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American *History 1*

Discovery–1877

Topics Include:

Europeans and Africans in America, The Colonies Become
a Nation, Territorial Expansion and Reform Movements,
The Civil War and Reconstruction, and More



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American *History 1*

Discovery–1877



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American History 1
American History 2



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Vocabulary



Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 _____ were early people who collected roots, wild berries, and nuts.
A Gatherers
B Hunters
C Nomads
D Cultures
- 2 A(n) _____ is a person who studies how humans lived in the past.
A biologist
B zoologist
C archaeologist
D scientist
- 3 Scientists develop _____ to tell what they think might have happened long ago.
A journals
B theories
C experiments
D folktales
- 4 Early people who traveled from place to place were called _____.
A settlers
B fishers
C tourists
D nomads
- 5 As the _____ melted, the seas began to rise.
A poles
B glaciers
C rivers
D mountains
- 6 Long ago, native peoples built canals to _____ their crops.
A harvest
B plant
C irrigate
D fertilize
- 7 A group of people who share the same _____ have the same customs, ideas, and traditions.
A rituals
B territory
C culture
D language
- 8 A land bridge, called _____, once connected Alaska to Siberia.
A Beringia
B Pangaea
C Rodinia
D Mirovia

BEGINNINGS TO 1620***The First People in America***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Some people think that human life began in Africa. About 25,000 to 35,000 years ago, early people moved. Some left Africa. Some came all the way to Siberia. This is in Asia.

At that time, it was the Ice Age. Most of the Earth was covered with huge sheets of ice. This meant that much of the water was trapped in glaciers on the land. Less water flowed into the seas. Land that had been under the water could be seen. One piece of land was Beringia. This was a narrow land bridge. It joined Siberia with Alaska. People and animals were able to cross the land bridge. They found themselves in North America.

These people were the first Americans. They were alone on a vast, cold land. It was a very hard life. They had to find new things to eat. They gathered plants. They also hunted animals and fished. They had to make new tools. They used tools for digging and hunting.

Thousands of years later, it got warmer. The ice melted. Beringia flooded. The land bridge was gone. It was covered with water. It became the Bering Strait. But, by then, lots of people had come to North America.

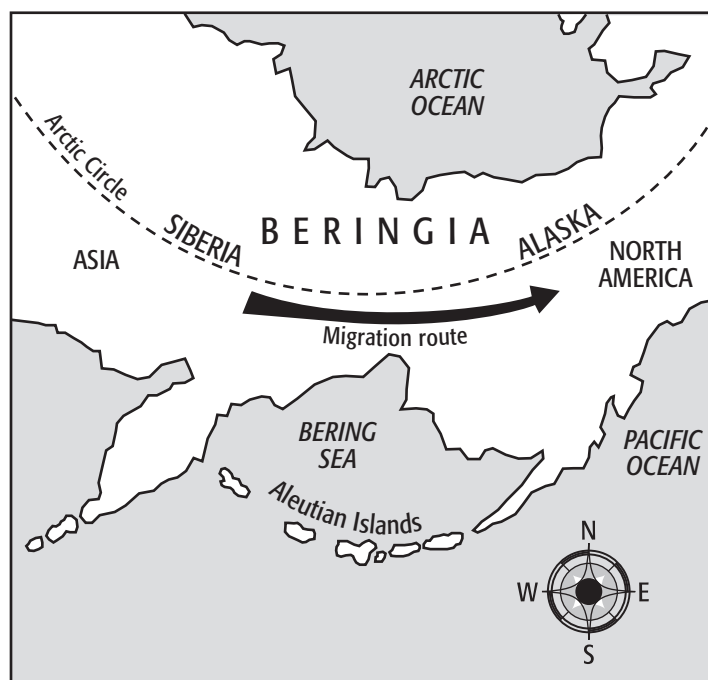


Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the first people in America. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 How long ago did people move to Siberia?
 - A 5,000–10,000 years
 - B 10,000–15,000 years
 - C 20,000–25,000 years
 - D 25,000–35,000 years
- 2 What separates Siberia and Alaska today?
 - A North America
 - B Africa
 - C Bering Strait
 - D China
- 3 Why could Beringia be seen at the end of the Ice Age?
 - A People built the bridge so they could walk to North America.
 - B Water was trapped in glaciers so it did not flow into the sea.
 - C The people and animals that walked across the land made a trail.
 - D The oceans flooded and moved dirt from Alaska to Siberia.
- 4 What did the first Americans find in North America?
 - A many different cultures
 - B a warm and rainy climate
 - C new plants and animals
 - D people who were farmers

Map: Beringia

Use the map to answer the questions.



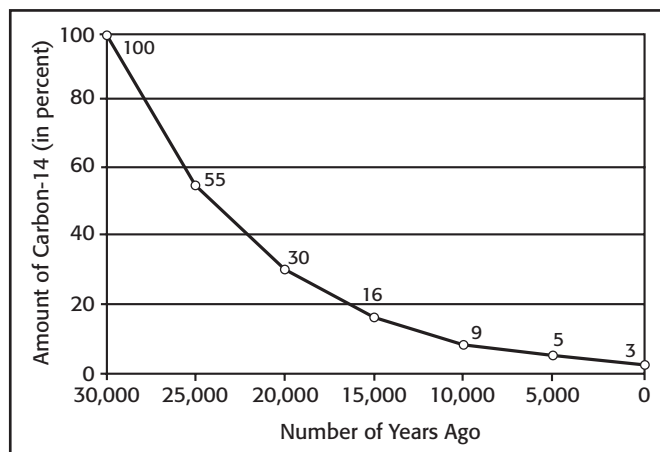
Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which ocean was to the north of Beringia?
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Arctic Ocean
 - Indian Ocean
- Where did the people who crossed Beringia come from?
 - Aleutian Islands
 - North America
 - Alaska
 - Siberia
- The Bering Sea is part of which ocean?
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Indian Ocean
 - Arctic Ocean
- Which direction did the people who crossed Beringia travel?
 - east
 - west
 - north
 - south
- Which body of water was south of Beringia?
 - Bering Sea
 - Arctic Ocean
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Red Sea

BEGINNINGS TO 1620**Graph: Radio Carbon Dating**

Scientists use carbon-14 to tell the age of the remains of something, such as teeth, bones, and seeds. The graph shows how the amount of carbon-14 changes over time.

Use the graph to answer the questions.



Tip: Read the graph carefully. Remember that a line graph shows how something changes over a period of time. Refer to the graph after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- How many years ago would a bone have 100% of its carbon-14?
 - 30,000
 - 20,000
 - 10,000
 - 5,000
- How many years have passed when the amount of carbon-14 in a set of teeth is 30%?
 - 5,000
 - 10,000
 - 20,000
 - 25,000
- If one of today's archaeologists found some seeds that were 30,000 years old, how much carbon-14 would still be in the seeds?
 - 30%
 - 16%
 - 9%
 - 3%
- After 15,000 years, how much carbon-14 would be left in a bone?
 - 3%
 - 9%
 - 16%
 - 30%
- What conclusion can you draw from the graph?
 - The amount of carbon-14 stays the same in the remains, regardless of the amount of time that passes.
 - The more time that passes, the more carbon-14 is found in the remains.
 - The more time that passes, the less carbon-14 is found in the remains.
 - The amount of carbon-14 increases in the remains for the first 10,000 years, and then it decreases over the next 20,000 years.

Basic Concepts

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1** How did the first Americans get to North America from Asia?
 - A** They climbed across a glacier.
 - B** They used ships to cross the ocean.
 - C** They swam across the sea.
 - D** They walked across a land bridge.
- 2** What did Native Americans hunt on the Great Plains in order to survive?
 - A** deer
 - B** buffalo
 - C** rabbits
 - D** squirrels
- 3** Which group of Native Americans built their homes into cliffs?
 - A** Anasazi
 - B** Hohokam
 - C** Mogollon
 - D** Adena
- 4** What is one thing the Hohokam were known for?
 - A** carving things from stone
 - B** making fair laws
 - C** building irrigation canals
 - D** fighting long wars
- 5** Where did the Aztec civilization live?
 - A** Florida
 - B** Mexico
 - C** Costa Rica
 - D** El Salvador
- 6** Which ancient civilization knew a lot about astronomy?
 - A** Maya
 - B** Olmec
 - C** Anasazi
 - D** Mogollon
- 7** Why was the level of the oceans much lower during the Ice Age than it is today?
 - A** Water evaporated faster because of the cold temperatures.
 - B** Much of the Earth's water was trapped in glaciers.
 - C** Early people used the water to irrigate their crops.
 - D** There was a long period of time without any rain.
- 8** Why was the Clovis point an important tool?
 - A** It was used to weave cotton.
 - B** It was used to write symbols.
 - C** It was used to hold water.
 - D** It was used to kill animals.
- 9** What did Hiawatha do?
 - A** developed the first writing system
 - B** built huge pyramids and temples
 - C** formed the Iroquois Confederacy
 - D** discovered pearls in the Pacific Ocean
- 10** Which ancient civilization built the city of Tenochtitlán?
 - A** Olmec
 - B** Aztec
 - C** Mayan
 - D** Inca

BEGINNINGS TO 1620**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 When early people learned how to _____ corn, they became farmers.
A cook
B process
C cultivate
D grind
- 2 Some early people made _____ on the sides of mountains in order to grow food.
A terraces
B villages
C pyramids
D canals
- 3 A person's _____ are all those who come from that person, such as the children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.
A sacrifices
B rituals
C artifacts
D descendants
- 4 The king ruled the _____, which included many nations.
A civilization
B empire
C gatherers
D artisans
- 5 Many people lived in small settlements called _____.
A kivas
B mesas
C villages
D reservoirs
- 6 The farmers built their village on the _____ because it was high and flat on top.
A plains
B desert
C mesa
D cliff
- 7 People made their clothing out of _____.
A corn
B cotton
C rice
D wheat
- 8 Some early peoples had _____ that were built into cliffs.
A dwellings
B farms
C tools
D pictures

Leif Eriksson

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Early Americans came from Siberia. They walked across a bridge of land into Alaska. Later, other people came. They lived far to the east. They lived across the Atlantic Ocean. They used ships to cross the sea. They were looking for a new land.

Eric the Red lived in Norway. He was a Viking sailor. He moved to Iceland. He discovered Greenland in about 982. Leif Eriksson was his son. Leif was born in Iceland between 970 and 1020. Leif heard stories. He heard about some new land. A man had sailed west from Greenland. He saw a shore far away. He wanted to go there. The weather was bad, so he could not go.

Leif went to look for the land. It was about the year 1000. He took a crew of 35 men. They found the land. They built houses. They stayed for the winter. They found enough food. There were fish in the river. They ate wild grapes. The weather was good all year.

Leif named the place Vinland. He was in North America. He was the first person from Europe to land there. Today the land is called Newfoundland. It is in Canada.

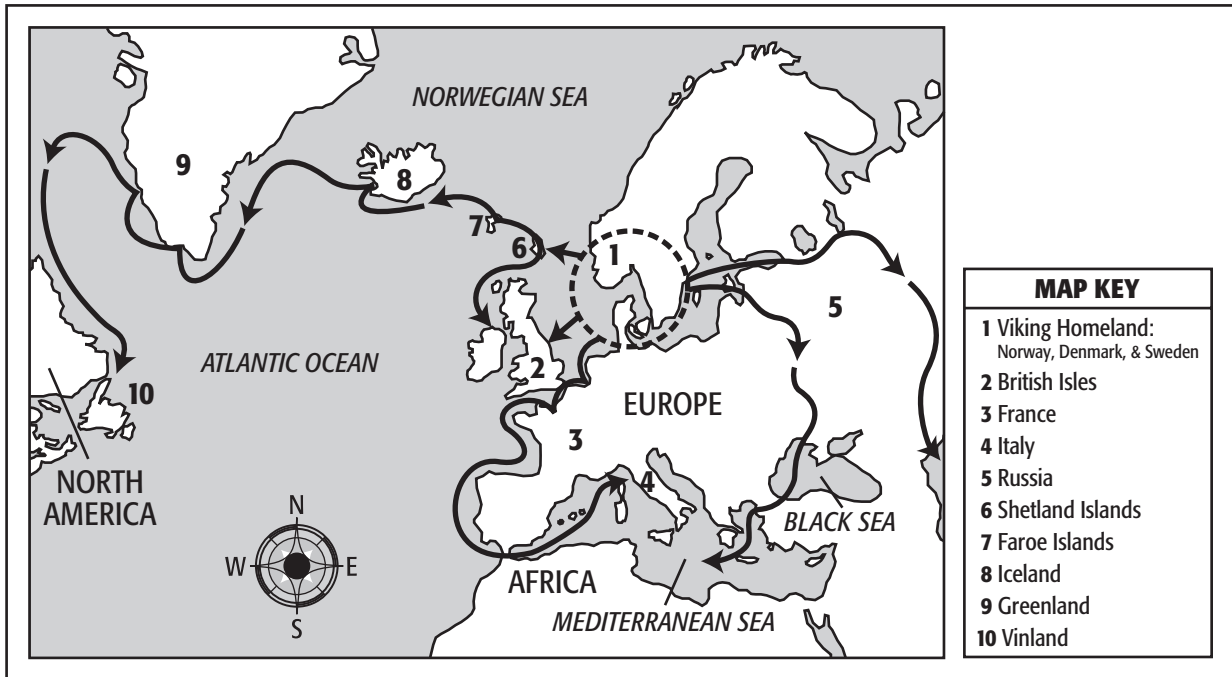


Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about Leif Eriksson and the Vikings. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** What did Eric the Red discover?
 - A** Greenland
 - B** Iceland
 - C** Norway
 - D** Siberia
- 2** Where was Leif Eriksson born?
 - A** Greenland
 - B** Canada
 - C** Iceland
 - D** Siberia
- 3** What name did Leif Eriksson give the land he found?
 - A** Siberia
 - B** Iceland
 - C** Vinland
 - D** Greenland
- 4** In what year did Eriksson land in North America?
 - A** 970
 - B** 982
 - C** 1000
 - D** 1020

BEGINNINGS TO 1620**Map: The Routes of Viking Voyages**

Use the map to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Where was the Viking homeland?
 - Norway, Denmark, Sweden
 - Italy, France, Russia
 - Iceland, Greenland, Vinland
 - British Isles, Shetland Islands, Faroe Islands
- On which body of water did the Vikings have to travel to get to North America?
 - Black Sea
 - Mediterranean Sea
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Pacific Ocean
- Which of these is a place that the Vikings did NOT travel to?
 - France
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Russia
- Where did the Vikings end up when they traveled around Europe and into the Mediterranean Sea?
 - Greenland
 - Norway
 - France
 - Italy
- What is the farthest east location that the Vikings traveled to?
 - Greenland
 - Sweden
 - Russia
 - Italy

Primary Source: Departure from Iceland

Read the quotation. Then choose the best answer for each item.

I stand proudly here today, in Eirikstadir, the birthplace of Leif Ericson, bringing the very best wishes of all the people of Newfoundland and Labrador as the *Islendingur* continues its historic voyage and adventure... Today, this incredible story continues. As I stand where Leif Ericson stood over 1000 years ago, a place where his father, Eirik the Red, established a home and farm...

Sailing to Greenland around 981, the settlement there brought the Vikings within striking distance of North America. And so, Gunnar, when you and your crew sail the *Islendingur* into Brattahlid in mid-July, you will be continuing to relive history and recreate this most awe-inspiring story. A story that will truly come full circle when the *Islendingur* reaches L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, where the Vikings landed 1000 years ago.

It is indeed overwhelming to think that over 1000 years ago, your ancestors left here to explore unknown lands. And with them, they took supplies and materials required to undertake such an epic journey.

— Honorable Charles J. Furey, Iceland's Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Recreation (June 24, 2000)



Tip: Read the words Charles Furey spoke in the year 2000 about the voyage of a ship called the *Islendingur*, which followed the same route that the Vikings took. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the quotation. Also think about what you already know about Leif Eriksson and the Vikings. Use the quotation and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- Why is *Eriksson* MOST LIKELY spelled in different ways?
 - It is the last name of two different people.
 - Modern spelling makes it easier to pronounce.
 - Over time, the spelling of words can change.
 - Eriksson himself changed the spelling of his name.
- Where is the town of Eirikstadir located?
 - Iceland
 - Labrador
 - Greenland
 - Newfoundland
- Where did the Vikings land around the year 981?
 - Newfoundland
 - Greenland
 - Labrador
 - Iceland
- Why did Charles Furey make this speech?
 - to tell people that Eriksson's father lived in Iceland
 - to remind people that Iceland is a good place to visit
 - to ask people to give supplies and materials to Iceland
 - to celebrate a ship following the same route as Eriksson

BEGINNINGS TO 1620***Basic Concepts***

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 What land did Eric the Red discover and colonize?
 - A Sweden
 - B Norway
 - C Iceland
 - D Greenland
- 2 Where is Vinland?
 - A South America
 - B North America
 - C Europe
 - D Africa
- 3 When did Leif Eriksson discover Vinland?
 - A about 1000 A.D.
 - B about 1100 A.D.
 - C about 1300 A.D.
 - D about 1400 A.D.
- 4 Which continents were shown on the first maps?
 - A North America, South America, and Europe
 - B Antarctica, Europe, and Asia
 - C Europe, Asia, and Africa
 - D Asia, North America, and Europe
- 5 Who were the first Europeans to discover North America?
 - A French
 - B Spanish
 - C Vikings
 - D Italians
- 6 What was the Great Silk Road?
 - A the place where Leif Eriksson landed in North America
 - B a network of trade routes that connected Europe to Asia
 - C the path that explorers followed to travel to Africa
 - D a strip of land that joined North and South America
- 7 Which of these tools helped early sailors know which direction they were going?
 - A astrolabe
 - B binoculars
 - C telescope
 - D compass
- 8 How did Prince Henry of Portugal think he could get to the Indies?
 - A by taking the Northwest Passage
 - B by sailing around Africa
 - C by crossing the Atlantic Ocean
 - D by following Leif Eriksson's route
- 9 How were Eric the Red and Leif Eriksson related?
 - A Eric the Red was Leif Eriksson's father.
 - B Eric the Red and Leif Eriksson were brothers.
 - C Eric the Red and Leif Eriksson were cousins.
 - D Eric the Red was Leif Eriksson's uncle.
- 10 Which European country was the first to find a water route to Asia?
 - A England
 - B Spain
 - C Portugal
 - D Norway

Vocabulary



Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- By the 1400s, Europeans had new _____ that allowed them to sail their ships against the wind.
A lumber
B technology
C fabrics
D explorers
- Sailors used an _____ to tell how far they were from the equator.
A organ
B isthmus
C embassy
D astrolabe
- A country that is ruled by a _____ has a king or queen as its leader.
A native
B confederation
C monarch
D government
- Sailors use a _____ to find out which direction they are going.
A compass
B telescope
C clock
D globe
- The first model of the Earth was a _____ that showed Europe and Asia separated by one ocean.
A globe
B newspaper
C merchant
D voyage
- North America is a _____ because it is a large land mass.
A kingdom
B tributary
C continent
D settlement
- Some of Ferdinand Magellan's men were the first to _____ the world by sailing all the way around the Earth.
A illustrate
B circumnavigate
C memorize
D reconstruct
- The explorer sailed down one of the _____ of the river.
A oceans
B passages
C canals
D tributaries

BEGINNINGS TO 1620

Christopher Columbus

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Christopher Columbus was from Italy. He was a sailor. The king and queen of Spain sent him on a trip. They sent him to find a short route to Asia. Spain wanted him to find gold. He would also look for spices. Spices make foods taste better. Columbus would bring these things back to Spain. He would make Spain rich.

Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean. He took three small ships. They were the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. The Santa Maria was the biggest ship. Columbus was its captain. The ships left Spain on August 3, 1492. He took 90 men with him. They reached some land on October 11.

Columbus thought they were in Asia. He called it the Indies. He found people there. He called them Indians. He had found the Americas. This was the New World.

On December 5, Columbus found more land. He named it Hispaniola. He went back to Spain on March 15, 1493. He was a hero!

Columbus made three more trips. He went to Mexico. This is in Central America. He also went to Venezuela. It is in South America. He never came to the United States.

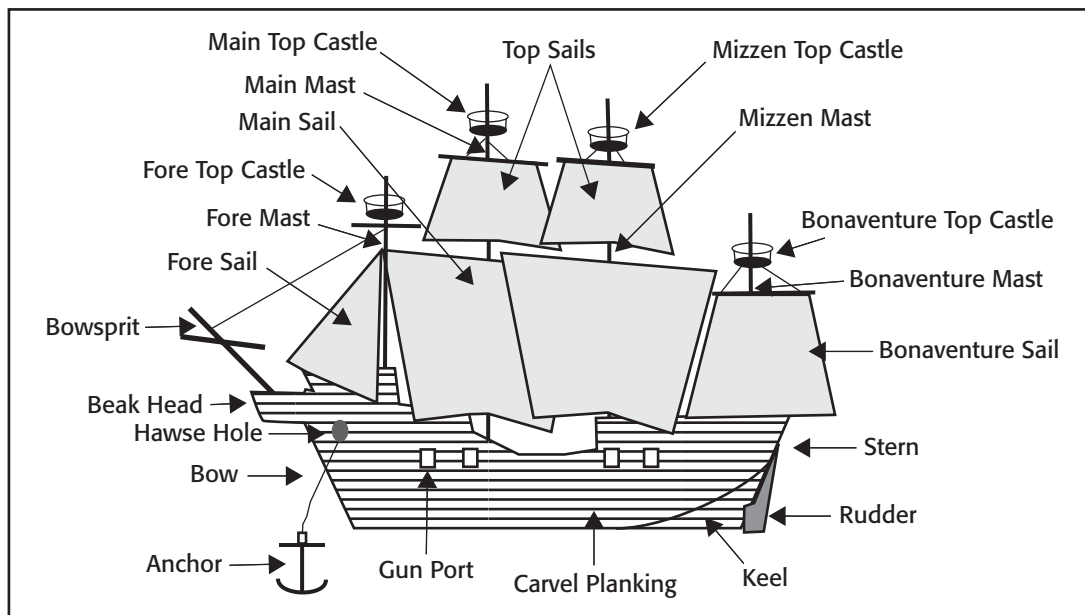


Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about Christopher Columbus and his voyages to the New World. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** Where was Christopher Columbus born?
 - A** Hispaniola
 - B** Spain
 - C** Italy
 - D** Asia
- 2** When did Columbus find the Americas?
 - A** August 3, 1492
 - B** March 15, 1493
 - C** October 11, 1492
 - D** December 5, 1492
- 3** What is the main reason the king and queen of Spain paid for Columbus's trips?
 - A** They wanted to show that Spain was a powerful nation.
 - B** They wanted maps to be more accurate.
 - C** They wanted to name a new land after themselves.
 - D** They wanted Spain to become rich.
- 4** How many trips did Columbus make to the Americas?
 - A** 1
 - B** 2
 - C** 3
 - D** 4

Diagram: Parts of Early Sailing Ships

Use the diagram to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the diagram. Think about what it shows. Refer to the diagram after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 What is a mast?
 - A a type of window
 - B a long pole that holds a sail
 - C the front of the boat
 - D something that catches the wind
- 2 Which part holds the ship in place when it is stopped?
 - A the anchor
 - B the bowsprit
 - C the rudder
 - D the sail
- 3 What are the castles MOST LIKELY used for?
 - A to protect the boat when the sailors are in a storm
 - B to attach the anchor to when sailors are at sea
 - C to see out of when sailors are inside the ship
 - D to be high up so sailors can see long distances
- 4 How are the front and back of the ship alike?
 - A They have a keel, rudder, and stern.
 - B They have a bowsprit, beak head, and hawse hole.
 - C They have a sail, mast, and castle.
 - D They have a gun port, bow, and anchor.
- 5 How many top sails are there?

