US1.1a-i The student will demonstrate responsible citizenship and develop skills for historical and geographical analysis, including the ability to:

a) identify and interpret primary and secondary source documents to increase understanding of events and life in United States history to 1865
b) make connections between the past and the present;
c) sequence events in United States history from pre-Columbian times to 1865;
d) interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives;
e) evaluate and discuss issues orally and in writing;
f) analyze and interpret maps to explain relationships among landforms, water features, climatic characteristics, and historical events;
g) distinguish between parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude;
h) interpret patriotic slogans and excerpts from notable speeches and documents;
i) identify the costs and benefits of specific choices made, including the intended and unintended consequences of the choices and how people and nations responded to positive and negative incentives.

Student Knowledge
US1.2a Seven continents and oceans of the World and location
North America (1), South America (2), Antarctica (3), Europe (4), Asia (5), Africa (6), Australia (7); Pacific Ocean (A), Atlantic Ocean (B), Indian Ocean (C), Arctic Ocean (D), Southern Ocean (E)

Color a parallel of latitude in red  
Color a meridian of longitude in blue

**Latitude** lines are defined as measurements on a globe or map located parallel to the Equator and run horizontally from East to West.  
**Longitude** lines are defined as measurements on a globe or map located north to south like the Prime Meridian.
1. What is a continent?
   a. Another name for a country
   b. A large land mass surrounded by water
   c. A small island
   d. Enough water to fill an ocean

2. How many continents are there on Earth?
   a. Five
   b. Seven
   c. Fifty
   d. More than one hundred

3. The land mass of Europe and Asia is frequently called —
   a. North Asia
   b. Europe
   c. Eurasia
   d. Europasia

4. What body of water is labeled “B”?
   a. Indian Ocean
   b. Arctic Ocean
   c. Pacific Ocean
   d. Atlantic Ocean

5. Europe is considered a continent even though it is not entirely surrounded by —
   a. soldiers
   b. water
   c. rivers
   d. mountains

6. What are earth’s seven continents?
   a. North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, Antarctica, and Europe
   b. North America, South America, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, and Eurasia
   c. North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, Arctic, and Europe
   d. North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica

7. What continents is labeled “5”?
   a. Europe
   b. Asia
   c. Africa
   d. Australia

8. What body of water is labeled “C”?
   a. Indian Ocean
   b. Southern Ocean
   c. Pacific Ocean
   d. Atlantic Ocean

9. What body of water is labeled “E”?
   a. Pacific Ocean
   b. Arctic Ocean
   c. Southern Ocean
   d. Indian Ocean

10. What imaginary lines run from North Pole to South Pole?
    a. Latitude
    b. Longitude

USI.2b Location and characteristics of the 8 geographic regions of the United States

Coastal Plain
   Located along the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico
   Broad lowlands providing many excellent harbors

Appalachian Highlands
   Located west of the coastal plain; extends from eastern Canada to western Alabama
   Old, eroded mountains (oldest range in North America)
**Canadian Shield**  
Located around the lower part of Hudson Bay in a “horseshoe”  
Hills worn by erosion – **lakes carved by glaciers**

**Interior Lowlands**  
Located west of the Appalachian Highlands and east of the  
Great Plains  
**Rolling flatlands with many rivers** and grassy hills

**Great Plains**  
Located west of the Interior Lowlands and east of the  
Rocky Mountains  
**Flat land** that gradually rises in elevation westward – grasslands

**Rocky Mountains**  
Located west of the Great Plains – east of the Basin and Range  
Rugged mountains from Alaska to Mexico  
Contains **Continental Divide** which determines the directional flow of rivers

**Basin and Range**  
Located west of the Rocky Mts. and east of the Coastal Range east of the  
Cascades and the Sierra Nevada  
Elevations vary – contains **Death Valley** (lowest point in North America)

**Coastal Range**  
Rugged mountains located along the Pacific Coast (California to Canada)  
Contains fertile valleys
1. The lowest point in North America is located in the —
   a. Great Plains region
   b. Rocky Mountains region
   c. Basin and Range region
   d. Coastal Range region

2. What is the lowest Point in North America?
   a. The Great Valley
   b. Continental Divide
   c. The Great Basin
   d. Death Valley

3. Which geographic region is mostly grassland?
   a. Great Plains
   b. Rocky Mountains
   c. Basin and Range
   d. Coastal Range

4. All of the following characteristics describe the Coastal Plain except —
   a. located along the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico
   b. Virginia’s Tidewater region lies in this area
   c. broad lowland providing many excellent harbors
   d. horseshoe shape wrapping around Hudson Bay

5. Which characteristics best describe the Rocky Mountains?
   a. North America’s oldest range of mountains
   b. Hills worn by erosion and hundreds of glacier-carved lakes
   c. Mountains with high elevations stretching from Alaska almost to Mexico
   d. Rugged mountains and fertile valleys

