

# *Land of Our Lady Series*

## **Founders of Freedom**

by

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Los Angeles, Calif.

## **Bearers of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Veronica, S.P.B.V.

Central Falls, R. I.

## **Leaders of Freedom**

by

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Watertown, Mass.

## **Challenge of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Theresine, S.N.D.

Cleveland, Ohio

## **Guardian of Freedom**

by

Sister M. Augusta, H.H.M.

Akron, Ohio



# *The Hail Mary*

**HISTORY.** The first part of the Hail Mary was spoken by the Angel Gabriel at the Annunciation, when he addressed Mary with the words: "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee" (*Luke 1:28*). Then, at the Visitation, Mary's cousin Elizabeth said to her: "Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb" (*Luke 1:42*). The Holy Ghost guided the Church in making the second part of the prayer.

Catholics began to use the first part of the hail Mary as a prayer in the eleventh century. Mary has always encouraged the use of the Hail Mary by granting many graces to those who pray to her in this way.

**THE DEVOTION.** The Hail Mary has two parts, a prayer of praise and a prayer of petition. In the first part we honor the Mother and her Son; we honor Mary for all the graces and privileges God has conferred on her; we honor Jesus as the Saviour of all. In the second part we ask Mary to pray for us sinners and obtain for us all the blessings we need both for this life and for the life to come.

## *Prayer*

HAIL MARY, full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

**DEVOTIONAL GIFTS OF MARY.** The Hail Mary is one of seven great devotions given to us through Mary. The other great devotions are the Rosary, the Miraculous Medal, the Scapular, the First Saturday Devotion, the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Angelus. Through these devotions you appeal to Mary for the graces which, as Mother of God, she obtains to help you save your soul.

Courtesy of Rev. J. B. Carol, O. F. M.





*Land of Our Lady Series*

# Challenge of Freedom

*by Sister M. Theresine, S.N.D.*

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*Challenge of Freedom*

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## EDITORS' INTRODUCTION

THE TEXT, CHALLENGE OF FREEDOM, covers the period of American history in which the United States was breaking loose from Old World customs and traditions and developing a way of life all its own.

This change in American life, known to us by the name of Jacksonian Democracy, is handled in the first Unit. In this and the following Unit the pupils are made acquainted not only with the westward extension and development of the American frontiers, but also with the establishment and growth of the Catholic Church in these new territories.

In the third Unit slavery is taken up from many different points of view, including the attitude of various churchmen on the slavery problem. This phase of American history has unusual interest because it so often has been neglected. Along with the many problems of the Reconstruction period, pupils are made aware of the work of the Church in establishing religious Communities of men and women to aid the Negroes after the Civil War. The Unit on immigration deals with the main features of a topic which again became important after World War II. Proper emphasis is given to the contribution which immigrants have made to American culture and progress as well as to the development of the Catholic Church in the United States.

While every text of the series contains American Catholic history, CHALLENGE OF FREEDOM holds the honor of focusing attention on the dedication of the United States to the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady which was one of the chief reasons for choosing the title of the Series, *Land of Our Lady*.

Before the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of Mary was officially defined by the Church, the bishops of the United States wished to give Mary special honor through this title. At the Sixth Provincial Council of Baltimore in 1846, they unanimously determined "to place ourselves and all entrusted to our charge throughout the United States, under the special patronage of the Holy Mother of God, whose Immaculate Conception is venerated by the piety of the faithful throughout the United States." By this act, the United States became Mary's land, dedicated as it was to her Immaculate Conception.

Further tribute was rendered Our Lady by the bishops of the United States in 1849. In that year they petitioned Pope Pius IX to proclaim the Immaculate Conception a dogma of the Universal Church. In accordance with this request, and after consultation with the Catholic bishops throughout the world, Pope Pius IX solemnly proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception on December 8, 1854.

Four short years later Our Lady appeared at Lourdes. The words of the Blessed Virgin at this time, "I am the Immaculate Conception," gave her faithful children the assurance that she approved of this title and was pleased with the honor rendered to her by the promulgation of this dogma.

We Catholics of the United States should prove by our lives that we are grateful to Mary Immaculate for the constant, loving protection, under God, which she has given to the people of this great nation, the *Land of Our Lady*.