A 1	B 2
C 4	D 6

BEGINNINGS TO 1620***Primary Source: A Letter from Christopher Columbus***

Read the quotation. Then choose the best answer for each item.

In obedience to your Highnesses' commands, and with submission to superior judgment, I will say whatever occurs to me in reference to the colonization and commerce of the Island of Espanola, and of the other islands, both those already discovered and those that may be discovered hereafter.

In the first place, as regards the Island of Espanola [Hispaniola]: Inasmuch as the number of colonists who desire to go thither amounts to two thousand, owing to the land being safer and better for farming and trading, and because it will serve as a place to which they can return and from which they can carry on trade with the neighboring islands . . .

That for the better and more speedy colonization of the said island, no one shall have liberty to collect gold in it except those who have taken out colonists' papers, and have built houses for their abode, in the town in which they are, that they may live united and in greater safety. . .

That none of the colonists shall go to seek gold without a license from the governor . . . that he must first take oath to return . . . for the purpose of registering faithfully all the gold he may have found, and . . . to render account and show the quantity of said gold . . .

— Christopher Columbus (undated, probably 1494)



Tip: Read part of Christopher Columbus's letter to the rulers of Spain. Think about what Columbus says. Then think about what you already know about Columbus. Then read the questions. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** Why did colonists want to go to Espanola?
 - A** to discover new lands
 - B** to meet new people
 - C** to farm and trade
 - D** to find gold
- 2** What is Columbus's biggest concern about the colonists?
 - A** that they are farmers
 - B** that they build houses
 - C** that they treat the native people fairly
 - D** that they follow rules about finding gold
- 3** What does Columbus think the colonists must do before they look for gold?
 - A** register the gold
 - B** show the gold
 - C** find new land
 - D** get a license
- 4** To what lands did Columbus want these rules to apply?
 - A** the country of Spain
 - B** the island of Espanola only
 - C** only towns where colonists settled
 - D** islands both discovered and to be discovered

Basic Concepts

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- What is one reason Europeans began exploring the world in the 1400s?
 - They wanted religious freedom.
 - They wanted to find new trade routes.
 - They needed new kinds of medicines.
 - They needed slaves to work on their farms.
- Why was Johann Gutenberg's printing press an important invention?
 - It was light enough to carry when people traveled.
 - It gave businesses an easy way to sell things.
 - It helped to spread ideas through books.
 - It was used to teach people how to type.
- Where was Christopher Columbus trying to go on his voyages?
 - New World
 - Asia
 - Greenland
 - Peru
- What did Christopher Columbus call the native peoples he met in the New World?
 - Europeans
 - Asians
 - Cubans
 - Indians
- Why were spices important to Europeans in the 1400s?
 - They were used when people bathed.
 - They were used in religious rituals.
 - They were used to flavor and preserve food.
 - They were used to make homes smell better.
- Which country gave Christopher Columbus three ships with crews in 1492?
 - Spain
 - England
 - Portugal
 - Italy
- What land did John Cabot claim for England?
 - Ireland
 - Iceland
 - Greenland
 - Newfoundland
- Who wrote the first book about the Far East?
 - Christopher Columbus
 - Marco Polo
 - Eric the Red
 - Queen Isabella
- Which countries refused to pay for Christopher Columbus's trip to Asia?
 - Portugal, England, and France
 - Spain, Germany, and Italy
 - Norway, Finland, and Sweden
 - Austria, France, and Denmark
- Where did Christopher Columbus start the first Spanish colony?
 - Canary Islands
 - San Salvador
 - Hispaniola
 - Cipango

BEGINNINGS TO 1620**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 Christopher Columbus used three small ships to make his _____ to the New World.
A ritual
B flight
C statement
D voyage
- 2 Most sea captains keep a _____ to tell about their journey.
A compass
B log
C newspaper
D globe
- 3 Marco Polo's stories were _____ in a book in 1477.
A maintained
B conquered
C explored
D published
- 4 The boy went to buy some seeds from the _____.
A merchant
B monarch
C noble
D gatherer
- 5 Francisco Pizarro decided to _____ the Inca Empire.
A discuss
B join
C conquer
D show
- 6 _____ is when a person is forced to work without any rights or pay.
A Responsibility
B Photography
C Slavery
D Citizenship
- 7 The largest part of a continent, other than its islands or peninsulas, is called the _____.
A island
B mainland
C geography
D coast
- 8 In 1519, Ferdinand Magellan was _____ to make a journey to the Far East.
A commissioned
B instructed
C qualified
D forced

Amerigo Vespucci

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

As you know, Columbus thought he had found Asia. Another man learned Columbus was wrong. That man was Amerigo Vespucci.

Vespucci was born in 1454. Like Columbus, he was born in Italy. He liked to read and study maps. In 1492, he went to Spain. He worked on ships. In 1499, he took his first trip to the New World. He also thought he had reached Asia. He was not in Asia. He was in South America. What he found was the Amazon River!

Vespucci made another trip. This time he made a map. He drew the coast. The map showed him something. It showed that the land was not Asia. Then he understood. Columbus had also not found Asia. Columbus had found a new land. Vespucci was the first person to know this.

Long ago there once was a map maker who liked to read stories. Vespucci's stories told what he had learned on his trips. These tales helped the man who made maps understand the world. He knew the New World was big pieces of land. In 1507, he made a new map. It was a map of the New World. He put the name "America" on the pieces of land.

Later maps were bigger. They showed the Americas were big pieces of land. The new maps showed three Americas: North America, Central America, and South America.

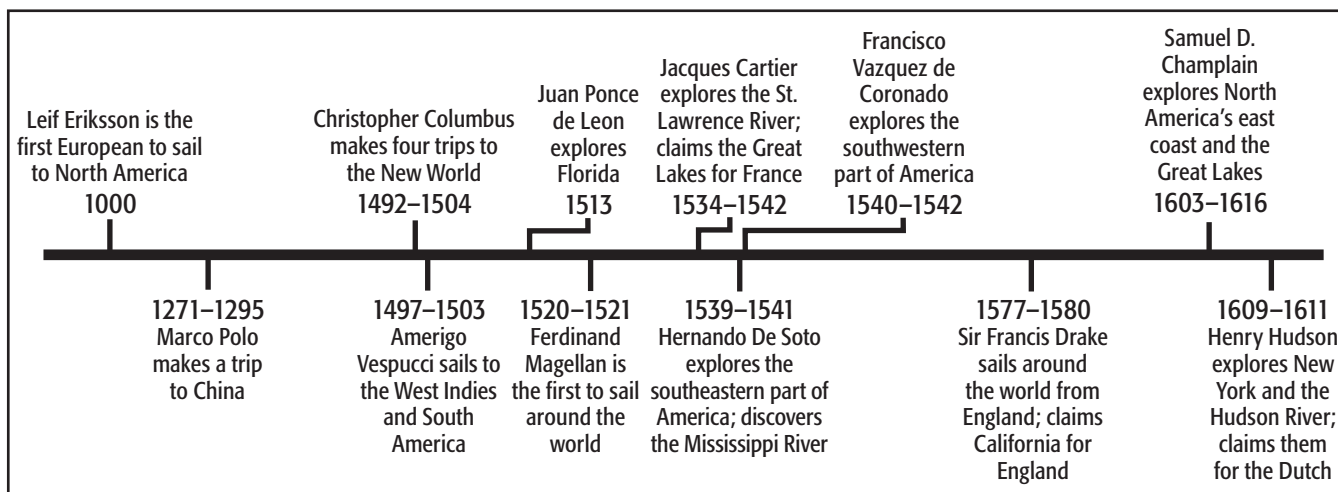


Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about Amerigo Vespucci and early America. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** In which way was Amerigo Vespucci different from Christopher Columbus?
 - A** He never made a trip to the New World.
 - B** He was born in Italy.
 - C** He knew the new land was not Asia.
 - D** He sailed from Spain.
- 2** What did Vespucci discover?
 - A** Asia
 - B** Spain
 - C** the New World
 - D** the Amazon River
- 3** In what year was the name "America" first used?
 - A** 1538
 - B** 1507
 - C** 1499
 - D** 1492
- 4** Which of these was named for Vespucci?
 - A** Asia
 - B** America
 - C** New World
 - D** Amazon River

BEGINNINGS TO 1620***Timeline: Some Early Explorers***

Use the timeline to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the timeline. Pay close attention to the time period it covers and the sequence of events. Refer to the timeline after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- During what years did Christopher Columbus sail to North America?
 - 1271-1295
 - 1492-1504
 - 1497-1503
 - 1520-1521
- Who explored Florida in 1513?
 - Hernando De Soto
 - Ferdinand Magellan
 - Juan Ponce de Leon
 - Sir Francis Drake
- Who was the first person to sail around the world?
 - Ferdinand Magellan
 - Jacques Cartier
 - Marco Polo
 - Sir Francis Drake
- Who was the first European to sail to North America?
 - Christopher Columbus
 - Leif Eriksson
 - Amerigo Vespucci
 - Samuel D. Champlain
- Which two explorers were at sea in 1542?
 - Hernando De Soto and Sir Francis Drake
 - Juan Ponce de Leon and Ferdinand Magellan
 - Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci
 - Jacques Cartier and Francisco Vazquez de Coronado

Chart: Some Early North American Explorers (By Country of Origin)

Use the chart to answer the questions.

England	France	Spain	Portugal	Italy
John Cabot	Jacques Cartier	Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca	Gaspar Corte Real	Giovanni da Verrazzano
Sir Francis Drake	Samuel de Champlain	Christopher Columbus		Amerigo Vespucci
Sir Martin Frobisher		Francisco Vásquez de Coronado		
Sir Humphrey Gilbert		Hernán Cortés		
Sir John Hawkins		Juan Ponce de Leon		
Henry Hudson		Pánfilo de Narváez		
Christopher Newport		Alonso Alvarez de Pineda		
		Hernando De Soto		
		Vincente Yáñez Pinzon		
		Francisco Pizarro		



Tip: Read the chart carefully. Think about what the chart shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- According to the chart, which European country sent the most explorers to North America?
 - England
 - France
 - Spain
 - Portugal
- For which country did Amerigo Vespucci sail to North America?
 - France
 - Spain
 - Portugal
 - Italy
- Which explorer came to North America for Portugal?
 - Gaspar Corte Real
 - Henry Hudson
 - Hernán Cortés
 - Samuel de Champlain
- According to the chart, how many explorers came to North America from France?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 7
 - 10
- For which country did Christopher Columbus and Juan Ponce de Leon sail to North America?
 - England
 - France
 - Spain
 - Italy

BEGINNINGS TO 1620***Basic Concepts***

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Who named the Pacific Ocean?
 - A John Cabot
 - B King Louis XIV
 - C Jacques Cartier
 - D Ferdinand Magellan
- 2 What was Hernán Cortés looking for in Mexico?
 - A tobacco and corn
 - B spices and silk
 - C gold and silver
 - D jade and pearls
- 3 Which river did Jacques Cartier explore?
 - A Amazon River
 - B St. Lawrence River
 - C Mississippi River
 - D Yangtze River
- 4 Who discovered the Mississippi River?
 - A Ferdinand Magellan
 - B Hernando De Soto
 - C Juan Ponce de Leon
 - D Henry Hudson
- 5 For whom was America named for?
 - A John Cabot
 - B Christopher Columbus
 - C Amerigo Vespucci
 - D Bartolomeu Dias
- 6 Why did Francisco Pizarro conquer the Incas?
 - A He wanted the land and riches they had.
 - B He wanted them to be soldiers in Spain's army.
 - C He was worried they would attack Spain.
 - D He was looking for a source of fresh water.
- 7 What was the Northwest Passage supposed to be?
 - A a northern route to Asia
 - B a land bridge that connected Siberia and Alaska
 - C a path through the Rocky Mountains
 - D a name for the voyage that Christopher Columbus made
- 8 Which of these explorers traveled to South America?
 - A John Cabot
 - B Juan Ponce de León
 - C Hernán Cortés
 - D Sir Francis Drake
- 9 Which explorer searched for the Fountain of Youth?
 - A Jean Ribaut
 - B Hernando De Soto
 - C Pánfilo de Narváez
 - D Juan Ponce de León
- 10 Which explorer was the first to see the Pacific Ocean?
 - A Vasco Núñez de Balboa
 - B Sir Walter Raleigh
 - C Giovanni de Verrazano
 - D Amerigo Vespucci

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 Some European explorers wanted to _____ the native peoples in the Americas.
A admire
B conquer
C disappoint
D represent
- 2 Sir Francis Drake took his _____ around the tip of South America.
A messenger
B collection
C department
D expedition
- 3 England's power increased after its sailors defeated the Spanish _____.
A Expedition
B Colony
C Armada
D Charter
- 4 The colony had a _____, which was a document that gave them power from the government.
A legend
B charter
C statement
D throne
- 5 To _____ is to take or destroy things using force.
A loot
B surrender
C obey
D persuade
- 6 The _____ came to America to conquer land for Spain.
A ancestors
B pilgrims
C conquistadors
D revolutionaries
- 7 Some people who settled in the New World started a _____, but it was still controlled by the government in their homeland.
A committee
B colony
C hobby
D business
- 8 The _____ was the person in charge of the colony.
A monarch
B president
C senator
D governor

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763***Why European Explorers Came to America***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Europe had many early explorers. They tried to find a shorter route to the Indies. They thought the Indies had gold and spices. They wanted to trade. They wanted to get rich. When they sailed, they found the Americas instead. Some people tried to live in the new land. Most of the colonies failed.

Later, things changed in Europe. People had different religions. Countries wanted more trade. This caused trouble. Countries fought each other. They sent more people to the Americas. Spain claimed a lot of the land. Spain took land in all the Americas. Portugal claimed part of South America. France claimed some islands near Florida. Some French settlers made their home there.

England wanted North America, too. It was a vast land. There were many raw materials that their people could use. Fur was one of those. England could use things like fur to make goods. Goods are things that people need or want. England sent people to America. It sent its poor people to work there. They had to work for England.

America was a great land. More people came. Some came for freedom. They wanted their own religion. Some came to find fairness. People were more equal in America. They were free to rule themselves. Men could own land. People could live the way they wanted.

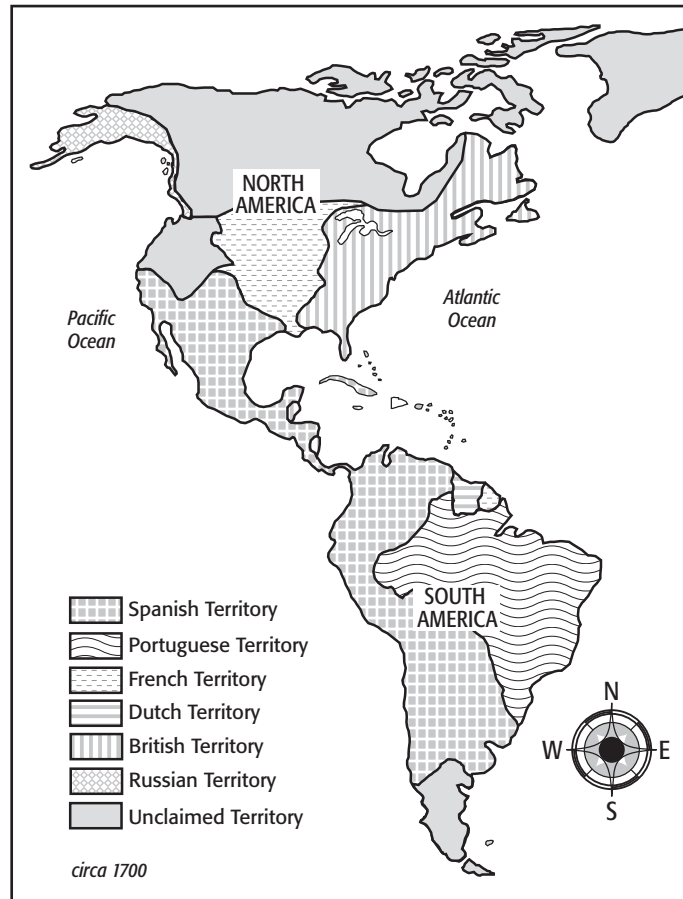


Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about early explorers. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** Why did people from Europe want to find a shorter route to the Indies?
 - A** to have colonies
 - B** to own property
 - C** to fight Spain
 - D** to get rich
- 2** Which country took the most land in the Americas?
 - A** Portugal
 - B** England
 - C** France
 - D** Spain
- 3** Why did England send poor people to America?
 - A** to enjoy freedom
 - B** to rule themselves
 - C** to work for England
 - D** to fight the Spanish
- 4** Which is NOT a reason colonists came to America?
 - A** to live like they wanted
 - B** to fight Spain
 - C** for freedom
 - D** for fairness

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Map: European Claims in the Americas**

Use the map to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 Which of these European countries appears to have the most territory in the Americas?

A Spain	B France
C Britain	D Russia
- 2 What is the most likely reason that the northern part of North America was not claimed by any European country?

A It was too far from existing territories.	B It was too close to the ocean.
C It was too dangerous.	D It was too cold.
- 3 Which European country only had territory in South America?

A Britain	B Portugal
C Russia	D Spain
- 4 Which European country only had territory in North America?

A Italy	B Spain
C Portugal	D Russia
- 5 Which statement is true about the Spanish territories in the Americas?

A They are located in the eastern part of the continents.	B They are located only in North America.
C They are located in the western part of the continents.	D They are located only in South America.

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Primary Source: The Mayflower Compact, 1620**

Use the quotation to answer the questions.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King *James*, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, King, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of *Virginia*; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. **IN WITNESS** whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at *Cape-Cod* the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, of *England, France, and Ireland*, the eighteenth, and of *Scotland* the fifty-fourth, *Anno Domini*; 1620.



Tip: Read the quotation carefully. Think about what it says. Read each question. Look for key words and phrases in the question that will help you find the answer in the quotation. Then read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Why did the settlers write the Mayflower Compact?
 - to fight rules made by the English king
 - to declare independence from England
 - to set up a system of government for the colony
 - to make sure they could worship as they pleased
- What is the most likely reason that the signers of the Mayflower Compact referred to themselves as “loyal subjects”?
 - to show that they lived in England before coming to the colony
 - to show that they were united in stating their cause
 - to show that they still respected England and the king
 - to show that they wanted people from other countries to join them
- What was the purpose of the compact?
 - to agree on a basis for making fair laws
 - to ensure the colony’s survival
 - to allow people to choose what to obey
 - to state that England would come first
- Where was the compact signed?
 - Virginia
 - Cape Cod
 - France
 - Great Britain
- What is the most likely definition of the word *dread* at this time in history?
 - hated
 - cowardly
 - honored
 - curious

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Where was the first French colony in North America?
A on the Mississippi River
B on the Ohio River
C on the Red River
D on the St. Lawrence River
- 2 Who chartered the Virginia Company of London and the Plymouth Company?
A Queen Isabella
B Queen Elizabeth
C King James I
D King Ferdinand II
- 3 Who wrote the Mayflower Compact in 1620?
A Puritans
B Pilgrims
C Native Americans
D Spanish Armada
- 4 What is one important reason European explorers came to America?
A to help the native peoples
B to learn new languages
C to buy and sell goods
D to build better houses
- 5 Which European country built its first lasting settlement in Jamestown?
A England **B** France
C Portugal **D** Spain
- 6 What was one reason for the high death rate in the first colonies?
A wild animals
B lack of fresh water
C many diseases
D poisonous plants
- 7 Which group of people was the most likely to move from England to the American colonies?
A the monarchs **B** the politicians
C the wealthy **D** the poor
- 8 Who were indentured servants?
A People who were learning how to do a certain job by practicing with someone who knew how to do that job.
B People who were captured in a foreign country and forced to work for someone for the rest of their lives.
C People who sailed across the ocean to help someone who was searching for riches and new lands to explore.
D People who bought their trip across the Atlantic by agreeing to work for someone for a certain period of time.
- 9 Why did the Puritans move to New England?
A for rich farmland
B for religious freedom
C for the adventure
D for the raw materials
- 10 What did Spain hope to teach the native peoples of North America?
A how to be Catholic
B how to grow crops
C how to fight the English
D how to mine for gold

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The people own part of the business in a _____ company.
A cargo
B stock
C delivery
D leather
- 2 In an _____ church, the government requires people to attend it and support it with their money.
A established
B uniform
C ancient
D ordinary
- 3 The king or queen owns a _____ colony.
A proprietary
B self-governing
C national
D royal
- 4 The _____ was the group of people who made laws.
A blockhouse
B proprietary colony
C general assembly
D settlement
- 5 The people elected the _____ as their government officials.
A citizens
B representatives
C generals
D superintendents
- 6 The _____ was a fort that protected the settlement.
A platform
B blockhouse
C factory
D reservation
- 7 A _____ is a person who owes money to others.
A debtor
B carpenter
C landlord
D pirate
- 8 Mr. Smith was the _____ of the business because he owned it.
A prisoner
B developer
C proprietor
D janitor

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763***The First American Colonies***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Many people came to America. They came from Europe. England built its first American colony in 1607. It was Jamestown. That is in Virginia. In 1620, the Pilgrims settled in Plymouth. That is in Massachusetts. Soon, thirteen colonies were built.

Lots of people came to settle in the colonies. More people caused trouble. People fought over land. Countries fought each other. Lots of groups fought the Native Americans. France and England took most of the land. Then they fought a war. Each wanted to rule America. The war was called the French and Indian War. It lasted from 1754 to 1763. England won. This meant it ruled North America.

There were four New England colonies. People brought their families to live here. They came for freedom. They mostly wanted their own religion.

There were also four Middle Colonies. The people here wanted to make money. Many did not bring their families. They were hard workers. They spent most of their time working. They built factories. They sent money back to England.

