 45 voted to remove him on the perjury charge. If you want to say that "he was acquitted on a party line vote" or some other wording, that is more accurate.	Revise the caption to "Floor proceedings in the U.S. Senate during the 1998 impeachment trial of Bill Clinton, who was acquitted of both charges."	Other factual inaccuracy in content
Chapter 32 The Challenges of the Twenty-First	The link in the text does not open to the speech. The page is completely blank. The web link in the search bar reads: <a href="https://www.presidenc">https://www.presidenc</a>	This link will be updated.	Broken link

<p>Century: Section 32.1 The War on Terror</p>	<p><a href="http://y.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=64731&amp;st=war&amp;st1=afghanista">y.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=64731&amp;st=war&amp;st1=afghanista</a> <a href="#">n</a></p>		
<p>Chapter 32 The Challenges of the Twenty-First Century: Section 32.1 The War on Terror</p>	<p>The textbook states, "...terrorists hijacked four American airliners to use them in the deadliest attack on the United States since the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941." This is not accurate or relevant because 9/11 was more deadly than Pearl Harbor (about 3,000 died on 9/11 to about 2,400 dying on December 7th). As previously stated, this is inaccurate and irrelevant (please reword or delete).</p>	<p>Revise "But before the president could sign the bill into law, the world changed when terrorists hijacked four American airliners to use them in the deadliest attack on the United States since the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941" to "But before the president could sign the bill into law, the world changed when four American airliners were hijacked and used in the single most deadly act of terrorism in the United States."</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>
<p>Appendix C Presidents of the United States of America</p>	<p>There are a few presidents missing from table C1. Chester A. Arthur, Andrew Johnson, and Gerald Ford jump out at me immediately as missing. It looks like the whole table would need to be revised.</p>	<p>This table will be updated.</p>	<p>Other factual inaccuracy in content</p>