THE EDITORS

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## FOREWORD

THE publication of the "Land of Our Lady" Series marks a notable advancement in the field of history textbooks for Catholic elementary schools. The Series fulfills very effectively the need for history textbooks that are devoid of secularistic and materialistic tendencies and based on the sound principles of Christianity and therefore, a Christian philosophy of history.

This Series includes not only the factual data that comprise the history of America as a nation, but it incorporates also those elements of American Catholic history that can be assimilated by pupils of the elementary school level. The growth and development of the Catholic Church in the United States parallels the content of American history in each textbook of the Series.

The greatest contribution of these texts to the training and schooling of young American Catholic boys and girls is the manner in which Christian social principles are woven in the texts. As the various events of history are taken up for study, the textbooks point out the positive or negative correlation of the factual data to the principles of Christian social living.

We are grateful to the firm of Benziger Brothers, and to the competent Board of Editors and Authors for the task they have successfully accomplished in producing this American Catholic Series, "Land of Our Lady."

RT. REV. FREDERICK G. HOCHWALT, PH.D.  
SECRETARY GENERAL, N.C.E.A.





# Mary's Rosary

**HISTORY.** The Blessed Mother inspired St. Dominic to urge Catholics to practise the devotion of the Rosary. As a result of St. Dominic's preaching, the Rosary devotion spread rapidly throughout the world. Our Blessed Lady herself has encouraged this devotion by her apparitions at Lourdes, and more recently at Fatima, where she urged the daily recitation of the Rosary.

**THE DEVOTION.** In saying the Rosary, we meditate on fifteen events in the life of Christ and the Blessed Virgin. We think of one of these events or Mysteries while we recite a decade of Hail Marys.

## Prayer

### Saying The Rosary

Bless yourself, and begin.

#### THE CRUCIFIX

Pray: 1 Apostles' Creed

#### THE FIRST LARGE BEAD

Pray: 1 Our Father

#### THE THREE SMALL BEADS

Pray: 3 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

Start 1st decade, thinking of  
1st Mystery.

#### THE LARGE BEAD

Pray: 1 Our Father

#### THE TEN SMALL BEADS

Pray: 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

Recite rest of five decades in  
same way, meditating on  
Mysteries in order shown.

#### THE END OF THE ROSARY

Pray: 1 Hail, Holy Queen

#### THE JOYFUL MYSTERIES

##### 1. ANNUNCIATION

Pray to be meek.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 2. VISITATION

Pray for love for others.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 3. NATIVITY

Pray for avoiding pride.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 4. PRESENTATION

Pray for obedience.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 5. FINDING

Pray for love of Jesus.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

#### THE SORROWFUL MYSTERIES

##### 1. AGONY

Pray for love of prayer.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 2. SCOURGING

Pray for sorrow for sin.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 3. CROWNING

Pray for courage.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 4. CARRYING CROSS

Pray for self-sacrifice.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 5. CRUCIFIXION

Pray for faith.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

#### THE GLORIOUS MYSTERIES

##### 1. RESURRECTION

Pray for hope.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 2. ASCENSION

Pray for love.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 3. PENTECOST

Pray for love for Mary.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 4. ASSUMPTION

Pray for life of grace.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

##### 5. CORONATION

Pray for patience.

Pray: 1 Our Father, 10 Hail Marys, 1 Glory

Indulgences, Partial: For each recitation, 5 years; if said with others, 10 years. During October, 7 years each day. Plenary: Requiring Confession, Communion, and Visit: On last Sunday of each month if said on three days of each preceding week. On feast of Holy Rosary, and during Octave (see "The Raccolta," the official book of indulgenced prayers, page 287).

**DEVOTIONAL GIFTS OF MARY.** The Rosary is one of seven great devotions given to us through Mary. The other great devotions are the Hail Mary, the Miraculous Medal, the Scapular, the First Saturday Devotion, the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Angelus. Through these devotions you appeal to Mary for the graces which, as Mother of God, she obtains to help you save your soul.

Courtesy of Rev. J. B. Carol, O. F. M.