There were five Southern Colonies. The people who came here mainly wanted to make a lot of money. They brought their families. They owned large farms. They planted crops that they could sell.

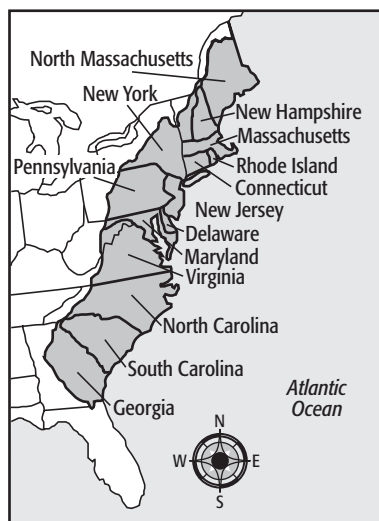


Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the colonies in North America. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** When was the first English colony in North America?
 - A** 1763
 - B** 1754
 - C** 1620
 - D** 1607
- 2** Who fought the French and Indian War?
 - A** France and India
 - B** France and Canada
 - C** England and France
 - D** Pilgrims and Indians
- 3** Which colonies mainly wanted freedom of religion?
 - A** the Southern Colonies
 - B** the French colonies
 - C** the New England colonies
 - D** the thirteen original colonies
- 4** How did people in the Southern Colonies make money?
 - A** selling fur
 - B** growing crops
 - C** mining for gold
 - D** manufacturing goods

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763***Map: The Thirteen Original Colonies***

Use the map to answer the questions.



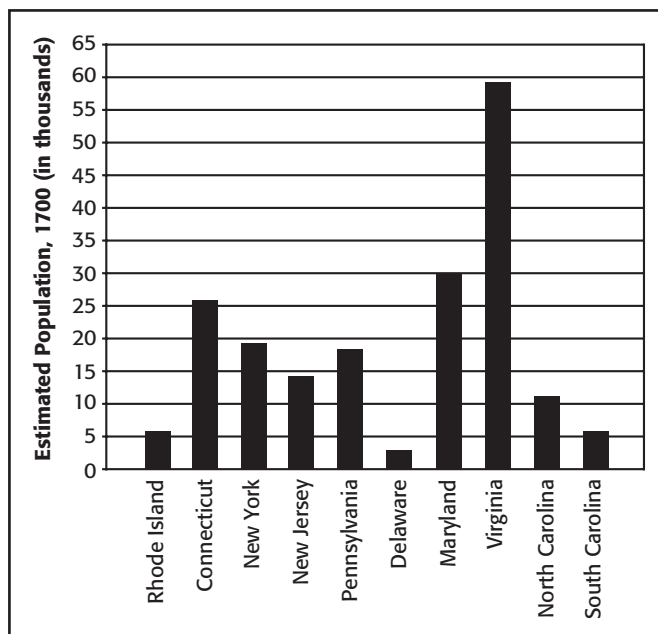
Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 Which colony was located the farthest north?
 - A Massachusetts
 - B Pennsylvania
 - C Connecticut
 - D Delaware
- 2 Which colony was located the farthest south?
 - A Virginia
 - B Georgia
 - C New York
 - D Rhode Island
- 3 Which of these was one of the original thirteen colonies?
 - A South Dakota
 - B Connecticut
 - C Louisiana
 - D New Mexico
- 4 How are the names of the thirteen original colonies used today?
 - A They are the names of cities in Europe.
 - B They are the names of provinces in Canada.
 - C They are the names of states in the United States.
 - D They are the names of countries in South America.
- 5 Which colony was divided into two locations?
 - A New Jersey
 - B Pennsylvania
 - C Massachusetts
 - D New Hampshire

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Graph: Population Data, 1700**

The graph shows the estimated population of 10 of the original thirteen American colonies.

Use the graph to answer the questions.



Tip: Read the graph carefully. Remember that a bar graph makes it easy to compare data. Refer to the graph after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which of the ten colonies had the largest population?
 - Connecticut
 - Maryland
 - Virginia
 - Pennsylvania
- What is the most likely reason that Delaware had so few people?
 - It was a small colony.
 - It was close to the ocean.
 - People had trouble finding it.
 - People were afraid to go there.
- Which two colonies had about the same number of people in 1700?
 - New Jersey and Maryland
 - Rhode Island and South Carolina
 - Delaware and Connecticut
 - New York and Virginia
- Which conclusion can you draw from the data?
 - The population was about the same in all ten colonies.
 - The population differed from one colony to another.
 - Most of the colonies had fewer than 10,000 people.
 - Most of the colonies had more than 50,000 people.
- About how many people lived in New Jersey in 1700?
 - 14,000
 - 18,000
 - 26,000
 - 30,000

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Basic Concepts**

Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

Choose the best answer for each item.

- 1 Which European country established the thirteen original colonies in North America?
A France **B** Portugal
C Spain **D** England
- 2 Where were the thirteen original colonies located?
A along the Gulf of Mexico
B along the Great Lakes
C along the Pacific Ocean
D along the Atlantic Ocean
- 3 Why was the Treaty of Paris important?
A It gave the French control of Canada.
B It was the start of British fur trading near the Hudson Bay.
C It ended the French and Indian War.
D It allowed the British to build forts in French territories.
- 4 What did the Spanish think they would find in Cibola?
A tobacco **B** gold
C sugarcane **D** spices
- 5 What was the main purpose of the Spanish missions?
A to protect the plantations that were growing sugarcane
B to teach the native peoples about the Catholic religion
C to house government officials and important visitors
D to store many different things, such as food and water
- 6 What is the most likely reason the French built colonies in New France near lakes and rivers?
A so they could travel easily by canoe
B so they could hunt for gold in shallow water
C so they had water for their livestock
D so they could fight wars with other countries
- 7 How did the French get rich in America?
A They grew tobacco.
B They mined for silver.
C They trapped beavers.
D They built snowshoes.
- 8 How did the Dutch get control over New Netherland?
A They got it as a gift from the British.
B They fought the Spanish and won it.
C They traded with the French for it.
D They bought it from the Native Americans.
- 9 Where did Lord Calvert start a colony?
A Ohio **B** Maryland
C North Carolina **D** New York
- 10 Where was the Jamestown colony located?
A Delaware **B** New Hampshire
C Virginia **D** Rhode Island

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The _____ were governors who made sure the Spanish colonists followed the king of Spain's rules.

 - A planters
 - B viceroys
 - C generals
 - D servants
- 2 The farmers grew wheat as a _____ to raise money for their families.

 - A scale crop
 - B bushel crop
 - C private crop
 - D cash crop
- 3 In a _____, the people control the government.

 - A democracy
 - B league
 - C kingdom
 - D plantation
- 4 A plantation is owned by a person called a _____.

 - A slave
 - B farmer
 - C planter
 - D queen
- 5 The settlers were given a list of _____ so they would know what they needed to take along on the trip.

 - A provisions
 - B tasks
 - C instruments
 - D skills
- 6 A person who had one African and one European parent was called a _____.

 - A scientist
 - B council
 - C pioneer
 - D mulatto
- 7 The colonists wondered if they would ever reach their _____, which was located along the river.

 - A arrangement
 - B preparation
 - C destination
 - D tournament
- 8 Since 57 percent of the voters chose Mr. Dodson, he had a _____.

 - A balance
 - B majority
 - C target
 - D problem

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763***Colonial Life***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Life was not easy for the colonists. They had to grow most of their own food. They had to make most of their own clothes. Men, women, and children all worked to make a good life.

New England colonists lived mainly by farming and fishing. They also grew some crops, such as corn and wheat. They sold extra crops to England. Wheat and other grains also grew in the Middle Colonies. Many factories were built there. They made iron and other goods that could be sold and traded.

The Southern Colonies were mostly large farms. These colonists grew cash crops, or crops that can be sold. They raised cotton and tobacco. They grew sugar. The colonists sold these crops to other colonists and to England.

People built their homes out of wood and stone. The first homes were just one room—the kitchen. Colonists burned wood in a fireplace. This kept them warm and was used for cooking. The homes had very little furniture.

Children did not go to school. Some learned lessons at home. Children helped farm and learned how to fish. They took care of the animals. They also learned how to sew and helped make things for the family.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about life in the original colonies. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** What kind of work did most of the people in the Southern Colonies do?
 - A** farm
 - B** fish
 - C** construction
 - D** manufacturing
- 2** What is the most likely reason that homes had little furniture?
 - A** The people did not know how to build furniture.
 - B** The families did not have enough wood to make furniture.
 - C** The families did not have enough room in the house for furniture.
 - D** The colonists did not know what furniture was.
- 3** Where did most factory workers live?
 - A** New England Colonies
 - B** Southern Colonies
 - C** Middle Colonies
 - D** South American Colonies
- 4** How did most children spend their days?
 - A** helping the family
 - B** playing outdoors
 - C** searching for gold
 - D** going to school

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763

Chart: Colonial Words

Use the chart to answer the questions.

Food	Clothing	Tools
cow cumber pickle: a pickle made from a cucumber	breeches: pants that go slightly below the knee in length	peel: a wide shovel that is made out of wood and used to move bread and pies in and out of the oven
forced eggs: eggs that have been scrambled	doublet: a cloth or leather jacket that is open in the front but has sleeves	trencher: a container used to hold food that is made from hollowed-out wood
pompion: a pumpkin	jerkin: a cloth or leather jacket that does not have sleeves but has an opening at the neck	anvil: an iron block used to shape metal objects
pottage: a salad	Irish trousers: pants that are long and fit tightly	card: a brush or machine with wire teeth that is used to untangle fibers, such as wool, before they are used for spinning
sallats: spinach	cassock: a cape with a hood that is worn by both men and women	Dutch oven: a kettle that is made from cast iron and has three legs and a tight cover and is used for baking over an open fire
vergi: vinegar	petticoat: a woman's skirt; several are often worn at the same time	flax brake: a tool used to take off the outer covering of a flax plant
whortleberry: a blueberry	slip time: slippers that are worn around the house	hogshead: a barrel that is large enough to hold up to 140 gallons
flummery: a pudding made from fruit	patters: something that is worn over the regular shoes	wash tub: a container in which people washed themselves



Tip: Look carefully at the chart. Think about what it shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- What conclusion can you draw from the chart?
 - Words stay the same forever.
 - Colonists had more words for tools than for foods.
 - Words change over time.
 - Colonists only had special words for their clothing.
- Which word was used to name a woman's skirt?

A petticoat	B doublet
C breeches	D patters
- When would a colonist most likely wear slip time?
 - when spinning yarn for clothes
 - when building a new house
 - when working in the fields
 - when relaxing in the evening
- Why did the colonists need a peel?
 - so they did not burn themselves
 - so they did not use dirty wool
 - so they could clean up after work
 - so they could make metal objects
- How are a doublet and a jerkin alike?
 - They are fruits.
 - They are pants.
 - They are jackets.
 - They are ovens.

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763***Primary Source: The Colony of Roanoke***

Use the quotation to answer the questions.

To the Northwest the farthest place of our discovery was to Chawanook distant from Roanoak about 130 miles. Our passage thither lies through a broad sound, but all fresh water, and the channel of a great depth, navigable for good shipping, but out of the channel full of shoals...

Chawanook itself is the greatest province and Seigniorie lying upon that river, and that the town itself is able to put 700 fighting men into the field, besides the force of the province itself.

The king of the said province is called Menatonon, a man impotent in his limbs, but otherwise for a savage, a very grave and wise man, and of a very singular good discourse in matters concerning the state, not only of his own country, and the disposition of his own men, but also of his neighbors round about him as well far as near, and of the commodities that each country yields.

— Ralph Lane (1586)



Tip: Read the quotation carefully. Think about what it says. Read each question. Look for key words and phrases in the question that will help you find the answer in the quotation. Then read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 How far from Roanoke had the colonists explored by 1586?
 - A 20 miles
 - B 130 miles
 - C 700 miles
 - D 1586 miles
- 2 Why was a source of fresh water important to the colonists?
 - A They knew it meant gold was near by.
 - B They used it to travel from place to place.
 - C They needed it to drink and for their crops.
 - D They wanted to sell it to people back home.
- 3 Which words from the quote best show that Ralph Lane respected Menatonon?
 - A “a savage”
 - B “good discourse”
 - C “wise man”
 - D “his own country”
- 4 What did Ralph Lane note about the channel that they saw?
 - A It was located southeast of Roanoak.
 - B It was close to the Jamestown settlement.
 - C It was deep enough for ships.
 - D It was full of dangerous shoals.
- 5 What was Menatonon’s main job?
 - A He was a king.
 - B He was a farmer.
 - C He was a soldier.
 - D He was an explorer.

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- Why was mercantilism important?
 - It caused major disputes over land ownership in North America.
 - It made it legal for Spain to transport slaves to the Americas.
 - It gave European countries the same set of laws to obey.
 - It allowed Great Britain to control colonial trade.
- Why did John White leave the colonists on Roanoke Island?
 - He went to get supplies that the colonists needed from England.
 - He went to fight for England during the war with Spain.
 - He went to get more people from England to help maintain the colony.
 - He went to bring his family from England to the colony.
- What was the reason for celebrating the first Thanksgiving?
 - the first use of indigo as an American cash crop
 - the first Europeans to discover North America
 - the first colonists to arrive at Jamestown
 - the first harvest at the Plymouth Plantation
- What was one of the main things that attracted colonists to America?
 - fertile soil
 - religious freedom
 - warm weather
 - native peoples
- What is the most likely reason that the homes in a colony were built close together?
 - to use less wood for building
 - to leave more land for farming
 - to protect the people living there
 - to make caring for livestock easier
- What was the state of New York's original name?
 - New Amsterdam
 - New Netherland
 - New Hampshire
 - New Zealand
- Which colony did Roger Williams establish?
 - North Carolina
 - Connecticut
 - Rhode Island
 - Virginia
- Why was Georgia an important colony to England?
 - It blocked the Spanish from moving north.
 - It was the only place where gold was discovered.
 - It became the first settlement that allowed religious freedom.
 - It was an important center of trade with the native peoples.
- Which list includes only "Southern Colonies"?
 - New Hampshire, Virginia, Rhode Island
 - North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
 - Maryland, Connecticut, Delaware
 - Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York
- What important event happened in 1760?
 - The Treaty of Paris was signed.
 - Seven colonies created the Albany Congress.
 - The Molasses Act was passed by the British.
 - Great Britain conquered New France.

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 When all people want the same rights, they want _____.
A equality
B happiness
C control
D strength
- 2 The map showed that the two states shared a _____, which is an invisible line.
A possession
B festival
C retreat
D boundary
- 3 When slaves were shipped from Africa to America, the trip was called the _____.
A Assembly Line
B Middle Passage
C Industrial Revolution
D Manifest Destiny
- 4 The two women became business partners when they signed the _____ that spelled out their agreement.
A check
B letter
C contract
D license
- 5 A landowner that came from the Netherlands was called a _____.
A patroon
B servant
C governor
D detective
- 6 Great Britain wanted to _____ the colonial trade laws.
A contain
B design
C enforce
D protest
- 7 Several countries decided to _____ in defense of their common trade routes.
A examine
B unite
C yell
D vanish
- 8 The _____ is the group of people who are elected to make laws.
A arrangement
B carnival
C kingdom
D legislature

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763***The Slave Trade***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Some people are free. Some people are slaves. This has been true for thousands of years. Some people are slaves in their own countries. Others are sold into slavery. They are sent to other countries. In the 18th century, many African people were forced to be slaves. They were traded or sold.

Countries had slaves for many reasons. Some people were slaves because they broke the law. Others were slaves because they made the ruler angry. People were captured during wars. Sometimes they were used as slaves. Sometimes they were sold. Rulers traded slaves for goods. They traded people for animals and seeds. People in business to buy and sell others were called slave dealers.

People came to America. They tried to make slaves out of the people they found there. The native people were not farmers. They did not know how to build houses. They also knew their country well. It was easy for them to get away.

The Atlantic Slave Trade was a business. It had three parts. First, goods moved from Europe to Africa. Next, people moved from Africa to America. This was called the “Middle Passage.” It was the worst part. Millions of people died. The last part moved crops and goods back to Europe.



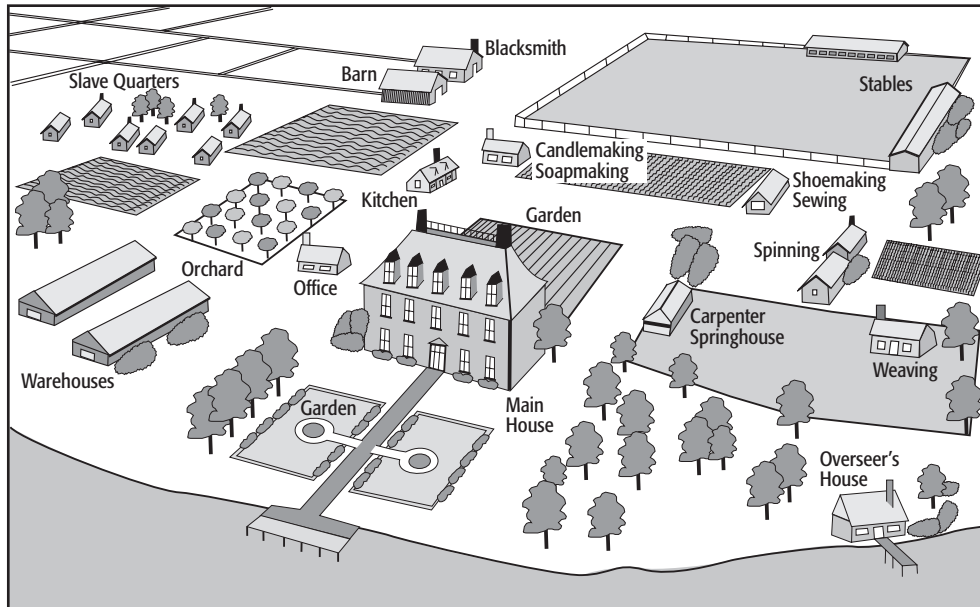
Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the slave trade. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 What is the most likely reason most rulers were never slaves?
 - A They were well-respected.
 - B They had too much power.
 - C They only made good decisions.
 - D They were too few in number.
- 2 Why did settlers in the Americas need slaves?
 - A to fight the Indians
 - B to make cookware
 - C to work in factories
 - D to do the hard work
- 3 What does a slave dealer do?
 - A captures people during wars
 - B ships people across the ocean
 - C sells people for money
 - D forces people to do work
- 4 Which part of the slave trade route was the worst?
 - A between Europe and Africa
 - B between Africa and America
 - C between England and Europe
 - D between America and Europe
- 5 How did people most likely feel when they were forced to be slaves?
 - A excited
 - B angry
 - C jealous
 - D bored

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763

Diagram: A Plantation

Use the diagram to answer the questions.



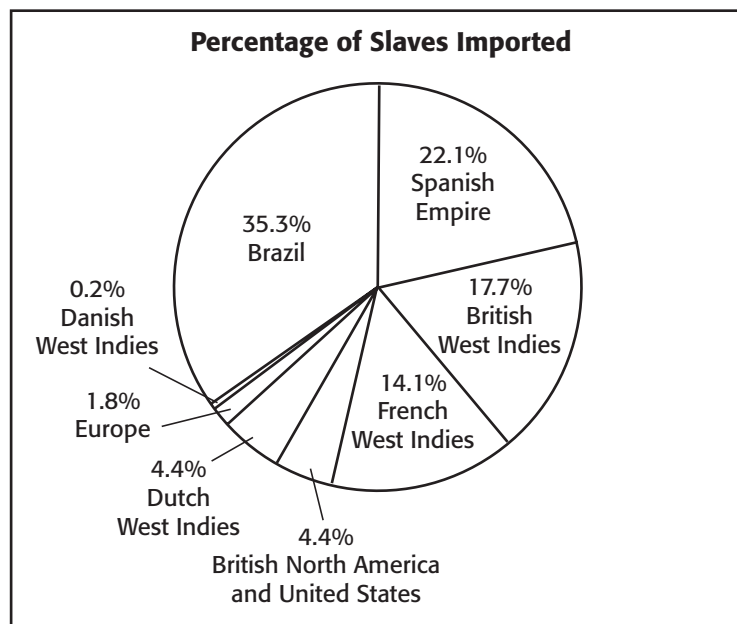
Tip: Look carefully at the diagram. Think about what it shows. Refer to the diagram after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- What were the most important uses of water on a plantation?
 - crops, animals, and people
 - garbage, washing, and bathing
 - weaving, sewing, and the warehouses
 - candlemaking, soapmaking, and shoemaking
- What is the most likely reason the people made candles on a plantation?
 - They were used for light.
 - They were used for cooking.
 - They were used to seal letters.
 - They were used to keep bugs away.
- Where are the slave quarters?
 - near the spinning building
 - near the overseer's house
 - near the carpenter
 - near the barn
- Who most likely lived in the main house?
 - the slaves
 - the owners
 - the overseer
 - the gardener
- Why was the kitchen probably kept separate from the main house?
 - to show how rich the plantation owners were
 - to keep the smell of food out of the main house
 - to make the work harder for the slaves
 - to keep the main house as cool as possible

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Graph: The Slave Trade, 1450–1900**

Use the graph to answer the questions.

The graph shows the percentage of slaves imported to different regions.



Tip: Read the graph carefully. Remember that a circle graph divides a whole into different parts. Refer to the graph after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which region imported the greatest number of slaves?
 - Danish West Indies
 - French West Indies
 - Spanish Empire
 - Brazil
- What percentage of slaves went to British regions?
 - 35.4
 - 22.1
 - 17.7
 - 4.4
- Which area imported the greatest number of slaves?
 - West Indies
 - North America
 - Europe
 - Portugal
- Which two regions imported the same percentage of slaves?
 - Brazil and Spanish Empire
 - Europe and Danish West Indies
 - French West Indies and British West Indies
 - British North America and United States and Dutch West Indies

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS IN AMERICA, 1585–1763**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 What information was included in Poor Richard's Almanac?
 - A folktales and lessons about geography
 - B weather forecasts and wise sayings
 - C jokes and information about farming
 - D manufacturing data and poetry
- 2 Which areas were involved in the Triangle Trade, which included the buying and selling of slaves?
 - A Africa, Asia, and the Americas
 - B South America, Australia, Europe
 - C Europe, Africa, the Americas
 - D Asia, Europe, South America
- 3 Which of these was bought and sold in the Triangle Trade?
 - A colonies
 - B slaves
 - C water
 - D charters
- 4 What was the purpose of the Navigation Acts?
 - A to control trade with the colonies
 - B to stop the colonies from rebelling
 - C to take land from the native peoples
 - D to protect religious freedom
- 5 Why did colonists want to settle in the Ohio Valley?
 - A There was rich soil for farming.
 - B There was gold that was easy to mine.
 - C There was an old fort for protection.
 - D It was close to the ocean.
- 6 What effect did the British tax on products like molasses have?
 - A It encouraged trade between the colonies and all European countries.
 - B It forced the colonists to buy more expensive products from Britain.
 - C It showed Americans that some foods are more healthful than others.
 - D It helped Britain raise money to fight a war against other nations.
- 7 Who wrote the Albany Plan of Union?
 - A George Washington
 - B Benjamin Franklin
 - C King George II
 - D General Braddock
- 8 What was the main purpose of a plantation?
 - A to spin thread
 - B to grow crops
 - C to sell lumber
 - D to make coins
- 9 What is one reason that plantations were built near waterways?
 - A Waterways were used to keep native peoples off the property.
 - B Waterways were used to make electricity to run machines.
 - C Waterways were used to transport goods to and from England.
 - D Waterways were used to conduct religious ceremonies.
- 10 What kind of movement was the Great Awakening?
 - A economic
 - B scientific
 - C political
 - D religious

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The trade laws that the British government began passing in 1651 were called the _____.
A Stamp Act
B Navigation Acts
C Intolerable Acts
D Tea Act
- 2 The colonists decided that _____ was the only way to free themselves from British rule.
A friendship
B discovery
C rebellion
D preparation
- 3 Seven colonies formed an _____, which is a type of agreement, with the Iroquois.
A explanation
B alliance
C improvement
D opinion
- 4 The people formed a _____ so they could have a say in how their government was run.
A monarchy
B confederacy
C bureaucracy
D democracy
- 5 People who make goods work in the _____ industry.
A business
B manufacturing
C department
D preparation
- 6 The _____ was a religious movement that said all people were equal.
A Anaconda Plan
B Great Awakening
C Industrial Revolution
D Emancipation Proclamation
- 7 During colonial times, elementary schools were called _____ schools.
A pupil
B crayon
C grammar
D ordinary
- 8 _____ is the act of the government collecting money from the people.
A Movement
B Declaration
C Arrangement
D Taxation

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s***Events Leading to the American Revolution***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Britain had to fight for its American land. It had to fight Native Americans. It had to fight other countries. This cost a lot. The British thought the colonies should help pay. The British wrote a new law. It was the Proclamation of 1763. It tried to stop the fights with the native peoples. It told people they could not move west. People who had moved west were told to come back. People did not like this law.

The colonists bought things from England. They bought sugar and tea. They bought other goods, too. The British wrote a law in 1767. It was the Townshend Act. This law put a tax on goods. The colonists fought over the law. The British killed some of them. This was called the Boston Massacre. It was in 1770.

Britain wrote the Tea Act in 1773. This law let one British company sell tea without paying the duty, or tax, that all others had to pay. The colonists could not make money selling tea. They stopped buying tea. Anger grew. A group of colonists dressed up like natives. They climbed on a British ship. They threw hundreds of boxes of tea into the sea. This was the Boston Tea Party. Anger grew again.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about events leading up to the American Revolution. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** What did England do to stop American colonists from moving west?
 - A** passed the Tea Act
 - B** held the Boston Tea Party
 - C** killed people in the Boston Massacre
 - D** issued the Proclamation of 1763
- 2** Which best describes the Boston Massacre?
 - A** The colonists dressed up like Native Americans.
 - B** American colonists were killed by British soldiers.
 - C** Native Americans threw boxes of British tea into the sea.
 - D** Britain told the colonists that they could not move west.
- 3** Which event caused molasses to cost more?
 - A** Stamp Act
 - B** Townshend Act
 - C** Sugar Act
 - D** Intolerable Acts
- 4** What made the colonists angry with the British government?
 - A** It defended the colonies against Native Americans.
 - B** It sent goods for colonists to buy.
 - C** It passed laws that taxed the colonists.
 - D** It shipped tea to the colonies.

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s

Timeline: The American Revolution

Use the timeline to answer the questions.

Date	Event
1764	<i>April 5</i> : The Sugar Act is passed.
1765	<i>March 22</i> : The Stamp Act is passed.
1767	<i>June 29</i> : The Townshend Act is passed.
1770	<i>March 5</i> : The Boston Massacre takes place.
1773	<i>December 16</i> : The Boston Tea Party takes place.
1774	<i>September 5–October 26</i> : The First Continental Congress meets.
1775	<i>April 19</i> : Fighting between the colonists and the British breaks out at Lexington and Concord.
	<i>May 10</i> : The colonists capture Fort Ticonderoga. The Second Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia.
	<i>June 17</i> : The colonists lose the Battle of Bunker Hill.
	<i>July 3</i> : George Washington takes command of the Continental Army.
1776	<i>July 4</i> : The Declaration of Independence is adopted.
	<i>August 27</i> : George Washington's army is defeated at the Battle of Long Island.
1777	<i>November 15</i> : The Articles of Confederation is adopted.
1778	<i>June 28</i> : The Battle of Monmouth is fought.
	<i>December 29</i> : The British capture Savannah.
1779	<i>September 23</i> : John Paul Jones wins a naval victory.
1780	<i>May 12</i> : The British take Charleston.
	<i>August 16</i> : The Battle of Camden is fought.
	<i>October 7</i> : The Battle of King's Mountain is fought.
1781	<i>October 19</i> : General Cornwallis surrenders to the Americans at Yorktown.
1783	<i>September 3</i> : The Treaty of Paris (1783) is signed.
	<i>November 25</i> : British soldiers leave the American colonies.



Tip: Look carefully at the timeline. Pay close attention to the time period it covers and the sequence of events. Refer to the timeline after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- In what year was the Stamp Act passed?
 - 1764
 - 1765
 - 1767
 - 1770
- Which event happened in 1774?
 - The First Continental Congress met.
 - The Battle of King's Mountain was fought.
 - British soldiers left North America.
 - General Cornwallis surrendered.
- Which event most likely convinced George Washington to become the leader of the Continental Army?
 - The Stamp Act was passed.
 - The British captured Savannah.
 - John Paul Jones won a naval victory.
 - The Americans lost the Battle of Bunker Hill.
- In which years did the Continental Congress meet?
 - 1774 and 1775
 - 1774 and 1776
 - 1775 and 1778
 - 1775 and 1779

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Primary Source: The Boston Massacre**

Use the newspaper article to answer the questions.

A few minutes after nine o'clock four youths . . . the two former were passing the narrow alley leading Mr. Murray's barrack in which was a soldier brandishing a broad sword of an uncommon size against the walls . . . a young lad, coming up, knocked the soldier down but let him get up again; and more lads gathering, drove them back to the barrack In less than a minute ten or twelve of them came out with drawn cutlasses, clubs, and bayonets and set upon the unarmed boys and young folk . . .

On hearing the noise, one Samuel Atwood came up to see what was the matter . . . and when the boys had dispersed he met the ten or twelve soldiers . . . one of them struck Mr. Atwood . . . a party of men with charged bayonets, came from the main guard to the commissioner's house, the soldiers pushing their bayonets, crying, make way! . . . One soldier then fired, and a townsman with a cudgel struck him over the hands However, the soldiers continued the fire successively till seven or eight or, as some say, eleven guns were discharged.

By this fatal manoeuvre three men were laid dead on the spot and two more struggling for life...

—*The Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, March 12, 1770



Tip: Read the newspaper article. Think about what you already know about the Boston Massacre. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Use the excerpt and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Who started the fight?
 - A an American colonist
 - B Samuel Atwood
 - C a British soldier
 - D Mr. Murray
- 2 Why did the colonist most likely knock down the British soldier?
 - A He saw the soldier strike Samuel Atwood.
 - B He was threatened by the soldier's sword.
 - C He was angry about British taxes and control.
 - D He wanted other soldiers to come out and fight.
- 3 Who fired the first gunshot?
 - A Mr. Murray
 - B a British soldier
 - C Samuel Atwood
 - D an American colonist
- 4 How many colonists were killed immediately?
 - A 11
 - B 8
 - C 5
 - D 3

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Why did Britain want to control colonial trade?
 - A Britain wanted colonists to profit.
 - B Britain wanted to improve relations with France.
 - C Britain wanted to keep the profits.
 - D Britain wanted to get involved in the fur industry.
- 2 Which statement is true about the Atlantic slave trade?
 - A Most Africans were freed when they arrived in America.
 - B Many Africans became soldiers in England's army.
 - C Many Africans died on the voyage to the American colonies.
 - D Most Africans were sold in England.
- 3 Why was Fort Duquesne an important location in 1754?
 - A The British and French fought over the Ohio Valley there.
 - B The British started fighting with the American colonists there.
 - C The French found gold and other valuable minerals there.
 - D The French signed a treaty with the British there.
- 4 Who helped the French defeat General Braddock's troops in 1755?
 - A Austrian and Dutch merchants
 - B Canadians and Native Americans
 - C African slaves and Spanish soldiers
 - D American colonists and German Hessians
- 5 How did Britain gain control over Florida?
 - A Britain fought France for it.
 - B Britain took it from the Native Americans.
 - C Britain bought it from the Portuguese.
 - D Britain gave Cuba to Spain for it.
- 6 Which countries signed the Treaty of Paris?
 - A America, Britain, and the Netherlands
 - B Spain, France, and Britain
 - C Portugal, Italy, and France
 - D Canada, Spain, and Germany
- 7 What was the Quartering Act of 1765?
 - A It was used to punish the colonists in Boston for having the Tea Party.
 - B It said colonists had to give British soldiers food and a place to stay.
 - C It was the declaration that Britain had the right to tax the colonies.
 - D It said that Britain could only trade with the American colonies.
- 8 What started the Boston Massacre?
 - A horses
 - B cannons
 - C drums
 - D snowballs
- 9 What important event happened on April 18, 1775?
 - A George III became the king of England.
 - B Paul Revere rode to warn the people of Massachusetts that British soldiers were coming.
 - C The British closed Boston Harbor.
 - D The American colonists began to boycott certain British goods because of the high taxes.

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The colonies formed a _____ by joining together under one government.
A caravan
B district
C union
D refuge
- 2 To fight the war against France, the British _____ soldiers from the colonies.
A conquered
B disguised
C sketched
D recruited
- 3 A new commander was _____ to lead the British army.
A burdened
B appointed
C dismissed
D exported
- 4 Major Braddock had two _____ of soldiers to help fight the war.
A regiments
B channels
C vessels
D missions
- 5 The _____ were chosen to represent all of the colonists.
A delegates
B traitors
C agents
D victims
- 6 The British sent ships to _____ America's ports.
A construct
B entertain
C blockade
D astound
- 7 Some of the colonists did not take sides because they wanted to remain _____.
A graceful
B confident
C rugged
D neutral
- 8 The _____ were the colonists who wanted to be free from British rule.
A Puritans
B Pilgrims
C Patriots
D Peasants

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s***The American Revolution***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

The colonies were part of England. People had been happy about that. Their feelings changed. Britain made new laws. The laws were only for the colonists. Some of the laws were taxes. The colonists did not agree to the laws. They thought the laws were not fair. They thought they should make their own laws.

American colonists wanted to be free. They did not want to be ruled. They began to fight the British. It was 1775. The first fights were in Massachusetts. They were in the towns of Lexington and Concord. George Washington led the American army. He forced the British to leave Boston. The colonists were now in charge.

The colonies said they were free. They signed a piece of paper. It was the Declaration of Independence. The date was July 4, 1776. It said the land had a new name. It was the United States of America. Americans wrote their own set of rules. It was the Articles of Confederation. States had their own rights. Some rules were for all states.

France helped the colonists fight England. The last fight was in Yorktown. America won the war in 1781. In 1783, Britain gave up. It signed the Treaty of Paris. The American Revolutionary War was over. The United States of America was free.



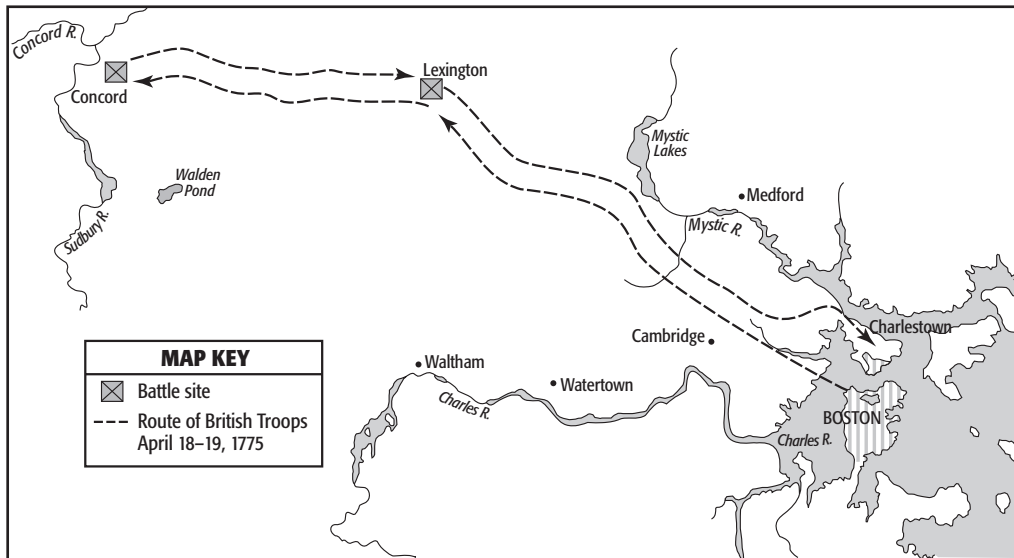
Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the American Revolution. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** Why did the colonies grow angry with Britain?
 - A** The British made laws for American colonists.
 - B** They got help from France to fight the British.
 - C** They thought they were part of England.
 - D** The British had to leave Boston.
- 2** When was the Revolutionary War?
 - A** 1763–1776
 - B** 1775–1783
 - C** 1776–1781
 - D** 1778–1783
- 3** What document listed rules for the new nation?
 - A** Treaty of Paris
 - B** Articles of Confederation
 - C** Proclamation of 1763
 - D** Declaration of Independence
- 4** Where was one of the first fights of the Revolutionary War?
 - A** Paris
 - B** Boston
 - C** Yorktown
 - D** Concord

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s

Map: The Route of British Troops on April 18–19, 1775

Use the map to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 Where did the British go to directly from Boston?
 - A Watertown
 - B Waltham
 - C Medford
 - D Concord
- 2 Where was the end of the route that the British took?
 - A Lexington
 - B Charlestown
 - C Boston
 - D Watertown
- 3 Which river is closest to Medford?
 - A Charles River
 - B Mystic River
 - C Sudbury River
 - D Concord River
- 4 What is the most likely reason the British soldiers looped back on the same road they had just traveled?
 - A They were trying to stop the colonists from rebelling in certain places.
 - B They were trying to find where tea and other products were being hidden.
 - C They were trying to collect additional taxes on items made in America.
 - D They were trying to protect the colonies by forcing the French out of the area.
- 5 When the British left Boston, what body of water did they cross?
 - A Sudbury River
 - B Walden Pond
 - C Charles River
 - D Mystic Lakes

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Primary Source: The Words of Patrick Henry**

Use the quotation to answer the questions.

No man thinks more highly than I do of the patriotism, as well as abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the House. But different men often see the same subject in different lights...

Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which kings resort . . . There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending—if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained—we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! . . .

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? . . . I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

—Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775



Tip: Read the quotation carefully. Think about what it says. Read each question. Look for key words and phrases in the question that will help you find the answer in the quotation. Then read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Why did Patrick Henry most likely give this speech?
 - to ask colonists to vote for him for President
 - to convince the colonists to fight British control
 - to encourage British troops to leave peacefully
 - to entertain colonial government representatives
- What does “see the same subject in different lights” mean?
 - Things change appearance as the light changes.
 - Things often look different in daytime than at night.
 - People can have different opinions about the same topic.
 - People may not feel the same way about something the next day.
- What reason does Henry give to persuade the colonists to accept his opinion?
 - Other men are not as patriotic as he is.
 - Life and peace are too valuable to fight for.
 - The king has presented a good argument for giving up.
 - There is no hope that the British will let the colonies be free.
- What is Patrick Henry willing to do for freedom?
 - fight and die
 - accept what the colonists decide
 - give in to the king’s demands
 - buy slaves

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Why was the Battle of Saratoga an important event?
 - A It was the first major American victory against Britain.
 - B It was the first time shots were fired between the Americans and the British.
 - C It was the last time the Americans and Spanish fought together against the British.
 - D It was the last time British soldiers were on American soil.
- 2 Who was Nathan Hale?
 - A British officer B French king
 - C American spy D Spanish merchant
- 3 Which colony was NOT represented at the First Continental Congress?
 - A New York B Georgia
 - C New Hampshire D Virginia
- 4 Which document changed the colonies into states?
 - A Mayflower Compact
 - B Articles of Confederation
 - C Constitution
 - D Declaration of Independence
- 5 What was one action the colonists used to get the British to repeal the Stamp Act in 1766?
 - A They passed the Declaratory Act.
 - B They refused to buy British goods.
 - C They passed the Currency Act.
 - D They refused to house British soldiers.
- 6 Why were the Sons of Liberty formed?
 - A to protect the colonies from the French
 - B to close American ports
 - C to protest the Stamp Act
 - D to respond to the Boston Massacre
- 7 Which American Patriot said, “Give me liberty or give me death”?
 - A Samuel Adams
 - B Patrick Henry
 - C George Washington
 - D Nathan Hale
- 8 What did The Committee of Correspondence do?
 - A It settled disputes between two countries over land ownership.
 - B It kept colonists informed of British actions against the colonies.
 - C It reviewed laws to be sure they were fair for all people.
 - D It provided the latest news and allowed colonists to share ideas.
- 9 How did the colonists disguise themselves for the Boston Tea Party?
 - A as French fur traders
 - B as miners
 - C as Native Americans
 - D as fishers
- 10 What important event happened in 1702?
 - A Chief Pontiac led a rebellion against colonial forts.
 - B The first battles of the French and Indian War were fought.
 - C James Oglethorpe founded a colony that became Georgia.
 - D East Jersey and West Jersey were united into New Jersey.

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1** We attended the _____ to elect a candidate who will run for president.

 - A** disaster
 - B** convention
 - C** laboratory
 - D** fountain
- 2** The colonies felt it was important to _____, or join together.

 - A** advance
 - B** orbit
 - C** unify
 - D** inspect
- 3** When a government _____ an amendment to its constitution, it approves the change.

 - A** adjusts
 - B** persuades
 - C** ratifies
 - D** examines
- 4** The two states reached a _____ by giving up some of their demands.

 - A** measure
 - B** statement
 - C** neighborhood
 - D** compromise
- 5** A _____ is an important idea that affects people's decisions.

 - A** messenger
 - B** principle
 - C** collection
 - D** garment
- 6** The _____ government is the national government.

 - A** state
 - B** county
 - C** federal
 - D** municipal
- 7** The two countries signed a _____ to end the war.

 - A** design
 - B** treaty
 - C** scale
 - D** canvas
- 8** The group _____ economic issues because they wanted to discuss those problems.

 - A** provided
 - B** launched
 - C** debated
 - D** arrested

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s***The New American Government***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Most Americans did not trust rulers. They did not like a strong government. The states had their own laws. States had their own governments. Many Americans thought that was enough. Others did not agree. They thought their new nation needed more. They wanted a strong government. Most people agreed on one thing. They agreed that the people should make the laws. This is a republican form of government.

A group of men from the states met. They wrote a new document. It would tell states and people what rules to follow. These new rules became the Constitution. It was done on September 17, 1787. After that, each state had a meeting. In it, the people were asked to vote. They voted to accept the new rules. They approved the Constitution.

The Constitution said many good things. Laws would be made by the people. No person would be above the law. The government could not change the Constitution by itself. The people had to agree to the change. The government would be separated into three parts. These were called branches. Each branch had its own power. No branch would have more power than the others.



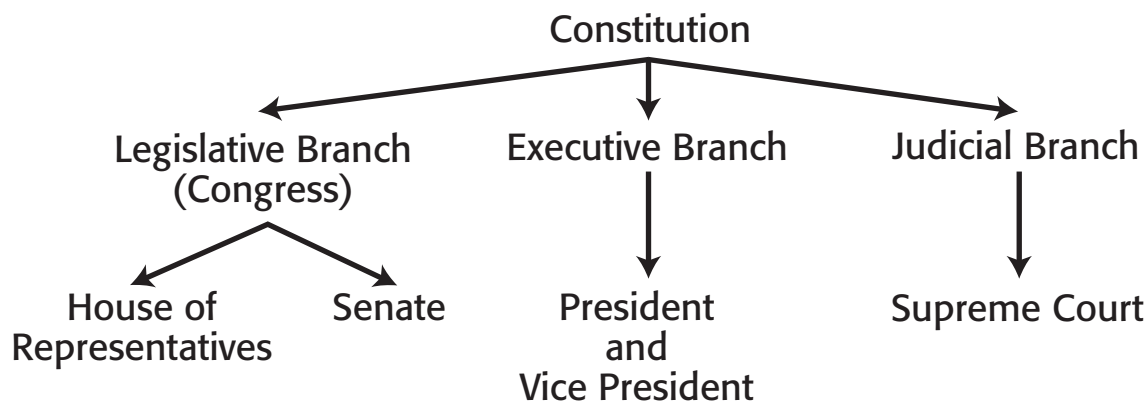
Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the birth of the United States of America. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 What kind of government did Americans want?
 - A rule by a king
 - B rule by the states
 - C rule by the people
 - D rule by a convention
- 2 What was special about the Constitution?
 - A It did not give any power to the government.
 - B It said things that had never been said before.
 - C It wrote laws that were only for states.
 - D It was signed by only one person.
- 3 Which of these is part of the Constitution?
 - A Laws can only be changed by the people's representatives.
 - B There are two branches of government.
 - C Only poor people have to obey the laws.
 - D The states form a democratic government.
- 4 What form of government does the United States have?
 - A federation
 - B monarchy
 - C confederacy
 - D republic

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s

Diagram: Branches of the American Government

Use the diagram to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the diagram. Think about what it shows. Refer to the diagram after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 Which of these is part of the judicial branch?
 - A Supreme Court
 - B House of Representatives
 - C Vice President
 - D Senate
- 2 What are the two parts of Congress?
 - A the executive and judicial branches
 - B the President and Vice President
 - C the Supreme Court and the Constitution
 - D the House of Representatives and the Senate
- 3 Which of these is part of the legislative branch?

A Vice President	B Supreme Court
C Congress	D President
- 4 What is the most likely reason the founding fathers made three branches of government?
 - A to make people follow all of the laws
 - B to show the importance of equality
 - C to be sure there was a balance of power
 - D to allow for different points of view
- 5 Why is the Constitution an important document?
 - A It tells which branch of government is most important.
 - B It tells how to split the government into different parts.
 - C It tells which officials get to live in the White House.
 - D It tells how England helped the colonies become states.