## **UNIT ONE**

### **THE COMMON MAN COMES TO POWER**

#### **CHAPTER I—VICTORY FOR THE COMMON MAN**

Sectional Jealousies Give Rise to Favorite Sons  
The Common Man Triumphs

#### **CHAPTER II—ANDREW JACKSON, A REAL MAN OF THE PEOPLE**

Jackson Becomes a Popular Hero

Early Life of Jackson

Leadership of Jackson

Inauguration of Jackson

Jackson Champions the Cause of the Common People

Meaning of Democracy

Spoils System

Jackson Handles the Problems of the Nation

Tariff and Nullification

National Government and States' Rights

Webster-Hayne Debate

Jackson and Nullification

South Carolina and Nullification

Jackson and the Union

Jackson and the United States Bank

Van Buren, Eighth President

Wild Speculation

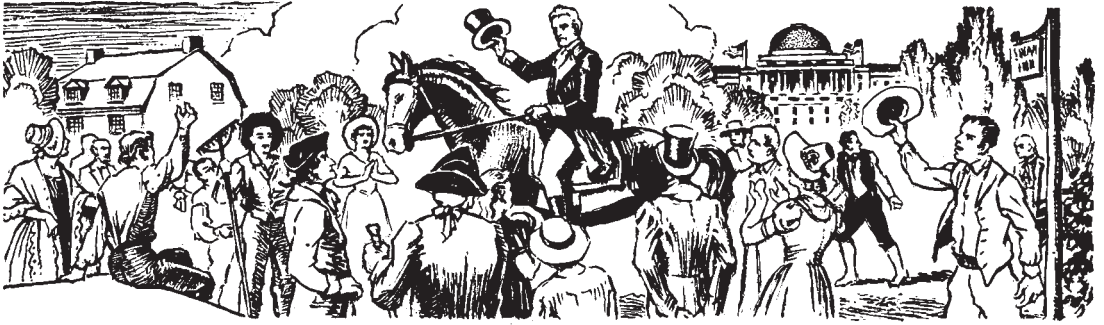
The Panic of 1837 Causes Hard Times

Hard Times

Specie Circular

Independent Treasury

Jacksonian Democracy Continues during the Term of  
Van Buren



## UNIT ONE

### THE COMMON MAN COMES TO POWER

A NEW NATION was born, grew, and developed. That nation was the United States of America. It came into being with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Then followed years of struggle and strife, for the new nation had many problems to solve before it could take its place among the family of nations.

Shortly after 1800 three distinct areas developed in the United States: the North, the South, and the West. At this time the West, or the new frontier region, took in the land which lay between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.

In the older states in the East, few people had the right to vote. In most of these states a man had to be a property owner before he could vote. There was still a distinction made between "gentle folk" and "common folk."

As new states were created, they

allowed more freedom. Vermont and Kentucky were the first states admitted which did not require a property qualification for voting.

As homes began to multiply and new territories were organized and states were admitted to the Union, an enthusiasm for government "by the people" developed. Soon this democratic spirit began to influence people of the East. Gradually the older states, one by one, followed the example of the frontier and allowed all free men to vote.

Many leaders of the West believed that most Americans would be happier if men trusted by the common people were placed in high government positions. Chief among these champions of the common people was Andrew Jackson.

In this Unit and in the Units that follow, we shall see that the many problems which the new nation had to face were a real **CHALLENGE TO FREEDOM**.

## CHAPTER I

### VICTORY FOR THE COMMON MAN

**Getting started.** Monroe's years as President were called the "Era of Good Feeling." By 1824, however, things had changed. All three sections of our country had become strong. With strength, came selfishness. Each section began to think only of itself. The industrial and commercial North, the agricultural South, and the new West all had interests of their own. For that reason each region was anxious to place its man in the White House. This fact became very clear during the presidential campaign of 1824.

In this chapter we shall see how (1) Sectional Jealousies Gave Rise to Favorite Sons and (2) the Triumph of the Common Man.

#### 1. Sectional Jealousies Gave Rise to Favorite Sons

As our country grew larger and stronger, different interests developed in the North, the South, and the West. The North was interested in manufacturing and shipping. Its chief concern was to obtain high prices for manufactured articles and to secure raw materials at low cost. The South, on the other hand, was fast becoming the Cotton Kingdom. It sought high prices for its