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s

Chart: The Presidential Election Results of 1789

Use the chart to answer the questions.

Candidate	Political Party	Number of Electoral Votes*
John Adams	Federalist	34
James Armstrong	Federalist	1
George Clinton	Democratic-Republican	3
John Hancock	Federalist	4
Robert Hanson Harrison	Federalist	6
Samuel Huntington	Unknown	2
John Jay	Federalist	9
Benjamin Lincoln	Unknown	1
John Milton	Unknown	2
John Rutledge	Federalist	6
Edward Telfair	Unknown	1
George Washington	Federalist	69

* The candidate with the most electoral votes became the president. The candidate with the second most electoral votes became the vice president.



Tip: Read the chart carefully. Think about what the chart shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which candidate won the election?
 - John Adams
 - Samuel Huntington
 - George Washington
 - Benjamin Lincoln
- Which two candidates each got 6 electoral votes?
 - Robert Hanson Harrison and John Rutledge
 - George Clinton and John Milton
 - James Armstrong and Benjamin Lincoln
 - John Hancock and John Jay
- What is the most likely reason the election of 1789 was an historic event?
 - It was the first time American and British citizens voted together.
 - It was the first election of an American president.
 - It was the only time there were more than two candidates.
 - It was the only time that people voted to elect a president.
- Which candidate became the vice president?
 - John Adams
 - John Milton
 - John Jay
 - John Rutledge
- To which party did most of the candidates belong?
 - Libertarian
 - Democratic
 - Republican
 - Federalist

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Whom did the Second Continental Congress appoint as the Commander in Chief of the American army?
 - A Richard Montgomery
 - B Thomas Jefferson
 - C John Hancock
 - D George Washington
- 2 What important event occurred just before the Second Continental Congress met?
 - A the battles at Lexington and Concord
 - B the election of the first American president
 - C the American victory at Yorktown
 - D the approval of the Declaration of Independence
- 3 Who lost the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775?
 - A French brigade
 - B British loyalists
 - C Continental forces
 - D Hessian soldiers
- 4 What was the purpose of Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*?
 - A to try to make peace between the colonies and England
 - B to describe what America's foreign policies should be
 - C to show the need for a strong central government in America
 - D to encourage the colonies to declare independence from Britain
- 5 Who were the Green Mountain Boys?
 - A British soldiers at Fort Ticonderoga
 - B colonists who fought under Ethan Allen
 - C people who stored military supplies in Canada
 - D the innocent citizens who were shot at Lexington
- 6 Which of these is something Benjamin Franklin did?
 - A He captured Fort Crown Point.
 - B He petitioned the king of England.
 - C He organized the Post Office.
 - D He educated native peoples.
- 7 Why was the Declaration of Independence such an important document?
 - A It helped colonists reach an agreement with the Spanish.
 - B It explained how the American government should be divided into three branches.
 - C It gave Congress the power to declare war on other nations.
 - D It announced the separation of the American colonies from Britain.
- 8 Which of these problems did the Continental army encounter at Valley Forge?
 - A poor leadership
 - B lack of water
 - C severe weather
 - D hostile natives
- 9 Which country helped the United States during the American Revolution?
 - A France
 - B England
 - C Spain
 - D Germany

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 John set a _____ by cleaning the neighborhood park and becoming an example for the others to follow.
A protection
B prairie
C prison
D precedent
- 2 Both of the _____ who are running for governor would do a good job.
A wrinkles
B candidates
C patterns
D telescopes
- 3 The Democrats and the Republicans are examples of _____.
A plantation owners
B tax collectors
C political parties
D indentured servants
- 4 The way a nation works with other nations is called its _____.
A religious freedom
B checks and balances
C proprietary colony
D foreign affairs
- 5 _____ were people who wanted a strong central government.
A Federalists
B Scientists
C Journalists
D Zoologists
- 6 Everyone had to agree for the vote to be _____.
A ashamed
B unanimous
C punished
D dreadful
- 7 Marta wrote an _____ to tell why she thought it was important to recycle.
A amount
B outfit
C essay
D image
- 8 The president of the United States is chosen by the _____, rather than the popular vote.
A dame school
B electoral college
C legislative branch
D central government

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s***The Rise of Political Parties***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

George Washington was a leader. He led the American army during the war. He helped free America from British rule. In 1789, the people voted for president. They chose Washington. He was the first President of the United States. He is known as the father of our country.

Soon people began to argue. They had new ideas. They wanted the government to change the way it worked. Congress was the group of people that made laws. Each state sent some people to Congress. Those people wanted to help their state. They did not have the same type of land at home. Their people did not make money the same way. As a result, each state wanted different things from other states.

Some people wanted a strong federal government. Alexander Hamilton was part of this group. So was George Washington. They formed the Federalist Party. Other people wanted states to have more power. These men formed the Republican Party. Thomas Jefferson was part of this group. So was James Madison. He was the father of the Constitution.

The Constitution seemed to say different things. This helped make it strong. But it also led to problems. People in the parties read the words. They thought they meant different things. Each party thought it knew best. Each party thought it was right. The parties did not agree.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about state government and the national government. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** Why did people form political parties?
 - A** They were following the guidelines in the Constitution.
 - B** They disagreed about how government should work.
 - C** They believed that all states should be represented.
 - D** They wanted to vote for the first president.
- 2** Who is known as the father of the Constitution?
 - A** Thomas Jefferson
 - B** Alexander Hamilton
 - C** James Madison
 - D** George Washington
- 3** Why did the Constitution lead to disagreement?
 - A** It can be interpreted in different ways.
 - B** It represents only one political party.
 - C** It is difficult to read and understand.
 - D** It took a very long time to write.
- 4** What is the most likely reason people argue over the Constitution today?
 - A** America and England are friends now.
 - B** It is an old and outdated document.
 - C** States still have different needs.
 - D** Land is more valuable in the United States.

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s

Chart: *The Federalist and Republican Parties, 1789–1801*

Use the chart to answer the questions.

Federalists	Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want a central government that is strong • Interpret the Constitution loosely • Prefer manufacturing jobs • Mostly live in the Northeast • Want close ties with Britain • Want stability and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on states' rights • Interpret the Constitution strictly • Prefer agricultural jobs • Mostly live in the South and West • Want a foreign policy that favors France • Believe in individual freedoms



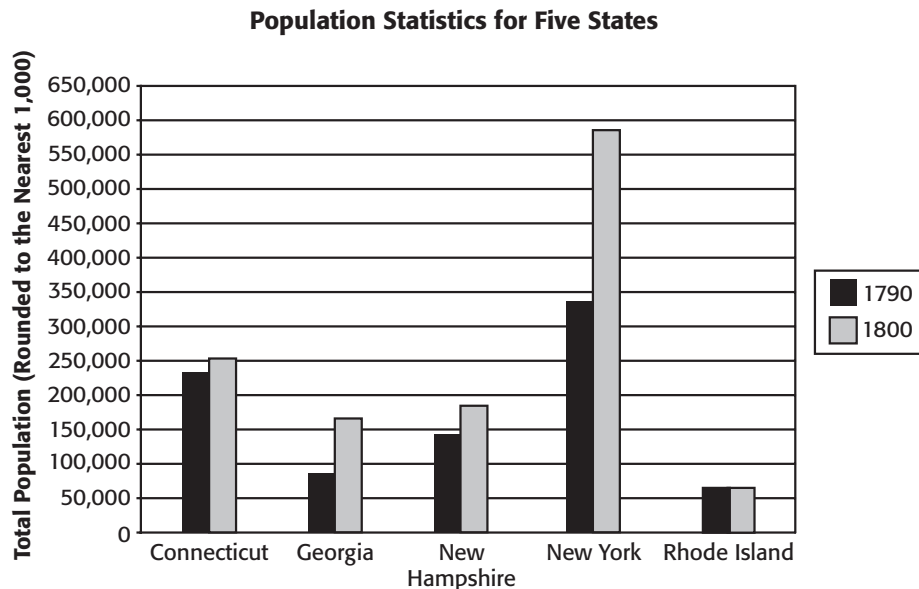
Tip: Read the chart carefully. Think about what the chart shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- With which country did the Federalists want to maintain a friendship?
 - England
 - France
 - Spain
 - Russia
- What conclusion can you draw from the chart?
 - Voters from both parties lived in the same area.
 - Few people voted for the Federalists.
 - There were more Republicans than Federalists.
 - The two parties were very different.
- What is one reason some people decided to form the Republican Party?
 - They wanted to emphasize states' rights.
 - They wanted to maintain order and stability.
 - They wanted to stay friends with Britain.
 - They wanted to focus on manufacturing.
- Which type of job would be preferred by the Federalists?
 - harvesting wheat
 - making tools
 - raising cattle
 - selling seeds
- Which statement is true about the Republicans?
 - They wanted close ties to Britain.
 - They preferred manufacturing jobs.
 - They believed in individual freedoms.
 - They mostly lived in the Northeast.

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s

Graph: Population Statistics, 1790 and 1800

Use the graph to answer the questions.



Tip: Read the graph carefully. Remember that a bar graph makes it easy to compare data. Refer to the graph after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which state had the greatest change in population from 1790 to 1800?
 - Connecticut
 - Rhode Island
 - New York
 - Georgia
- What conclusion can you draw from the graph about the population from 1790 to 1800?
 - The population increased in most states.
 - The population decreased in most states.
 - The population stayed the same in all states.
 - The population increased in some states but decreased in others.
- About how many people lived in Georgia in 1800?
 - 340,000
 - 250,000
 - 160,000
 - 80,000
- Which state had the largest population in 1790?
 - Connecticut
 - New Hampshire
 - Georgia
 - New York
- According to the graph, which statement is true about Rhode Island?
 - Rhode Island had the smallest population in 1790 and 1800.
 - Rhode Island had the smallest population in 1790 but the largest population in 1800.
 - Rhode Island had the largest population in 1790 and 1800.
 - Rhode Island had the largest population in 1790 but the smallest population in 1800.

THE COLONIES BECOME A NATION, 1754–1820s**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Why was the convention at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1786 considered a failure?
 - A The delegates argued the whole time.
 - B Most of the delegates did not attend.
 - C The delegates decided to go back to England.
 - D Most of the delegates left after the meeting started.
- 2 Why did Daniel Shays lead a rebellion in 1786?
 - A He wanted America to become part of England again.
 - B He wanted the Federalists and Anti-Federalists to stop arguing.
 - C He wanted to protest low farm prices and high state taxes.
 - D He wanted the larger states to have more control of the government.
- 3 What was the Three-Fifths Compromise?
 - A It told how to count slaves when a state was determining how many representatives it could have in the House of Representatives.
 - B It showed farmers how they could divide their land in order to reduce the amount of tax they would have to pay to their state government.
 - C It explained how the number of Senators a state could have in Congress was determined by the state's population.
 - D It was an agreement amongst the countries that had gone to war over the territories that were located west of the original colonies.
- 4 What was the Virginia Plan?
 - A It told how to have presidential elections.
 - B It required states to enforce the laws.
 - C It was intended to settle trade problems.
 - D It proposed a strong national government.
- 5 What was the New Jersey Plan?
 - A It protected the rights of citizens who moved to the territories.
 - B It allowed southern states to include slaves in their population count for the purpose of taxing the slaves.
 - C It had a legislature that gave each state the same number of representatives, regardless of a state's size.
 - D It said government meetings about setting up the new government had to be held in secrecy.
- 6 On which date did the delegates sign the Constitution of the United States?
 - A April 19, 1775
 - B July 4, 1776
 - C September 17, 1787
 - D June 21, 1788
- 7 Why did Congress pass the Northwest Ordinance in 1787?
 - A to divide the territory into states when the population was large enough
 - B to force the native peoples off the land so settlers could move there
 - C to prevent any European countries from claiming the land
 - D to explain how the United States government should be organized
- 8 Whose rights did the Bill of Rights protect?
 - A central government's rights
 - B states' rights
 - C individuals' rights
 - D political candidates' rights

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The students learned how to make rope from the fiber of a _____ plant.
A hemp
B bronze
C rotten
D gloomy
- 2 Mr. Smith _____ his brother \$50.
A beamed
B charted
C loaned
D dialed
- 3 Farmers planted their crops in the fertile _____ because the ground was flatter than the surrounding area and it was level.
A mountains
B lowland
C desert
D tundra
- 4 In 1812, American soldiers who were captured by the British were _____ into the British Navy against their will.
A stocked
B magnified
C impressed
D confused
- 5 The President _____ the Cabinet, which is a group of people who give advice to the President.
A upsets
B appoints
C rustles
D destroys
- 6 Thomas Jefferson _____, or ended, the Whiskey Tax.
A delivered
B surrounded
C repealed
D measured
- 7 When a company is _____, it is able to make money.
A convenient
B spectacle
C expensive
D profitable
- 8 The _____ Act was passed in 1807 to stop Americans from trading with other countries.
A Embargo
B Construction
C Messenger
D Balance

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS***Manifest Destiny***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

Some people thought our country should be large. They thought America should stretch as far as it could. They thought that God wanted this, too. A reporter wrote about the idea. His name was John L. O’Sullivan. He used a new term. He wrote it in the newspaper. The term was “Manifest Destiny.”

Some people thought America should get more land. So it did. The United States grew. It took more and more land. It took land from Native Americans. Some countries in Europe still owned land here. The government bought some of their land. But it also took land from them. People thought that Manifest Destiny allowed this.

The idea of Manifest Destiny caused trouble. Not all Americans agreed with it. One problem was slavery. Slaves worked on farms in the South. Many people in the South liked having slaves. They wanted slaves all over the United States. Many people in the North did not want slavery to grow. Many wanted it to end. These different beliefs would lead to war. It was the American Civil War.

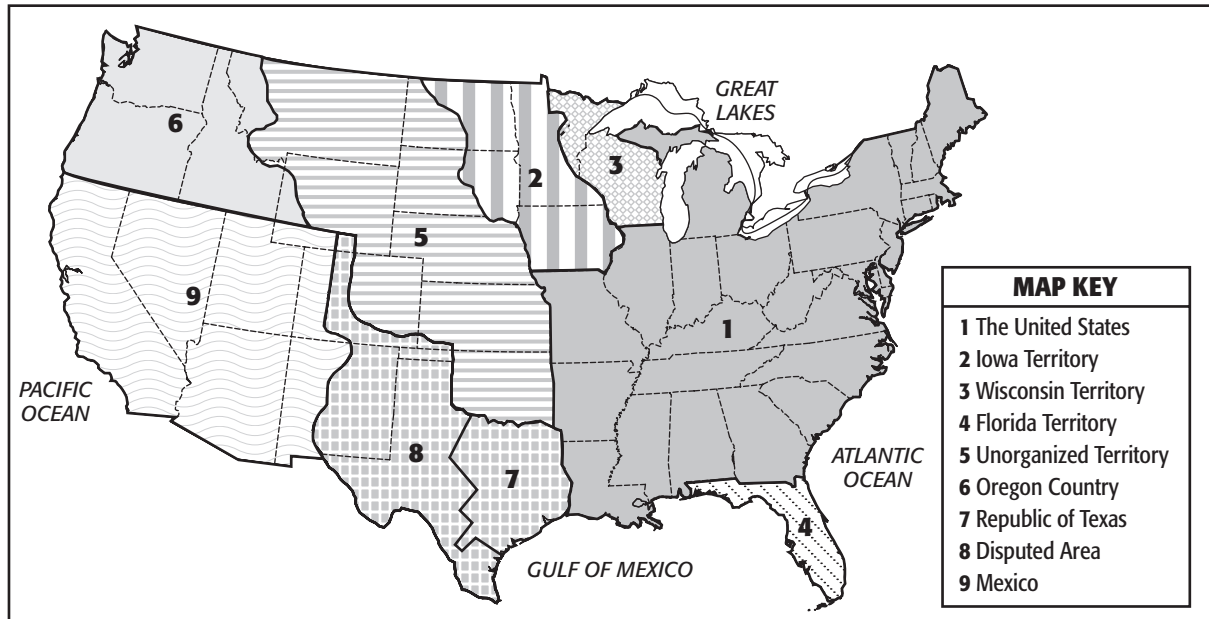


Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about how the United States got land. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Who was the first person to use the term “Manifest Destiny”?
 - A a Native American
 - B a European explorer
 - C a political candidate
 - D a newspaper reporter
- 2 What is the most likely reason America took land that belonged to the Europeans?
 - A The Europeans did not want to sell it.
 - B The Europeans were threatening to start a war.
 - C The Europeans were not being kind to the native peoples.
 - D The Europeans had originally taken it from the colonists.
- 3 What is one concern that Manifest Destiny caused?
 - A Southern farmers worried they would not have enough workers.
 - B Northern states worried that slavery would grow.
 - C Western territories worried they would not have religious freedom.
 - D Eastern states worried the country would get too large.
- 4 What is one group of people who lost their land as the United States grew?
 - A Canadians
 - B African slaves
 - C Native Americans
 - D Cubans

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Map: American Territories, 1840**

Use the map to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which of these includes the Disputed Area?
 - Iowa Territory
 - Republic of Texas
 - Oregon Country
 - Florida Territory
- Which of these forms the northern border of the Florida Territory?
 - Wisconsin Territory
 - Unorganized Territory
 - The United States
 - Mexico
- In the year 1840, which bodies of water are near the United States?
 - Atlantic Ocean and Great Lakes
 - Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
 - Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico
 - Pacific Ocean and Great Lakes
- How did the Mexican government most likely feel about Americans moving West?

A confident	B pleased
C curious	D angry
- In the year 1840, which of these is located along the Pacific coast?
 - Iowa Territory
 - The United States
 - Republic of Texas
 - Oregon Country

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Primary Source: Life on the Oregon Trail—Across the Plains in 1844**

Use the quotation to answer the questions.

We waited several days at the Missouri River. Many friends came that far to see the emigrants start on their long journey, and there was much sadness at the parting, and a sorrowful company crossed the Missouri that bright spring morning. The motion of the wagon made us all sick, and it was weeks before we got used to the seasick motion. Rain came down and required us to tie down the wagon covers, and so increased our sickness by confining the air we breathed.

Our cattle recrossed in the night and went back to their winter quarters. This caused delay in recovering them and a weary, forced march to rejoin the train. This was divided into companies, and we were in that commanded by William Shaw. Soon after starting Indians raided our camp one night and drove off a number of cattle. They were pursued, but never recovered.

Soon everything went smooth and our train made steady headway. The weather was fine and we enjoyed the journey pleasantly. There were several musical instruments among the emigrants, and these sounded clearly on the evening air when camp was made and merry talk and laughter resounded from almost every camp-fire.

—Catherine Sager Pringle (circa 1860)



Tip: Read the quotation carefully. Think about what it says. Read each question. Look for key words and phrases in the question that will help you find the answer in the quotation. Then read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which word does Catherine use to compare riding in a wagon to riding on a ship?
 - journey
 - covers
 - quarters
 - seasick
- What is one problem that the Indians caused?
 - They burned the wagons.
 - They killed the commander.
 - They raided the camp.
 - They blocked the route.
- In about what year was the journal entry written?

A 1800	B 1844
C 1860	D 1870
- What caused a delay in Catherine's journey?
 - The cattle ran away and had to be recaptured.
 - The heavy rains made travel impossible.
 - The river was too high and dangerous to cross.
 - The train had to be divided into companies.
- According to the journal, what was one thing that was pleasant about the journey?
 - Old friends came to visit.
 - Some people played music.
 - Indians shared their food.
 - The children made toys.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- Who sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States?
A Britain **B** France
C Mexico **D** Canada
- Which of these described how the United States would protect Latin American countries from being colonized by the Europeans?
A Mass Production
B Mayflower Compact
C Manifest Destiny
D Monroe Doctrine
- What was one purpose of the Judiciary Act of 1789?
A to determine whether legislators were obeying the federal and local laws
B to explain how the three branches of government would work together
C to give the Attorney General the power to give legal advice to the executive branch
D to describe how the President and Vice President should be elected
- Which President's term became known as the "Era of Good Feelings"?
A Monroe **B** Washington
C Jefferson **D** Adams
- Who guided Lewis and Clark on their trip across the Rocky Mountains?
A Tecumseh **B** Sacagawea
C Pontiac **D** Squanto
- Why was *Marbury v. Madison* an important court case?
A It gave the President the power to select Cabinet members.
B It gave the American people the power to change the Constitution.
C It gave the American courts the power of judicial review.
D It gave the Congress the power to declare war.
- In what year was the Embargo Act passed by the United States Congress?
A 1800 **B** 1803
C 1806 **D** 1807
- Which countries went to war in 1793?
A Britain and France
B The Netherlands and America
C Italy and Germany
D Spain and Mexico
- What was one purpose of the Alien and Sedition acts of 1798?
A to encourage trade between the United States and other countries
B to silence critics of the United States government
C to make it illegal to own slaves in the United States
D to stop the United States from selling land in America
- What happened during the presidential election of 1800?
A Aaron Burr won just enough votes to be President.
B Aaron Burr only got a few electoral votes.
C Thomas Jefferson was elected because he got all of the votes.
D Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were tied.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 _____ are people who have jobs for which they are skilled or trained.
A Neighborhoods
B Celebrations
C Professionals
D Laboratories
- 2 During the Gold Rush, a person who was trying to get rich was a _____.
A program director
B cargo container
C fortune seeker
D indentured servant
- 3 Because Zeb wanted something that was large and easy to see, he used a _____ to advertise his new business.
A dictionary
B billboard
C furnace
D pillar
- 4 Many political candidates use a _____ to tell about an idea that is important to them.
A peach
B flock
C crumb
D slogan
- 5 The students _____ a recycling program for their school.
A organized
B bewildered
C reflected
D civilized
- 6 The housing _____ said that people could not plant a garden.
A compliment
B atmosphere
C tournament
D restrictions
- 7 A _____ is a place that stores money.
A gorge
B treasury
C diesel
D bonfire
- 8 _____ are people who move to a new country.
A Immigrants
B Expeditions
C Schooners
D Missions

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS***The Westward Movement***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

It was the early 1800s. Eastern cities had become crowded and dirty. There was not much land for people to own there. France and Mexico still owned land in America. Much of it was in the far west. People were afraid to move there. Then France sold its land to the United States. All of a sudden, America was much larger. It also seemed a bit safer.

President Thomas Jefferson was curious. He wanted to know about the new land. He wanted to know how America could grow west. He sent two men to lead a trip. They were to find out about the new land. The two men were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. When they came back, they had exciting news.

Lewis and Clark told about vast lands with no people. They spoke of rivers with clean water. They told of many kinds of animals. After that, the government wanted people to move west. It gave land away in the west. Many people did move. They wanted land of their own.

The trip west was very hard. Some people went back. But many stayed. They built the west one family at a time. Then, in 1848, gold was found in California. More people moved west. They wanted to get rich.



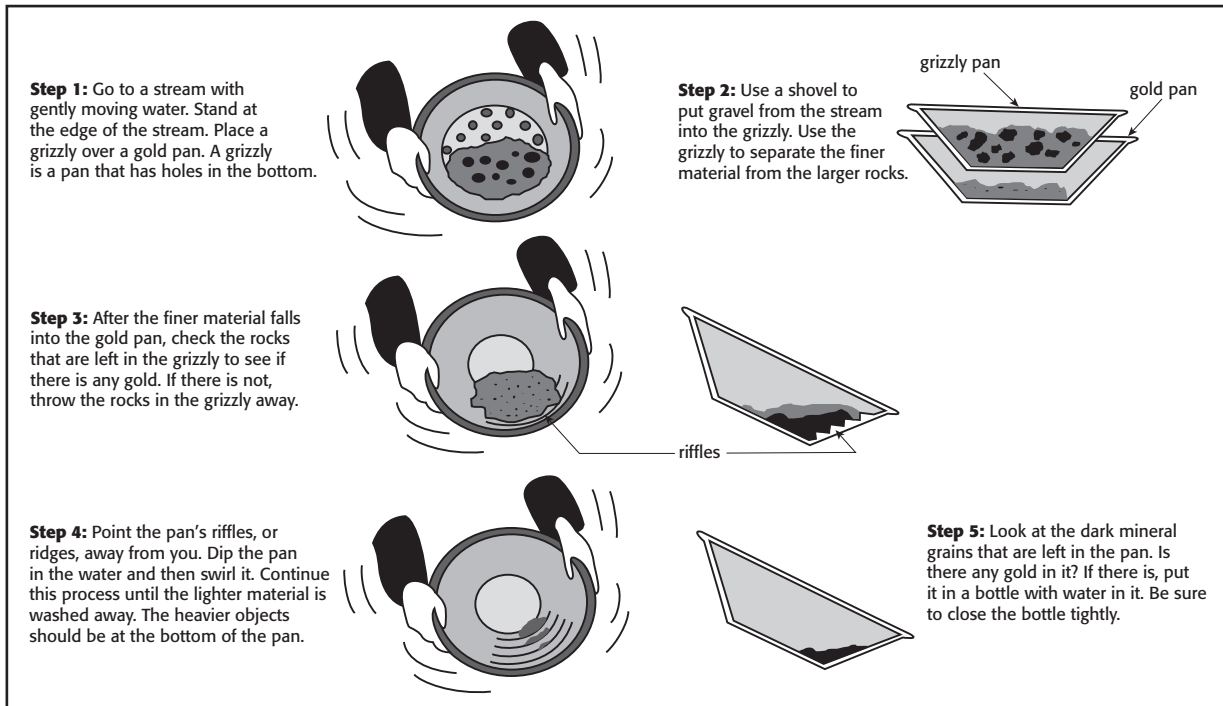
Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about Americans moving west. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 According to the passage, who sold land to the United States?
 - A Native Americans
 - B France
 - C Mexico
 - D South Americans
- 2 What was the FIRST reason people moved west?
 - A to get free land
 - B to search for gold
 - C to trade with native peoples
 - D to take land from other countries
- 3 What is the most likely reason some people went back east?
 - A They found that life was too hard in the west.
 - B They had trouble growing enough food to eat.
 - C They needed to buy more supplies.
 - D They went to visit their families.
- 4 When did the California Gold Rush begin?
 - A 1800
 - B 1833
 - C 1848
 - D 1850

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS

Diagram: How to Pan for Gold

Use the diagram to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the diagram. Think about what it shows. Refer to the diagram after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Why do you need a grizzly to pan for gold?
 - It holds the finer minerals in little ridges.
 - It removes the larger pieces of material.
 - It causes gold to float on top of the water.
 - It is used to shovel gravel from the stream.
- What are the riffles on a gold pan?

A covers	B handles
C holes	D ridges
- Which step describes the first time you would look to see if you have any gold?

A Step 1	B Step 2
C Step 3	D Step 4
- What is the most likely reason gold will fall from the grizzly into the gold pan?
 - It is usually bigger than most of the other materials.
 - It is usually finer than most of the other materials.
 - It is usually shinier than most of the other materials.
 - It is usually darker than most of the other materials.
- What is the most likely reason you tightly close the bottle with your gold in it?
 - You do not want the gold to get wet.
 - You do not want the gold to be exposed to the air.
 - You do not want someone to steal the bottle.
 - You do not want the bottle to spill.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS***Primary Source: Sacramento, A California Gold Rush Song***

Use the song to answer the questions.

We've formed our band and we are well manned
 Dooda, dooda!
 To journey a-far to the Promised Land.
 Dooda, dooda, day!
 Where the golden ore is rich in store,
 On the banks of the Sacramento shore.
 Dooda, dooda, day.

Then ho, boys, ho, to California go!
 There's plenty of gold, so I've been told,
 On the banks of the Sacramento!

As the gold is thar most anywhar
 Dooda, dooda!
 And they dig it out with an iron bar
 Dooda, dooda, day.
 And whar 'tis thick with a spade or pick.
 Dooda, dooda, day.

Then ho, boys, ho, to California go!
 There's plenty of gold, so I've been told,
 On the banks of the Sacramento!



Tip: Read this song that was sung during the California Gold Rush. Think about the words. Then think about what you already know about the Gold Rush. Then read the questions. Use the song and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Who is singing this song?
 - A native peoples living in the west
 - B pioneers hired to play music
 - C gold miners in California
 - D bankers in New York
- 2 What is "the Sacramento"?
 - A a type of gold
 - B a river
 - C a miner
 - D a range of mountains
- 3 What is the most likely reason the people who sang this song considered California to be the "Promised Land"?
 - A It was near the ocean.
 - B It had lots of fertile farmland.
 - C It had plenty of gold.
 - D It had friendly native peoples.
- 4 What is one mining tool named in the song?

A bank	B pan
C ore	D spade
- 5 What is the most likely reason people sang this song?
 - A to learn about farming tools
 - B to explain what gold looks like
 - C to describe different kinds of jobs
 - D to keep from getting bored

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- Which President sent Lewis and Clark to explore the territory of the Louisiana Purchase?
A Washington **B** Adams
C Madison **D** Jefferson
- What did Robert Fulton invent in 1807?
A cotton gin **B** printing press
C steamboat **D** telegraph
- What is one thing the 1814 Treaty of Ghent said?
A Britain would buy the territories to give them to the United States.
B Britain would take control over the land that once belonged to France.
C The United States would sell all of its land back to the British government.
D The United States and Britain would give back each other's property and possessions.
- What is the main reason Tecumseh joined the British military in fighting the Americans in 1812?
A He wanted to keep Americans off the native people's lands.
B He wanted to become a general in the British army.
C He wanted to make money by selling the Americans' land.
D He wanted to earn the respect of the British and other Europeans.
- Who was Mother Elizabeth Seton?
A She wrote the United States Constitution.
B She was a spy during the American Revolution.
C She sewed the first American flag.
D She opened the first free Catholic school.
- What was "Old Ironsides"?
A a train **B** a ship
C a horse **D** a fort
- Who won the War of 1812?
A Britain **B** France
C America **D** Italy
- When did the British burn the capitol building and the White House?
A 1814 **B** 1815
C 1816 **D** 1817
- Who wrote America's national anthem?
A Alexander Hamilton
B Francis Scott Key
C Henry Knox
D Thomas Jefferson
- Who were the War Hawks?
A They were Native Americans who tried to stop Americans from settling in the west in the 1800s.
B They were political leaders who encouraged Americans to go to war in 1812.
C They were British soldiers who fought against the colonists during the American Revolution.
D They were factory owners who made things that American soldiers needed to fight battles.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 Factories that make thread cloth are called _____ mills.
A blunder
B export
C textile
D picket
- 2 It took a lot of work to remove the seeds from the _____ of cotton plants.
A fibers
B brakes
C griddles
D whiskers
- 3 Tomás called a _____ to fix the broken machine in his shop.
A mechanic
B musical
C magnet
D moccasin
- 4 Debbie _____ her lines so she could say them during the school play.
A avoided
B harvested
C dangled
D memorized
- 5 People who have homes far from the city live in _____ areas.
A leather
B rural
C hoarse
D fussy
- 6 Eli Whitney used _____ parts, so one type of part could be used to fix different kinds of machines.
A auditorium
B entertainment
C presidential
D interchangeable
- 7 A factory can _____-produce an item when it makes a lot of products quickly.
A tear
B scale
C mass
D pinch
- 8 Travelers go down the _____, which is a road that they pay to use.
A turnpike
B rocket
C birch
D pier

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS***The Industrial Revolution***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

By the 1800s, America started having a new kind of revolution. It was the Industrial Revolution. The way people made and did things changed.

Eli Whitney built the cotton gin in 1793. This machine made it easier to harvest cotton. It was used to pull the seeds from the fiber. Farmers got much more cotton. They sold it to factories.

In 1798, Whitney had another good thought. He saw that some machines and tools could use the same parts. This made them much faster to build. It also made them easier to fix.

In 1846, Elias Howe built the first sewing machine. Cloth could quickly be made into things like clothes. A large textile industry grew. Most of it was in New England.

People had spread over the vast new land. They needed an easy way to get from place to place. Work on the first national road began in 1815. James Watt built the steam engine. Robert Fulton built the first steamboat. Canals were made to join waterways. A railroad was built across the country.

People also needed to talk to each other over long distances. Samuel F. B. Morse designed the telegraph to fill this need.

Farming got better. Cyrus McCormick built the reaper. This helped farmers harvest grain. John Deere built steel plows. These were used to clear land for farms. All of these changes made America a stronger country.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the Industrial Revolution. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 What was one important benefit of the Industrial Revolution in America?
 - A People were allowed to move to the west coast.
 - B People got to take land from Native Americans.
 - C People became free from British control.
 - D People had machines that made jobs easier.
- 2 When did machines and tools begin using some of the same parts?
 - A 1793
 - B 1798
 - C 1815
 - D 1846
- 3 What is the most likely reason the cotton gin was an important machine?
 - A It was used to spin fine cotton thread.
 - B It was used to plant more cotton seeds in a smaller area.
 - C It was used to clean cotton at a faster rate.
 - D It was used to repel insects from the cotton bales.
- 4 Who invented the telegraph?
 - A Eli Whitney
 - B Samuel Morse
 - C John Deere
 - D Cyrus McCormick

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS

Map: The Pony Express Route

The Pony Express was a mail carrier service that began in 1860. The expert horseback riders took mail to and from the eastern United States and California in 10 days. The journey was difficult and dangerous.

Use the map to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 Through which of these states did the Pony Express route go?

A Montana	B Wyoming
C Arizona	D Pennsylvania
- 2 What is the farthest west that the Pony Express route went?

A Nebraska	B Idaho
C Nevada	D California
- 3 What was the farthest east that the Pony Express route went?

A New York	B Colorado
C Missouri	D North Dakota
- 4 What was the basic direction of the Pony Express route?

A north and south
B east and west
C northeast and southeast
D northwest and southwest
- 5 What does the word *express* in Pony Express imply?

A The mail is moved quickly.
B The mail is moved by slaves.
C The mail is moved on trains.
D The mail is moved across oceans.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS***Primary Source: Completing the Trans-Continental Railroad—Driving the Golden Spike***

Use the quotation to answer the questions.

“I saw the Golden Spike driven at Promontory, Utah, on May 10, 1869. I had a beef contract to furnish meat to the construction camps of Benson and West . . .

California furnished the Golden Spike. Governor Tuttle of Nevada furnished one of silver. General Stanford presented one of gold, silver, and iron from Arizona. The last tie was of California laurel.

When they came to drive the last spike, Governor Stanford, president of the Central Pacific, took the sledge, and the first time he struck he missed the spike and hit the rail.

What a howl went up! Irish, Chinese, Mexicans, and everybody yelled with delight. ‘He missed it. Yee.’ The engineers blew the whistles and rang their bells. Then Stanford tried it again and tapped the spike and the telegraph operators had fixed their instruments so that the tap was reported in all the offices east and west, and set bells to tapping in hundreds of towns and cities . . .

It was a great occasion, everyone carried off souvenirs and there are enough splinters of the last tie in museums to make a good bonfire . . .”

—Alexander Toponce, 1869



Tip: Read the quotation carefully. Think about what it says. Read each question. Look for key words and phrases in the question that will help you find the answer in the quotation. Then read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 Who drove the last spike in the rail?
 - A a government official
 - B a Chinese worker
 - C a telegraph operator
 - D a Mexican observer
- 2 Which state provided the golden spike?

A Utah	B Nevada
C Arizona	D California
- 3 What is one important effect of building the transcontinental railroad?
 - A Native peoples stopped attacking the settlers.
 - B People moved to foreign countries.
 - C Travel and shipping were faster and easier.
 - D Immigrants had a harder time finding a job.
- 4 Why was the sound of hitting the Golden Spike telegraphed around the country?
 - A to make sure the communication system was working
 - B to inform people that the railroad was complete
 - C to teach people how to understand the coded messages
 - D to measure how long it would take for the noise to travel
- 5 What is the most likely reason the last railroad tie was in splinters?
 - A The tie was made from a type of tree that split easily.
 - B The person driving the last spike accidentally hit the tie.
 - C The people who attended the ceremony took pieces of the tie as souvenirs.
 - D The tie was crushed under the weight of the first train to use the new tracks.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Which state was admitted to the Union in 1816?
A Alabama **B** Mississippi
C Indiana **D** Oklahoma
- 2 Who was Osceola?
A He was an African merchant who spoke out against slavery.
B He was a Seminole leader who fought against the U.S. Army.
C He was an American explorer who helped open the West to settlers.
D He was a British general who helped settle disputes between America and Britain.
- 3 What has been an important use for cotton since the late 1700s?
A to feed livestock **B** to make cloth
C to fertilize crops **D** to build houses
- 4 Where was most cotton grown in the early 1800s?
A the South **B** the North
C the East **D** the West
- 5 Why was the Erie Canal built?
A to connect the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
B to connect the Mississippi River to the Missouri River
C to connect the Hudson River to the Great Lakes
D to connect the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande
- 6 What was the Missouri Compromise?
A It said that farmers and ranchers were required to share the water resources in Missouri.
B It said that Native Americans could stay in Missouri, as long as they lived on a reservation.
C It said that European settlers could live in Missouri, but they could not own any land there.
D It said that Missouri could join the Union as a slave state, as long as Maine joined as a free state.
- 7 What was Andrew Jackson's "spoils system"?
A He bribed government officials to vote the way he wanted.
B He gave government jobs to his supporters.
C He told the government to increase people's taxes.
D He showed the government how to stop wasting money.
- 8 Which of these happened on the "Trail of Tears"?
A Dozens of American soldiers were ambushed.
B Hundreds of Asian immigrants were forced to build a railroad.
C Thousands of Native Americans died.
D Some European countries started a war.
- 9 What was the main purpose of the Cumberland Road?
A to help people move to the West
B to ship goods from the South to the North
C to open ports on the East Coast
D to move cattle from the West to the East

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The _____ pulled our train to the next town.
A aluminum
B locomotive
C composition
D homestead
- 2 _____ is when people send or receive information.
A Independence
B Quarantine
C Communication
D Punishment
- 3 When countries exchange goods, it is called _____.
A commerce
B endurance
C permission
D tropical
- 4 Samuel B. Morse invented the _____, which is a machine used to send coded messages over a wire.
A telephone
B television
C telescope
D telegraph
- 5 The family took a _____ flight to travel from America to Europe.
A collection
B transatlantic
C examination
D wilderness
- 6 When the potato crops failed in Ireland in 1846, many people did not have any food so they faced _____.
A correction
B information
C explanation
D starvation
- 7 The “Star Spangled Banner” is the American national _____.
A anthem
B corral
C mixture
D scenery
- 8 _____ is the division of a country into regions with interests that differ.
A Disappointment
B Explanation
C Sectionalism
D Limestone

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS***Changes in America***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

America changed fast. People built new machines. They made work easier. There were more factories. There were more jobs. People moved away from farms. They moved to towns. They could find work there. They could make more money. Many people came to America. They came from all over the world. They wanted to find work and make money, too.

Britain went to war with France. Both countries captured American trading ships. The British forced the Americans to fight for Britain. This made Americans mad. America and Britain went to war again. This was the War of 1812. America won the war. But the country was a mess. Towns were dirty. Many people did not obey the laws. Most people wanted things to change. People wanted a clean world. They wanted more order.

Machines let people have more free time. They did not have to work as much. They could start to change things. People wanted to be free. People wanted to choose how they lived. Some people thought everyone should be free. Women wanted more rights.

People in the North and South did not agree. They did not agree about what was right. They did not agree about who had rights. They did not agree about who should be free.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about how America changed. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** What was one cause of the War of 1812?
 - A** Women wanted more rights.
 - B** American settlers fought the British.
 - C** Britain took Americans captive.
 - D** People came from all over the world.
- 2** Which of these is true about machines?
 - A** They cost more money than they are worth.
 - B** They help people by making work easier.
 - C** They are always difficult to repair.
 - D** They have caused many wars.
- 3** Which of these was the main problem after the War of 1812?
 - A** Too many people had moved to America.
 - B** There were not enough jobs for everyone.
 - C** People did not agree about rights and freedom.
 - D** Towns were dirty and had no law and order.
- 4** Who fought the War of 1812?
 - A** Britain and France
 - B** Britain and America
 - C** Spain and France
 - D** Spain and America

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS

Chart: Morse Code

Samuel B. Morse invented the telegraph, which sent electric signals through wires to communicate over long distances. Morse developed a code to use with his telegraph.

Use the chart to answer the questions.

International Morse Code					
A	. -	N	- .	0	-----
B	- ...	O	---	1	.-----
C	- . - .	P	. - - .	2	..-----
D	- . .	Q	- - . -	3	...----
E	.	R	. - .	4-
F	. . - .	S	. . .	5
G	- - .	T	-	6	-.....
H	U	. . -	7	--....
I	. .	V	. . . -	8	---... .
J	. - - -	W	. - -	9	----- .
K	- . -	X	- . . -		
L	. - . .	Y	- . - -		
M	- -	Z	- - . .		



Tip: Read the chart carefully. Think about what the chart shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which set of symbols stand for the letter *w*?
A - . - **B** . . -
C - - . **D** . - -
- What do people use to write Morse code?
A x's and o's **B** boxes and circles
C dashes and dots **D** ones and zeroes
- Which letter is shown as . - - - ?
A J **B** C
C P **D** W
- What type of machine did Morse use to send his code in 1838?
A telescope **B** television
C telegraph **D** telephone
- How would the number 10 be written in Morse code?
A ----- .-----
B .----- -----
C .----- .-----
D .---- . .----

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Chart: The Ten Most Populated Cities, 1860**

Use the chart to answer the questions.

City, State	Population
Baltimore, Maryland	212,418
Boston, Massachusetts	177,840
Brooklyn, New York	266,661
Buffalo, New York	81,129
Chicago, Illinois	112,172
Cincinnati, Ohio	161,044
New Orleans, Louisiana	168,675
New York City, New York	813,669
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	565,529
St. Louis, Missouri	160,773



Tip: Read the chart carefully. Think about what the chart shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which of these ten cities had the smallest population in 1860?
 - Chicago
 - New Orleans
 - Buffalo
 - St. Louis
- Which of the ten cities had more than 500,000 people in 1860?
 - Chicago and St. Louis
 - Baltimore and Brooklyn
 - Cincinnati and Boston
 - Philadelphia and New York City
- Which state has the most cities listed in the chart?
 - Pennsylvania
 - New York
 - Missouri
 - Ohio
- According to the chart, which city was closest in population to St. Louis?
 - Boston
 - Philadelphia
 - Cincinnati
 - New Orleans
- Which city had a population of 161,044?
 - Cincinnati
 - St. Louis
 - New York City
 - Philadelphia

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND REFORM MOVEMENTS**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Where did President Andrew Jackson put the government's money?
A federal bank **B** city banks
C state banks **D** foreign banks
- 2 What was one of the main starting points for the Oregon Trail?
A Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
B Independence, Missouri
C San Diego, California
D Austin, Texas
- 3 What did James Gadsden negotiate to purchase for the United States?
A a strip of land that belonged to Mexico
B a territory that belonged to the French
C an island that belonged to the Spanish
D a canal that belonged to Canadians
- 4 In what year did Texas gain its independence from Mexico and become a republic?
A 1775 **B** 1800
C 1821 **D** 1836
- 5 What event occurred on January 24, 1848?
A Congress passed the Indian Removal Act.
B James Marshall discovered gold in California.
C Lewis and Clark started exploring Louisiana.
D The Seneca Falls Conference met.
- 6 Who did Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet educate at the free school he created in 1817?
A physically handicapped students
B blind students
C deaf students
D emotionally disturbed students
- 7 What was the result of the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819?
A France gave Louisiana to the United States, and the United States gave Canada to France.
B Spain gave Florida to the United States, and the United States gave Texas to Spain.
C Germany gave its land in North America to Britain, and Britain gave its land in South America to Germany.
D The United States bought all the territories between Canada and Mexico to divide up into states.
- 8 Why was Denmark Vesey executed in 1822?
A People believed he was trying to get slaves to revolt against their owners.
B He was convicted of being a runaway slave.
C People thought he was the slave who burned the plantation cotton crop.
D He stole money to buy his freedom from slavery.
- 9 Which President had the nickname "Old Rough and Ready"?
A Martin Van Buren
B James K. Polk
C Zachary Taylor
D William H. Harrison
- 10 Why did many people leave Ireland to come to America in the 1840s?
A They thought they would get free land.
B They were starving because of the potato famine.
C They were seeking religious freedom.
D They thought they would get rich from gold.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 When someone _____, that person makes things seem much better or worse than they really are.
A celebrates
B exaggerates
C graduates
D stumbles
- 2 Before the Civil War, southern farmers felt that their _____ depended on slavery.
A reservation
B companion
C economy
D alphabet
- 3 The _____ slave ran away from his owner because he was tired of being held against his will.
A fugitive
B compact
C electric
D antique
- 4 _____ allowed voters in the territories to choose whether they would enter the Union as a free or slave state.
A Electoral college
B General assembly
C Popular sovereignty
D Foreign policy
- 5 Before the Civil War, _____ grew between the North and South.
A checks
B habits
C pillars
D tensions
- 6 John Brown was convicted of _____ because some people believed he was trying to overthrow the government.
A comfort
B dignity
C treason
D whiskers
- 7 In 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas were _____ when they ran against each other for a seat in the United States Senate.
A ancestors
B opponents
C creatures
D messengers
- 8 Each political party has a _____, which tells what the party's policies, ideas, and beliefs are.
A platform
B victory
C turnip
D squeal

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877***Some Causes of the Civil War***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

The North and South had different ways of life. The North had more industry. Workers were free. They could take any jobs they wanted. Many goods were produced in the North. People moved there. They wanted a strong federal government.