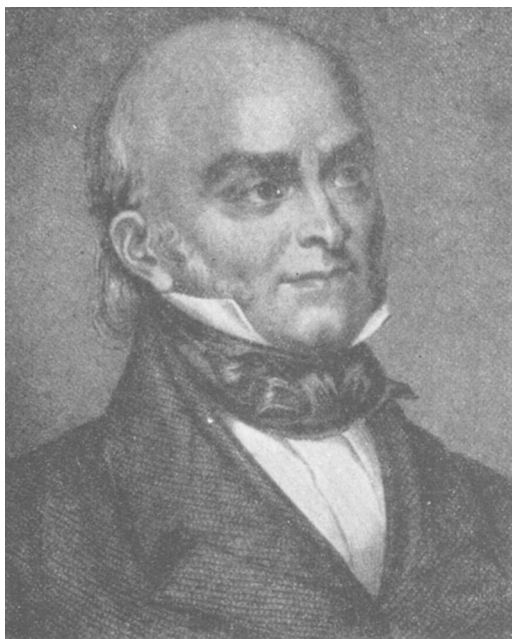
cotton, and at the same time it endeavored to purchase manufactured goods as cheaply as possible. The West was interested in the development of its territory. Therefore, it wanted cheap land for settlers and good transportation for its products.

Soon each section became jealous of the others and wanted the government to pass laws that would favor its interests. The side a section took on any question depended upon its interests. Often the members of Congress were so concerned with the interests of their own sections that they thought little of the welfare of the nation as a whole.

**The election of 1824.** As Monroe's second term drew to a close, each section of the country had its leader and wished to see him made President. For this reason, the presidential campaign of 1824 had four candidates, all members of the same party. John Quincy Adams was the choice of the Northeast. The South supported William Crawford of Georgia, while the favorite sons of the West were Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay.

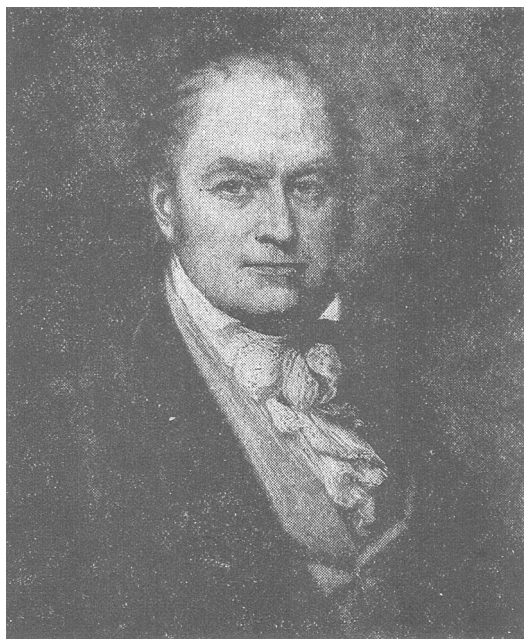
When the votes were counted, no one received a *majority* of the elec-





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John Quincy Adams



*Bettmann Archive*

William Crawford

toral votes, that is, more than half of all the votes. Andrew Jackson had received more electoral votes than anyone else, but not the required majority. Adams was second. Crawford came next and Clay followed him. In such a case, the Twelfth Amendment of the Constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates who have received the most electoral votes. Clay, seeing that he had no chance of winning, used his influence as Speaker of the House to bring about the election of Adams.

What is an electoral vote?

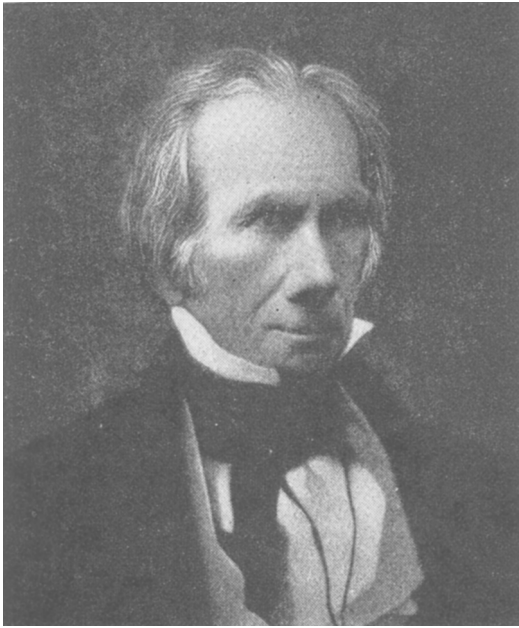
## **2. Triumph of the Common Man**

Jackson's followers did not take the results of the election with good grace. They declared that Jackson was cheated of the Presidency.

When Adams appointed Clay to be Secretary of State, they became bitter because they felt Adams rewarded Clay for his support. They declared that Andrew Jackson would be put in the White House at the next election.