The South was mainly large farms. They grew crops like cotton and sugar. The southern states had to import most of their goods. These goods had tariffs, or taxes. The people thought the taxes were unfair. They thought state laws should be stronger than federal laws. They thought the states' rights were the most important.

One of the main things that the North and South argued about was slavery. The South used slaves. Using slaves to do jobs was part of their way of life. People in the South thought slavery should be allowed in all parts of our country. They wanted slavery in the new lands to the west. People in the North did not want that. They thought it was wrong to own slaves.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln became president. He was a Republican. He would not allow slavery in the western lands. This made the people in the southern states mad. Some southern states pulled out of the Union. They formed a new nation. It was called the Confederate States of America. They elected Jefferson Davis as their president.



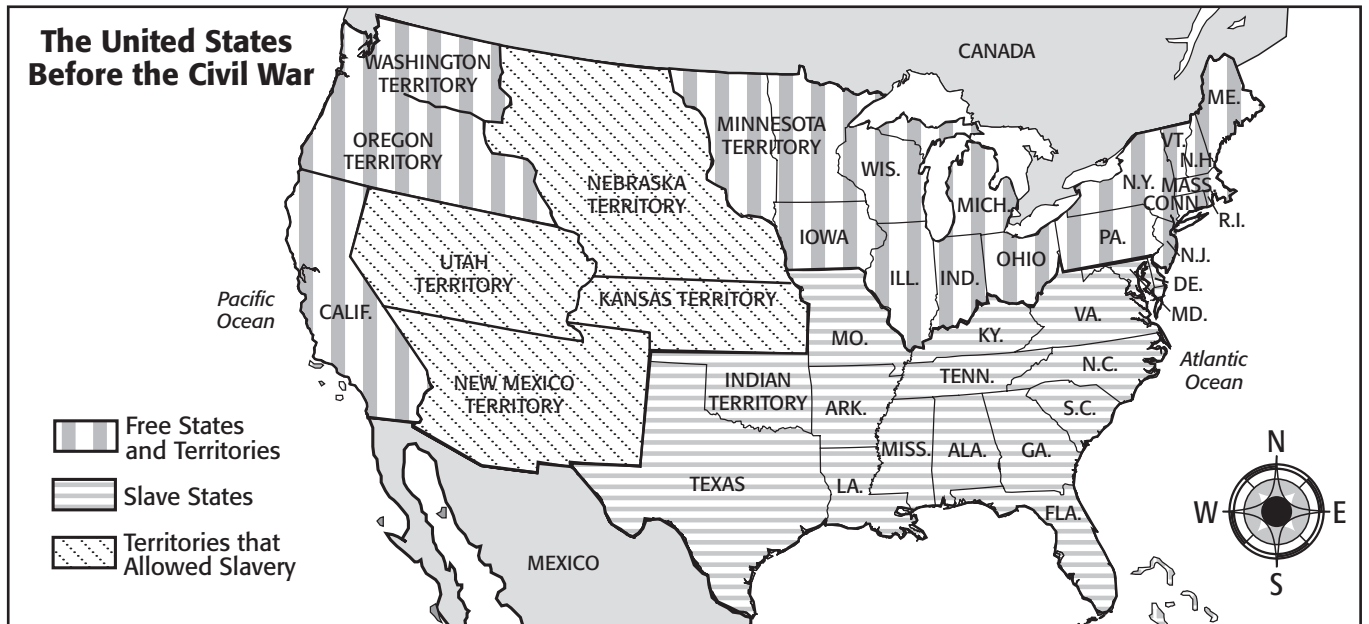
Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the causes of the American Civil War. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Before the Civil War, which of these did NOT apply to the northern states?
 - A They could choose any job they wanted.
 - B They wanted a strong federal government.
 - C They produced most of the country's goods.
 - D They used slaves to do most of the work.
- 2 What was the Confederate States of America?
 - A the western territories along the Pacific Ocean
 - B the new nation made up of southern states
 - C the political group that supported Abraham Lincoln
 - D the northern states that wanted slavery to spread
- 3 What is a tariff?
 - A a law
 - B a belief
 - C a tax
 - D a right
- 4 Before the Civil War, what did supporters of states' rights want?
 - A They wanted all states to give slaves the right to vote.
 - B They wanted all territories to become free states.
 - C They wanted people to pay higher taxes in the larger states.
 - D They wanted states to have more power than the federal government.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877

Map: A Nation Is Divided

Use the map to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 How were Texas and Florida alike?
 - A They were near the Pacific Ocean.
 - B They were free states.
 - C They were slave states.
 - D They were near Canada.
- 2 Which statement is true about the Kansas Territory?
 - A People had to own slaves.
 - B People were forbidden to own slaves.
 - C People could own slaves if they wanted to.
 - D People were limited on how many slaves they could own.
- 3 Which of these territories did NOT allow any slaves?
 - A Utah Territory
 - B New Mexico Territory
 - C Kansas Territory
 - D Minnesota Territory
- 4 Which of these states was a slave state?
 - A Iowa
 - B Virginia
 - C Pennsylvania
 - D Maine
- 5 Which of these states was a free state?
 - A Oklahoma
 - B Alabama
 - C California
 - D Louisiana

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Chart: Percentage of Slave-Owning Families in Seven States**

Use the chart to answer the questions.

State	Percentage of Slave-Owning Families
Alabama	35%
Florida	34%
Georgia	37%
Louisiana	29%
Mississippi	49%
South Carolina	46%
Texas	28%



Tip: Read the chart carefully. Think about what the chart shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- What percentage of families owned slaves in Georgia?
A 28%
B 29%
C 34%
D 37%
- Which generalization can you make using the data in the chart?
A None of the families in each of the seven states owned slaves.
B Most of the families in each of the seven states owned slaves.
C All of the families in each of the seven states owned slaves.
D Some of the families in each of the seven states owned slaves.
- Which of these states had the highest percentage of slave-owning families?
A Mississippi **B** Alabama
C Louisiana **D** Georgia
- Which of these states had the lowest percentage of slave-owning families?
A Florida **B** Alabama
C Texas **D** Louisiana
- In which state did 29% of the families own slaves?
A Louisiana
B Texas
C Florida
D Georgia

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1 Which of these issues was supposed to be settled by the Compromise of 1850?
 - A where the border between the United States and Canada should be
 - B who would lead the federal government if the president was assassinated
 - C when California should be allowed to join the Union as a state
 - D whether or not to allow slavery in the territories
- 2 What did the fugitive slave laws require?
 - A that runaway slaves be hung
 - B that runaway slaves be returned to their owners
 - C that runaway slaves be granted freedom
 - D that runaway slaves be resold
- 3 Who used the Underground Railroad?
 - A slaves who were trying to escape to freedom
 - B plantation owners who were trying to get more slaves
 - C politicians who wanted all states to be slave states
 - D women who used slaves to do household chores
- 4 Which of these people was a slave who later became an abolitionist?
 - A John Brown B Abraham Lincoln
 - C Robert E. Lee D Frederick Douglass
- 5 Which president was responsible for the Gadsden Purchase?
 - A Zachary Taylor B James Buchanan
 - C Millard Fillmore D Franklin Pierce
- 6 From which country was the Gadsden Purchase made?
 - A Canada B England
 - C Mexico D Spain
- 7 What is the most likely reason Sojourner Truth became an abolitionist?
 - A She had been a slave.
 - B Her parents had owned slaves.
 - C Her father started the Underground Railroad.
 - D Her employer paid her to rescue slaves from the South.
- 8 What was the purpose of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854?
 - A to allow people in these territories to decide where they would allow Native Americans to live
 - B to allow people in these territories to decide whether or not they would be part of the Union
 - C to allow people in these territories to decide where the boundaries would be for the new states
 - D to allow people in these territories to decide whether or not they wanted to have slaves
- 9 What is one issue that united the Free Soil party?
 - A They were against slavery in the western territories.
 - B They were against adding new slave states to the Union.
 - C They were against giving slaves the right to vote.
 - D They were against going to war with Mexico over slavery.
- 10 What was Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* mainly about?
 - A women's rights B religion
 - C slavery D public education

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The soldier was a _____ because she served in the military for several years.
 - A bamboo
 - B mystery
 - C veteran
 - D stockade
- 2 When someone makes _____ remarks, that person says things that are insulting.
 - A belittling
 - B careful
 - C enormous
 - D responsible
- 3 During the Civil War, a military ship covered with metal plates was called an _____.
 - A alligator
 - B ironclad
 - C orchard
 - D enemy
- 4 When people are _____, they feel good things will happen in the future.
 - A weary
 - B thrifty
 - C marvelous
 - D optimistic
- 5 The United States had an _____ at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, so it could store military weapons.
 - A orchard
 - B envelope
 - C arsenal
 - D instrument
- 6 Before the Civil War, some states decided to leave the Union, so they voted to _____.
 - A orbit
 - B secede
 - C deliver
 - D polish
- 7 The soldiers saved the _____ for their guns.
 - A octopus
 - B manners
 - C ammunition
 - D experience
- 8 In a _____ war, groups in the same country go to war against each other.
 - A zone
 - B prairie
 - C friendly
 - D civil

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877

The Civil War

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

The United States was torn apart over the issue of slavery. The North was called the Union. The South was called the Confederacy. The two sides fought a war. It was called the Civil War.

The Confederacy took over most southern forts. The Union still held one fort. It was Fort Sumter. The Confederacy attacked the fort on April 12, 1861. The Union was angry. Both sides formed armies. They built navies. General Ulysses S. Grant was a Union leader. General Robert E. Lee led the Confederate army. Bloody battles were fought on land and sea.

President Lincoln wanted to stop the war. He wanted to put the country back together. He knew he had to end slavery. In 1862, he gave an order to free the slaves in states that had left the Union. This order was the Emancipation Proclamation. This order freed the slaves.

In 1863, Lee moved his army north. He lost the Battle of Gettysburg. The North had more men. It had more money. It had better guns and ships. Much of the South was destroyed. The North blocked southern ports. They kept supplies from getting to the South. By 1864, the Union was winning the war.

In 1865, Lee gave up. During the war, thousands had died. After the war, millions of slaves were freed. The United States was one nation again. But it would take a lot of time and work to repair the damage the war had caused.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the Civil War. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** What was one of President Lincoln's goals in the war?
 - A** to encourage slavery
 - B** to unify the nation
 - C** to build a strong navy
 - D** to destroy the southern states
- 2** When did President Lincoln order the Confederacy to free its slaves?
 - A** 1865
 - B** 1863
 - C** 1862
 - D** 1861
- 3** About how long did the Civil War last?
 - A** 4 years
 - B** 3 years
 - C** 2 years
 - D** 1 year
- 4** Who gave up and ended the war?
 - A** Jefferson Davis
 - B** Ulysses S. Grant
 - C** Robert E. Lee
 - D** Abraham Lincoln

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877

Chart: Casualties at the Battle of Antietam

Use the chart to answer the questions.

Type of Casualty*	Union Soldiers	Confederate Soldiers	Total
Killed	2,100	1,550	3,650
Wounded	9,550	7,750	17,300
Captured or Missing	750	1,020	1,770
Total	12,400	10,320	22,720

*Note: Numbers are approximate.



Tip: Look carefully at the chart. Think about what it shows. Refer to the chart after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Which statement is true about Antietam?
 - More Confederate soldiers than Union soldiers were captured or went missing.
 - The Union Army had more soldiers killed than wounded.
 - Most of the soldiers who were killed fought for the Union.
 - The Confederate Army had more total casualties than the Union Army.
- How many Union soldiers were killed at Antietam?
 - 1,550
 - 2,100
 - 3,650
 - 9,550
- What was the total number of Confederate casualties at Antietam?
 - 1,020
 - 1,550
 - 7,750
 - 10,320
- What was the total number of wounded soldiers at Antietam?
 - 1,770
 - 3,650
 - 17,300
 - 22,720
- How many Confederate soldiers were killed at Antietam?
 - 1,020
 - 1,550
 - 2,100
 - 3,650

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877***Primary Source: The Battle of Gettysburg, 1863***

Use the quotation to answer the questions.

“The Rebels are coming!”

“We were having our literary exercises on Friday afternoon, at our Seminary, when the cry reached our ears. . . Our teacher, Mrs. Eyster, at once said: ‘Children, run home as quickly as you can.’

“It did not require repeating. I am satisfied some of the girls did not reach their homes before the Rebels were in the streets.

“As for myself, I had scarcely reached the front door, when, on looking up the street, I saw some of the men on horseback. I scrambled in, slammed shut the door, and hastening to the sitting room, peeped out between the shutters.

“What a horrible sight! There they were, human beings! Clad almost in rags, covered with dust, riding wildly, pell-mell down the hill toward our home! Shouting, yelling most unearthly, cursing, brandishing their revolvers, and firing right and left.

“I was fully persuaded that the Rebels had actually come at last. What they would do with us was a fearful question to my young mind.

“Soon the town was filled with infantry, and then the searching and ransacking began in earnest.

“They wanted horses, clothing, anything and almost everything they could conveniently carry away. . .”



Tip: Read this quotation from a teenage girl, Tillie Pierce. Tillie witnessed the Battle of Gettysburg and published her observations 26 years after the event. Think about what she says. Then think about what you already know about the Civil War. Then read the questions. Use the quotation and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Who were the Rebels?
A farmers **B** soldiers
C merchants **D** politicians
- 2 Where was Tillie when she first realized that the Rebels were coming?
A at home **B** at the store
C in school **D** in the street
- 3 What did Tillie fear most?
A what the Rebels would do to the school
B what the Rebels would leave behind
C what the Rebels would do to people
D what the Rebels would eat
- 4 What most likely is infantry?
A an army
B a mob
C a party
D a council
- 5 What is the most likely reason the Rebels were firing their revolvers?
A to kill animals for food
B to celebrate winning the war
C to frighten people
D to practice shooting at targets

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- 1** Who ordered the blockade of southern ports during the Civil War?
 - A** General Ulysses S. Grant
 - B** Senator Stephen Douglas
 - C** Admiral David Farragut
 - D** President Abraham Lincoln
- 2** Who was John Brown?
 - A** an abolitionist who helped make Kansas a free state
 - B** a southern cotton farmer who invented the cotton gin
 - C** a military leader who was in charge of Confederate forces
 - D** a senator who voted to allow slavery in the territories
- 3** Why was the term “Bleeding Kansas” used to describe the Kansas Territory?
 - A** People who worked on the transcontinental railroad died from diseases.
 - B** People who found gold were being murdered and robbed.
 - C** People were fighting and killing each other over the issue of slavery.
 - D** People were killing the natives who refused to leave their land.
- 4** Who was president when southern states started seceding from the Union?
 - A** Franklin Pierce
 - B** Abraham Lincoln
 - C** Andrew Johnson
 - D** James Buchanan
- 5** Who was Dred Scott?
 - A** a slave who sued for his freedom
 - B** a judge who spoke out against slavery
 - C** an army surgeon who owned slaves
 - D** a farmer who helped slaves escape
- 6** Who did Abraham Lincoln debate in 1858?
 - A** John C. Fremont
 - B** Stephen Douglas
 - C** Charles Sumner
 - D** Roger Taney
- 7** After Lincoln’s election, which of these states was the first to secede from the Union?
 - A** Mississippi
 - B** Florida
 - C** South Carolina
 - D** Louisiana
- 8** In what way was the constitution of the Confederacy different from the United States Constitution?
 - A** It protected the right to vote.
 - B** It protected the right to own slaves.
 - C** It protected the right to own property.
 - D** It protected the right to practice any religion.
- 9** What happened at Fort Sumter in 1861?
 - A** Union soldiers blew up the fort.
 - B** Runaway slaves used the fort as a safe house.
 - C** Confederate forces attacked the fort.
 - D** General Lee surrendered at the fort.
- 10** Which of these was the Confederate capital?
 - A** Austin, Texas
 - B** Miami, Florida
 - C** Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 - D** Richmond, Virginia

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 Abraham Lincoln was determined to keep his word when he _____ to end slavery.
A faded
B vowed
C glowed
D paused
- 2 The _____ helped slaves by taking them to freedom using the Underground Railroad.
A conductor
B parachute
C savage
D handkerchief
- 3 Some people hoped the Dred Scott case would _____ the issue of slavery.
A bruise
B decorate
C suggest
D resolve
- 4 The Underground Railroad was a secret _____ that was used as an escape route for slaves.
A aquarium
B experiment
C network
D playground
- 5 Fruits and vegetables are called _____.
A livestock
B produce
C cabbage
D aviation
- 6 When someone _____, that person takes legal action in order to settle a dispute with others.
A blinks
B reports
C sues
D grasps
- 7 Dred Scott felt he was _____ to be freed from slavery because he had lived in a free territory.
A entitled
B comforted
C persuaded
D molded
- 8 The court made a _____ when the judge told what she decided about the case she had just heard.
A measure
B score
C halter
D ruling

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877***The Underground Railroad***

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

During the 1800s, people who were slaves tried to escape. Most of these people lived in the South. They were owned by other people. They were forced to work on large farms. They also had to work in the homes of their owners. Slaves ran away to find freedom. They ran to the North. Slavery was not allowed there.

Many white and black people were angered by slavery. They wanted to stop it. They wanted to help slaves become free. Black and white people worked together. Some people had “safe houses.” There were secret routes to the houses. Slaves followed the routes. They moved from safe house to safe house. This was known as the Underground Railroad.

“Conductors” were the people who helped slaves move along the route to the safe houses. One famous conductor was Harriet Tubman. She had been a slave. She escaped to the North. Then she helped other slaves. She helped hundreds of people reach freedom in the northern states.

In 1865, the Civil War ended. The Congress of the United States passed the 13th Amendment. It became part of the Constitution. It did not allow slavery anywhere in the nation. All slaves were free at last.



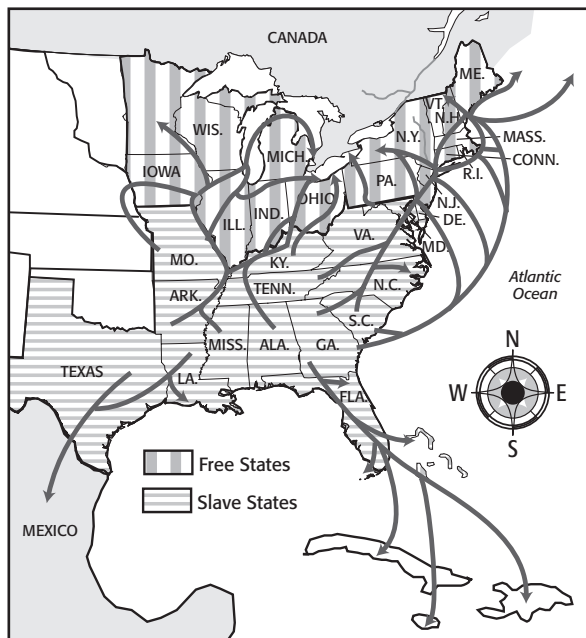
Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about the Underground Railroad. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** Why was an Underground Railroad used?
 - A** to teach slaves how to become conductors
 - B** to control large groups of slaves
 - C** to help slaves escape to freedom
 - D** to keep slaves from contacting their families
- 2** Why did slaves run to the North?
 - A** to find farm work
 - B** to find their families
 - C** to find cheap housing
 - D** to find freedom
- 3** Who was Harriet Tubman?
 - A** a plantation owner
 - B** a writer
 - C** a freed slave
 - D** a politician
- 4** What was a “safe house”?
 - A** a place for merchants to sell their slaves to farmers
 - B** a place for slaves to hide while traveling the route to freedom
 - C** a place for plantation owners to keep their slaves locked up
 - D** a place for slaves to be punished if they committed a crime

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877

Map: Routes of the Underground Railroad, 1860

Use the map to answer the questions.



Tip: Look carefully at the map. Think about what it shows. Refer to the map after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 In which direction did most of the slaves who sought freedom travel?
 - A north
 - B south
 - C northwest
 - D southwest
- 2 Which of these was one of the slave states?
 - A Wisconsin
 - B New York
 - C North Carolina
 - D Pennsylvania
- 3 To which of these countries did some slaves go to be free?

A England	B Mexico
C Brazil	D Spain
- 4 Which of these states allowed runaway slaves to be free?
 - A Texas
 - B Florida
 - C Virginia
 - D Ohio
- 5 Which statement is true about slaves that ran away from North and South Carolina?
 - A None of the slaves traveled by land.
 - B Most slaves went south to Florida.
 - C Some slaves traveled across the ocean.
 - D All of the slaves went to Canada.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877

Primary Source: *The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass*

Use the quotation to answer the questions.

“. . . At the close of the year 1834, Mr. Freeland again hired me of my master, for the year 1835. But, by this time, I . . . was no longer content. . . to live with him or any other slave-holder. I began, with the commencement of the year, to prepare myself for a final struggle, which should decide my fate one way or the other. My tendency was upward. I was fast approaching manhood, and year after year had passed, and I was still a slave. These thoughts roused me—I must do something. I therefore resolved that 1835 should not pass without witnessing an attempt, on my part, to secure my liberty. . .

“Our knowledge of the north did not extend farther than New York; and to go there, and be forever harassed with the frightful liability of being returned to slavery—with the certainty of being treated tenfold worse than before—the thought was truly a horrible one, and one which it was not easy to overcome. . .

“In coming to a fixed determination to run away, we did more than Patrick Henry, when he resolved upon liberty or death. With us it was a doubtful liberty at most, and almost certain death if we failed. For my part, I should prefer death to hopeless bondage.”

— Frederick Douglass (Boston, 1845)



Tip: Read the quotation carefully. Think about what it says. Read each question. Look for key words and phrases in the question that will help you find the answer in the quotation. Then read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- Why was Douglass afraid of going North?
 - He believed he would be caught and sent back.
 - He did not think he would be treated any better.
 - He thought that he would be thrown in jail.
 - He was not sure he would be safe and free.
- Why was Douglass anxious to escape soon?
 - He had been sick.
 - He was getting older.
 - He was worried about his family.
 - He hoped to find his old owner.
- Why did Douglass most likely write this account of his life?
 - to make people feel sorry for him
 - to show people he was educated
 - to tell people how it felt to be a slave
 - to entertain people with stories about his culture
- How were Frederick Douglass and Patrick Henry alike?
 - They were afraid they would always be slaves.
 - They would rather die than live a life without liberty.
 - They were afraid that freedom was impossible to get.
 - They would rather feel safe than be free.
- Which of these conclusions can you draw from the quotation?
 - Douglass wrote this when he was a slave.
 - Douglass wrote this when he was a boy.
 - Douglass wrote this when he was free.
 - Douglass wrote this when he dying.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- Why did people from Washington come to watch the first Battle of Bull Run, which occurred on July 16, 1861?
 - They wanted to see the Confederates advance north.
 - They wanted to see the Union soldiers win an easy victory.
 - They wanted to see if the Confederates were too afraid to show up.
 - They wanted to see if the Union soldiers needed better leaders.
- How did General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson earn his nickname?
 - He helped Texas gain its independence from Mexico.
 - He disregarded the Union’s blockade of southern ports.
 - He refused to surrender at Fort Sumter.
 - He was determined to win the first Battle of Bull Run.
- What was the name of the *Merrimack* after it was changed into an ironclad?
 - Monitor*
 - Virginia*
 - Cumberland*
 - Buchanan*
- Where were the Seven Days Battles fought?
 - in western Tennessee
 - near Richmond, Virginia
 - along the coast of North Carolina
 - in Washington, D.C.
- Which military leader captured New Orleans during the Civil War?
 - General Lee
 - Admiral Farragut
 - General Grant
 - Admiral Dewey
- Which statement is true about the 54th Massachusetts Infantry that fought during the Civil War?
 - It was the only military unit that had Native Americans.
 - It was the first military unit to be lead by a woman.
 - It was the first military unit made up of African Americans.
 - It was the only military unit that had soldiers from foreign countries.
- Why was the Battle of Gettysburg considered the turning point of the Civil War?
 - It was the first time the Confederates had won a battle.
 - It was the first time the Confederates had to retreat during a battle.
 - The Confederates suffered heavy casualties during a battle.
 - The Confederates started losing after this battle.
- What was the main purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?
 - It freed slaves in states that were rebelling against the Union.
 - It freed slaves that lived in the territories.
 - It freed slaves in all states of the Union.
 - It freed slaves that had been bought in the last five years.
- What happened to Confederate President Jefferson Davis right after the Civil War?
 - He was killed by angry northerners.
 - He went back to farming.
 - He became a senator.
 - He was sent to prison for two years.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Vocabulary**

Tip: Read the sentence. Then try each answer choice in the blank. The correct answer will be the word that best completes the sentence.

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 During the Civil War, southerners who took an oath of loyalty to the United States were granted _____, which meant that they were pardoned.
A education
B amnesty
C settlement
D failure
- 2 People were shocked when they heard about Lincoln's _____ because they could not believe the president was dead.
A blunder
B enterprise
C phonograph
D assassination
- 3 _____ was the period of rebuilding the South after the Civil War.
A Quarantine
B Geography
C Tournament
D Reconstruction
- 4 _____ Republicans were against Reconstruction.
A Radical
B Pilgrim
C Slippery
D Captured
- 5 According to the Black Codes of 1865, former slaves were called _____.
A freedmen
B admirals
C landlords
D prisoners
- 6 In 1865, the federal government created an _____ to help people who used to be slaves.
A ornament
B echo
C agency
D ink
- 7 Congress can _____, or reject, a president's veto on a bill.
A concentrate
B override
C disguise
D limit
- 8 Congress _____ the President because they felt he was guilty of misconduct
A preserved
B balanced
C impeached
D starved

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Reconstruction**

Read the passage. Then choose the best answer for each item.

The Civil War had ended. But there were still angry feelings on both sides. As a result, the United States was still split. The nation had to be put back together. There could only be one country. There had to be a strong federal government to lead the way. It took time to rebuild. This time was called Reconstruction. It lasted from 1865 to 1877.

America faced lots of changes. President Lincoln was shot and killed. Andrew Johnson became president. The South became part of the Union again. The states approved the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868. This said black people were now citizens. The Fifteenth Amendment gave black men the right to vote. It was approved in 1870.

There was great change in the South. There were still large farms. But the slaves had been set free. This made farmers mad. They felt they could not farm without slaves. Some freed men bought their own land. Many still worked on the large farms. Now they were paid for their work. A practice called sharecropping began. Black families rented land and farmed it. They shared their crops and profits with the owner of the land.

Reconstruction ended. But there were still problems. Black and white people were still not treated the same.



Tip: Read the passage carefully. Then read each question and all the answer choices. Think about the passage. Also think about what you already know about what happened after the Civil War. Use the passage and what you know to help you choose the best answer for each question.

- 1** About how long did Reconstruction last?
 - A** 5 years
 - B** 7 years
 - C** 10 years
 - D** 12 years
- 2** What was the main purpose of Reconstruction?
 - A** to fight a war against Mexico over Texas
 - B** to elect a new president to represent all Americans
 - C** to rebuild the South and unite the nation
 - D** to allow former slaves to buy land in the United States
- 3** Which of these happened during Reconstruction?
 - A** Some freed blacks farmed land they had bought.
 - B** Most freed blacks went to work in factories.
 - C** Few freed blacks earned money working on large farms.
 - D** All freed blacks moved to northern states to find jobs.
- 4** When did African Americans become United States citizens?
 - A** 1865
 - B** 1867
 - C** 1868
 - D** 1870

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877

Timeline: Reconstruction, 1863–1877

Use the timeline to answer the questions.

Year	Month/Day	Event
1863	January 1	The Emancipation Proclamation is issued.
1864	November 8	Abraham Lincoln is reelected as president.
1865	March 3	The Freedmen's Bureau is created to help freed slaves.
	April 8	General Robert E. Lee surrenders.
	April 15	President Lincoln is assassinated at Ford's Theater. Vice President Andrew Johnson takes over as president.
	December 6	The Thirteenth Amendment is approved, outlawing slavery throughout the United States.
1865–1866		Southern states passed Black Codes, which restricted the rights of African Americans.
1866	April 9	Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which gives citizenship to African Americans.
1867		The Reconstruction Acts divide the states that used to be the Confederacy into five military districts. African American men are given the right to vote.
1868	July 21	The Fourteenth Amendment is approved, guaranteeing African Americans equal protection under the law.
1870	March 30	The Fifteenth Amendment is approved, guaranteeing all male citizens the right to vote.
1872		The Freedmen's Bureau is closed.
1875	March 1	Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which gave African Americans equal rights in public places and allowed them to serve on juries.
1877		Reconstruction ends, and President Hayes pulls federal troops out of the South.



Tip: Look carefully at the timeline. Pay close attention to the time period it covers and the sequence of events. Refer to the timeline after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- What is the most likely reason Reconstruction took a long time?
 - The country had to make changes a little at a time to keep people from getting upset.
 - The northern states had suffered a great deal of damage during the war and it took years to rebuild.
 - The territories had to become states before they would obey the laws made by the federal government.
 - The president felt that the states would do better if the country continued to be divided into two parts.
- What was the main purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment?
 - It gave all people the right to vote.
 - It made owning slaves against the law.
 - It restricted the rights of black people.
 - It created a bureau to help freed slaves.
- In what year were African American men given the right to vote?

A 1863	B 1866
C 1867	D 1868
- In what year did Reconstruction end?

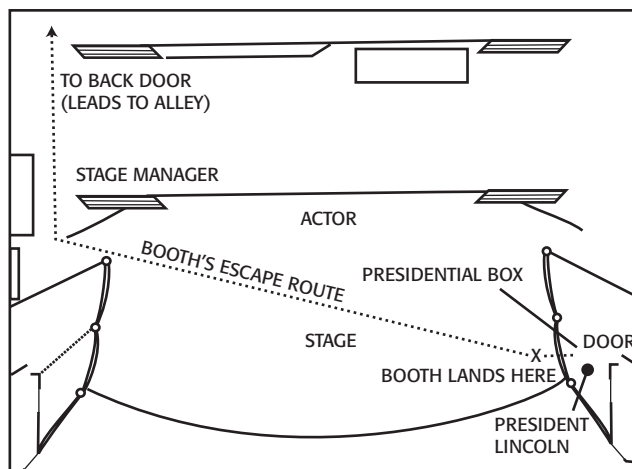
A 1863	B 1867
C 1872	D 1877
- What was one purpose of the Reconstruction Acts?
 - to give citizenship to African Americans
 - to outlaw slavery in the United States
 - to divide the Confederate states into five military districts
 - to create the Freedmen's Bureau to help freed slaves

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877

Diagram: Ford's Theater

John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865. The president was at Ford's Theater, watching a performance of *Our American Cousin* when Booth shot him.

Use the diagram to answer the questions.



Tip: Look at the diagram carefully. Think about what the diagram shows. Refer to the diagram after you read each question. Be sure you read all the answer choices before you choose an answer.

- 1 What conclusion can you draw from this diagram?
 - A Booth was an actor performing in the play.
 - B Booth knew the layout of the theater.
 - C Booth shot the president while standing on the stage.
 - D Booth entered the building through the back door.
- 2 Where was President Lincoln sitting when he was shot?
 - A next to the stage manager
 - B by the back door
 - C on the stage
 - D in a box
- 3 How did the actor on stage most likely feel when the assassination took place?

A shocked	B bored
C thrilled	D curious
- 4 What was behind the theater?

A a hotel	B a river
C an alley	D an orchard
- 5 Using the diagram, which conclusion can you draw about Booth's escape route?
 - A He had to run back across the theater when he found the back door was locked.
 - B He had to push his way through the audience to get out of the building.
 - C He had to fight the stage manager before he could get away.
 - D He had to jump from the president's box to the stage.

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION, 1850–1877**Basic Concepts**

Choose the best answer for each item.



Tip: These items are about basic concepts. Read each question and all of the answer choices carefully. Think about what you have learned about the topic that each item asks about. Then choose the best answer.

- Who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln?
A Ulysses S. Grant
B Andrew Johnson
C Ambrose Burnside
D John Wilkes Booth
- How many Confederate states had to be restored to the Union after the Civil War?
A 7 **B** 11
C 15 **D** 21
- Who was president when the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified?
A Lincoln **B** Grant
C Johnson **D** Buchanan
- Who were the carpetbaggers?
A farmers who went to work in factories
B northerners who moved south to make money
C slaves who escaped from their owners to find freedom
D politicians who were against rebuilding the southern states
- What happened after federal troops were removed from the South at the end of Reconstruction?
A The South's African Americans became the majority.
B The South's African Americans became slaves again.
C The South's African Americans were allowed to vote.
D The South's African Americans lost many of their rights.
- Who adopted the black codes in 1865 and 1866?
A the United States federal government
B state governments in the South
C city governments in the North
D governments in the United States territories
- Who disagreed with the Reconstruction plan?
A Native Americans in United States territories
B African Americans in the Freedmen's Bureau
C President Andrew Johnson
D Radical Republicans in Congress
- What happened to Andrew Johnson during his presidency?
A Congress tried to impeach him.
B An angry southerner tried to assassinate him.
C The Senate forced him to resign.
D He died of natural causes.
- What is one problem that tenant farmers and sharecroppers faced?
A They made little money while working in terrible conditions.
B They had to transport their crops to sell in northern cities.
C They did not know how to plant cotton or tobacco seeds.
D They could not keep any family members with them.
- What was the Ku Klux Klan?
A a group of northerners that wanted equal rights for African Americans
B a body of legislators that worked to give all Americans the right to vote
C a convention of state leaders that made plans to rebuild the South
D a secret society that committed acts of violence against African Americans

ANSWER KEY

Beginnings to 1620

PAGE 1 Vocabulary

- 1 A 3 B 5 B 7 C
2 C 4 D 6 C 8 A

PAGE 2 The First People in America

- 1 D 3 B
2 C 4 C

PAGE 3 Map: Beringia

- 1 C 3 B 5 A
2 D 4 A

PAGE 4 Graph: Radio Carbon Dating

- 1 A 3 D 5 C
2 B 4 C

PAGE 5 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 C 7 B 10 B
2 B 5 B 8 D
3 A 6 A 9 C

PAGE 6 Vocabulary

- 1 C 3 D 5 C 7 B
2 A 4 B 6 C 8 A

PAGE 7 Leif Eriksson

- 1 A 3 C
2 C 4 C

PAGE 8 Map: The Routes of Viking Voyages

- 1 A 3 B 5 C
2 C 4 D

PAGE 9 Primary Source: Departure from Iceland

- 1 C 3 B
2 A 4 D

PAGE 10 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 C 7 D 10 C
2 B 5 C 8 B
3 A 6 B 9 A

PAGE 11 Vocabulary

- 1 B 3 C 5 A 7 B
2 D 4 A 6 C 8 D

PAGE 12 Christopher Columbus

- 1 C 3 D
2 C 4 D

PAGE 13 Diagram: Parts of Early Sailing Ships

- 1 B 3 D 5 B
2 A 4 C

PAGE 14 Primary Source: A Letter from Christopher Columbus

- 1 C 2 D 3 D 4 D

PAGE 15 Basic Concepts

- 1 B 4 D 7 D 10 C
2 C 5 C 8 B
3 B 6 A 9 A

PAGE 16 Vocabulary

- 1 D 3 D 5 C 7 B
2 B 4 A 6 C 8 A

PAGE 17 Amerigo Vespucci

- 1 C 3 B
2 D 4 B

PAGE 18 Timeline: Some Early Explorers

- 1 B 3 A 5 D
2 C 4 B

PAGE 19 Chart: Some Early North American Explorers (By Country of Origin)

- 1 C 3 A 5 C
2 D 4 B

PAGE 20 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 B 7 A 10 A
2 C 5 C 8 D
3 B 6 A 9 D

Europeans and Africans in America, 1585–1763

PAGE 21 Vocabulary

- 1 B 3 C 5 A 7 B
2 D 4 B 6 C 8 D

PAGE 22 Why European Explorers Came to America

- 1 D 2 D 3 C 4 B

PAGE 23 Map: European Claims in the Americas

- 1 A 3 B 5 C
2 D 4 D

PAGE 24 Primary Source: The Mayflower Compact, 1620

- 1 C 3 A 5 C
2 C 4 B

PAGE 25 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 C 7 D 10 A
2 C 5 A 8 D
3 B 6 C 9 B

PAGE 26 Vocabulary

- 1 B 3 D 5 B 7 A
2 A 4 C 6 B 8 C

PAGE 27 The First American Colonies

- 1 D 2 C 3 C 4 B

PAGE 28 Map: The Thirteen Original Colonies

- 1 A 3 B 5 C
2 B 4 C

PAGE 29 Graph: Population Data, 1700

- 1 C 3 B 5 A
2 A 4 B

PAGE 30 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 B 7 C 10 C
2 D 5 B 8 D
3 C 6 A 9 B

PAGE 31 Vocabulary

- 1 B 3 A 5 A 7 C
2 D 4 C 6 D 8 B

PAGE 32 Colonial Life

- 1 A 3 C
2 C 4 A

PAGE 33 Chart: Colonial Words

- 1 C 3 D 5 C
2 A 4 A

PAGE 34 Primary Source: The Colony of Roanoke

- 1 B 3 C 5 A
2 C 4 C

PAGE 35 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 B 7 C 10 D
2 A 5 C 8 A
3 D 6 B 9 B

PAGE 36 Vocabulary

- 1 A 3 B 5 A 7 B
2 D 4 C 6 C 8 D

PAGE 37 The Slave Trade

- 1 B 3 C 5 B
2 D 4 B

PAGE 38 Diagram: A Plantation

- 1 A 3 D 5 D
2 A 4 B

PAGE 39 Graph: The Slave Trade, 1450–1900

- 1 D 3 A
2 B 4 D

PAGE 40 Basic Concepts

- 1 B 4 A 7 B 10 D
2 C 5 A 8 B
3 B 6 B 9 C

ANSWER KEY

The Colonies Become a Nation, 1754–1820s

PAGE 41 Vocabulary

- 1 B 3 B 5 B 7 C
2 C 4 D 6 B 8 D

PAGE 42 Events Leading to the American Revolution

- 1 D 3 C
2 B 4 C

PAGE 43 Timeline: The American Revolution

- 1 B 3 D
2 A 4 A

PAGE 44 Primary Source: The Boston Massacre

- 1 A 3 B
2 C 4 D

PAGE 45 Basic Concepts

- 1 C 4 B 7 B
2 C 5 D 8 D
3 A 6 B 9 B

PAGE 46 Vocabulary

- 1 C 3 B 5 A 7 D
2 D 4 A 6 C 8 C

PAGE 47 The American Revolution

- 1 A 3 B
2 B 4 D

PAGE 48 Map: The Route of British Troops on April 18–19, 1775

- 1 D 3 B 5 C
2 B 4 A

PAGE 49 Primary Source: The Words of Patrick Henry

- 1 B 3 D
2 C 4 A

PAGE 50 Basic Concepts

- 1 A 4 D 7 B 10 D
2 C 5 B 8 B
3 B 6 C 9 C

PAGE 51 Vocabulary

- 1 B 3 C 5 B 7 B
2 C 4 D 6 C 8 C

PAGE 52 The New American Government

- 1 C 3 A
2 B 4 D

PAGE 53 Diagram: Branches of the American Government

- 1 A 3 C 5 B
2 D 4 C

PAGE 54 Chart: The Presidential Election Results of 1789

- 1 C 3 B 5 D
2 A 4 A

PAGE 55 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 D 7 D
2 A 5 B 8 C
3 C 6 C 9 A

PAGE 56 Vocabulary

- 1 D 3 C 5 A 7 C
2 B 4 D 6 B 8 B

PAGE 57 The Rise of Political Parties

- 1 B 3 A
2 C 4 C

PAGE 58 Chart: The Federalist and Republican Parties, 1789–1801

- 1 A 3 A 5 C
2 D 4 B

PAGE 59 Graph: Population Statistics, 1790 and 1800

- 1 C 3 C 5 A
2 A 4 D

PAGE 60 Basic Concepts

- 1 B 4 D 7 A
2 C 5 C 8 C
3 A 6 C

Territorial Expansion and Reform Movements

PAGE 61 Vocabulary

- 1 A 3 B 5 B 7 D
2 C 4 C 6 C 8 A

PAGE 62 Manifest Destiny

- 1 D 3 B
2 A 4 C

PAGE 63 Map: American Territories, 1840

- 1 B 3 A 5 D
2 C 4 D

PAGE 64 Primary Source: Life on the Oregon Trail—Across the Plains in 1844

- 1 D 3 C 5 B
2 C 4 A

PAGE 65 Basic Concepts

- 1 B 4 A 7 D 10 D
2 D 5 B 8 A
3 C 6 C 9 B

PAGE 66 Vocabulary

- 1 C 3 B 5 A 7 B
2 C 4 D 6 D 8 A

PAGE 67 The Westward Movement

- 1 B 3 A
2 A 4 C

PAGE 68 Diagram: How to Pan for Gold

- 1 B 3 C 5 D
2 D 4 B

PAGE 69 Primary Source: Sacramento, A California Gold Rush Song

- 1 C 3 C 5 D
2 B 4 D

PAGE 70 Basic Concepts

- 1 D 4 A 7 C 10 B
2 C 5 D 8 A
3 D 6 B 9 B

PAGE 71 Vocabulary

- 1 C 3 A 5 B 7 C
2 A 4 D 6 D 8 A

PAGE 72 The Industrial Revolution

- 1 D 3 C
2 B 4 B

PAGE 73 Map: The Pony Express Route

- 1 B 3 C 5 A
2 D 4 B

PAGE 74 Primary Source: Completing the Trans-Continental Railroad—Driving the Golden Spike

- 1 A 3 C 5 C
2 D 4 B

PAGE 75 Basic Concepts

- 1 C 4 A 7 B
2 B 5 C 8 C
3 B 6 D 9 A

PAGE 76 Vocabulary

- 1 B 3 A 5 B 7 A
2 C 4 D 6 D 8 C

PAGE 77 Changes in America

- 1 C 3 C
2 B 4 B

PAGE 78 Chart: Morse Code

- 1 D 3 A 5 B
2 C 4 C

PAGE 79 Chart: The Ten Most Populated Cities, 1860

- 1 C 3 B 5 A
2 D 4 C

ANSWER KEY

Territorial Expansion and Reform Movements

(Continued)

PAGE 80 *Basic Concepts*

- 1 C 4 D 7 B 10 B
2 B 5 B 8 A
3 A 6 C 9 C

The Civil War and Reconstruction, 1850– 1877

PAGE 81 *Vocabulary*

- 1 B 3 A 5 D 7 B
2 C 4 C 6 C 8 A

PAGE 82 *Some Causes of the Civil War*

- 1 D 3 C
2 B 4 D

PAGE 83 *Map: A Nation is Divided*

- 1 C 3 D 5 C
2 C 4 B

PAGE 84 *Chart: Percentage of Slave-
Owning Families in Seven States*

- 1 D 3 A 5 A
2 D 4 C

PAGE 85 *Basic Concepts*

- 1 D 4 D 7 A 10 C
2 B 5 D 8 D
3 A 6 C 9 A

PAGE 86 *Vocabulary*

- 1 C 3 B 5 C 7 C
2 A 4 D 6 B 8 D

PAGE 87 *The Civil War*

- 1 B 3 A
2 C 4 C

PAGE 88 *Chart: Casualties at the Battle
of Antietam*

- 1 C 3 D 5 B
2 B 4 C

PAGE 89 *Primary Source: The Battle of
Gettysburg, 1863*

- 1 B 3 C 5 C
2 C 4 A

PAGE 90 *Basic Concepts*

- 1 D 4 D 7 C 10 D
2 A 5 A 8 B
3 C 6 B 9 C

PAGE 91 *Vocabulary*

- 1 B 3 D 5 B 7 A
2 A 4 C 6 C 8 D

PAGE 92 *The Underground Railroad*

- 1 C 3 C
2 D 4 B

PAGE 93 *Map: Routes of the
Underground Railroad, 1860*

- 1 A 3 B 5 C
2 C 4 D

PAGE 94 *Primary Source: The
Autobiography of Frederick Douglass*

- 1 D 3 C 5 C
2 B 4 B

PAGE 95 *Basic Concepts*

- 1 B 4 B 7 D
2 D 5 B 8 A
3 B 6 C 9 D

PAGE 96 *Vocabulary*

- 1 B 3 D 5 A 7 B
2 D 4 A 6 C 8 C

PAGE 97 *Reconstruction*

- 1 D 3 A
2 C 4 C

PAGE 98 *Timeline: Reconstruction,
1863–1877*

- 1 A 3 C 5 C
2 B 4 D

PAGE 99 *Diagram: Ford's Theater*

- 1 B 3 A 5 D
2 D 4 C

PAGE 100 *Basic Concepts*

- 1 D 4 B 7 D 10 D
2 B 5 D 8 A
3 C 6 B 9 A

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American History 1

American History 2