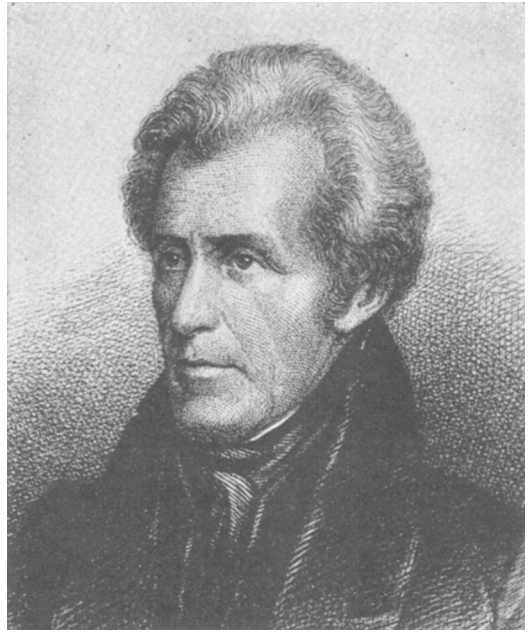
The result of this dissatisfaction was the formation of two political parties. The supporters of Adams were known as the National-Republicans, and the followers of Jackson called themselves the Democratic-Republicans. Both parties started at once to prepare for the next election.

Adams was able, honest, and patriotic. Yet, as President, he was unpopular. He was cold and reserved. He could neither arouse enthusiasm nor make friends. The people did not understand him. They felt that he was not one of them. Although



Henry Clay

*Bettmann Archive*



Andrew Jackson

*Brown Brothers*

the circumstances surrounding Adams' election injured him, he worked hard at being President. He made plans for the betterment of the nation, but at every turn Congress opposed him. Adams' term of office was a continual warfare between his friends and the followers of Jackson. The "Era of Good Feeling" had come to an end.

The Democratic-Republicans were determined to make the next campaign a triumph for Jackson. So well did they work, and so cleverly did they lay their plans, that Jackson won an easy victory over Adams in 1828.

One of the reasons why Jackson won the election was due to the support given him by the pioneers who had settled in the West.

These rugged frontiersmen had

a strong sense of equality. In their eyes one man was as good as another and had as good a chance to succeed. This feeling of equality caused a strong democratic spirit to develop in regard to government. The pioneers insisted upon being equal in government. They believed that all men should have a right to vote and a right to hold even the highest government positions. Because of this great faith in the common man, the people of the frontier communities followed the example of Vermont and Kentucky in permitting all free men over twenty-one years of age to vote.

After the election of Jefferson in 1800, democratic views spread throughout our country. Jefferson was not a Federalist. He was the leader of the Democratic-Repub-



lican party. The members of this party believed that all men should be allowed to share in the government and that all should have a chance to be educated. To them, the rights of men were very important. Nevertheless, even in Jefferson's time the people as a whole were not permitted to take a direct part in government affairs.

Jackson's election as President of the United States in 1828 marked the triumph of the common people. Jackson's greatest contribution to American democracy was the principle that government should give due consideration to the rights and wishes of the great group of ordinary men.

Do you think Americans still feel that the ordinary men should have a voice in government?

### Are you familiar with these terms?

majority	frontier communities
electoral votes	sectional jealousies
the masses	raw material
common man	
challenge	
presidential campaign	

### Study exercise

1. Locate each of the three major sections of our country at the time Jackson was elected President. What were the chief interests of each section? Should these sections have thought more of their own interests or of the good of the nation as a whole?
2. Why was President John Quincy Adams unpopular with the people? Do you think he was a good President? What makes a good President?

### Test yourself

Make each of the untrue statements below true.

1. Civil authority comes from God to the person or persons designated by the people as rulers of the country.
2. "Created equal" means that all men are created by God and have certain God-given rights that no one can take from them.
3. The West of this time was the land west of the Mississippi River.
4. Massachusetts and Kentucky were the first states to permit all free men over twenty-one years of age to vote.
5. Andrew Jackson believed that government should recognize the common man.
6. The North, the South, and the West thought more of their own selfish interests than of the good of the nation as a whole.
7. The followers of Jackson were known as National-Republicans.
8. John Quincy Adams was an honest and capable man, but as President he was unpopular.
9. In the early days our government was ruled by the Federalists.
10. John Quincy Adams was elected President in 1824 by a large majority of electoral votes.