6. Which geographic region contains the Continental Divide?
   a. Great Plains
   b. Rocky Mountains
   c. Basin and Range
   d. Coastal Range

7. The oldest mountain range in North America is the —
   a. Appalachian Highlands
   b. Sierra Nevada’s
   c. Rocky Mountains
   d. Catskills

8. Which geographic region is located west of the Coastal Plain and extends from eastern Canada to western Alabama?
   a. Canadian Shield
   b. Appalachian Highlands
   c. Interior Lowlands
   d. Great Plains

9. Which geographic region contains old eroded mountains?
   a. Coastal Plain
   b. Appalachian Highlands
   c. Interior Lowlands
   d. Rocky Mountains

10. The geographic region that wraps around Hudson Bay in a horseshoe shape is called the —
    a. Canadian Shield
    b. Appalachian Highlands
    c. Interior Lowlands
    d. Great Plains

11. The Canadian Shield can be characterized by —
    a. located west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Great Plains
    b. oldest mountain range in North America
    c. hills worn by erosion and hundreds of lakes carved by glaciers
    d. rolling flatlands with many rivers, broad river valleys, and grassy hills

12. Which geographic region contains lakes carved by glaciers?
    a. Canadian Shield
    b. Appalachian Highlands
    c. Rocky Mountains
    d. Basin and Range
13. Which North American geographic region is located west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Great Plains?
   a. Canadian Shield
   b. Interior Lowlands
   c. Rocky Mountains
   d. Basin and Range

14. The Interior Lowlands can best be characterized by —
   a. broad lowland providing many excellent harbors
   b. rolling flatlands with many rivers, broad river valleys, and grassy hills
   c. area of varying elevations containing isolated mountain ranges
   d. hundreds of lakes carved by glaciers

15. Which North American geographic region is located west of the Interior Lowlands and east of the Rocky Mountains?
   a. Coastal Plain
   b. Appalachian Highlands
   c. Canadian Shield
   d. Great Plains

16. Which North American geographic region can be described as having flat land that gradually increases in elevation westward?
   a. Coastal Range
   b. Coastal Plain
   c. Great Plains
   d. Rocky Mountains

17. Which North American geographic region is located west of the Great Plains and east of the Basin and Range?
   a. Coastal Range
   b. Basin and Range
   c. Great Plains
   d. Rocky Mountains

18. What physical characteristic determines the directional flow of rivers?
   a. Continental Divide
   b. Gravity
   c. Tides
   d. Old, eroded mountains

19. Which geographic region is located west of the Rocky Mountains and east of the Sierra Nevada’s and the Cascades?
   a. Coastal Range
   b. Basin and Range
   c. Great Plains
   d. Canadian Shield

20. Characteristics of the Basin and Range Region include all of the following except —
   a. isolated mountain ranges
   b. areas of varying elevations
   c. excellent harbors
   d. the lowest point in North America

USI.2c Major bodies of water important to the U.S.: interaction between regions, forming borders, and creating links to other areas

The location of the United States with its Atlantic & Pacific coasts provided access to many other areas of the world.

**Oceans**

Atlantic – highway for early explorers, settlers, and later immigrants
Pacific – early exploration destination
Rivers

Mississippi – was used to transport farm & industrial products; a link to ports and other parts of the world
Missouri – was used to transport farm & industrial products; a link to ports and other parts of the world
Ohio – “Gateway to the West”
Columbia – explored by Lewis and Clark
Colorado – explored by the Spanish (Coronado)
Rio Grande – border between Texas and Mexico
St. Lawrence - forms part of the northeastern border with Canada and connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean

Great Lakes

Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior (HOMES)
Inland port cities grew in the Midwest along the Great Lakes

Gulf of Mexico

Provided French and Spanish exploration routes to Mexico and other parts of America

Use a different color to label each of the following:

- Atlantic Ocean (1)
- Pacific Ocean (2)
- Mississippi River (3)
- Missouri River (4)
- Ohio River (5)
- Gulf of Mexico (6)
- Columbia River (7)
- Colorado River (8)
- Rio Grande River (9)
- Great Lakes (10)
- St. Lawrence River (11)
1. The Colorado River was explored by the —
   a. Germans  
   b. English  
   c. Spanish  
   d. French

2. The Rio Grande forms the border with —
   a. Canada  
   b. Mexico  
   c. Cuba  
   d. Panama

3. Which body of water was an early exploration route and forms the border of the western United States?
   a. Atlantic Ocean  
   b. Pacific Ocean  
   c. Rio Grande  
   d. Mississippi

4. The Gulf of Mexico provided exploration routes for the —
   a. French and Spanish  
   b. English and French  
   c. Spanish and English  
   d. German and Spanish

5. Bodies of water in the United States do all of the following except —
   a. support interaction among regions  
   b. form borders  
   c. prohibit travel  
   d. create links to other areas

6. The Ohio River was called the —
   a. “Gateway to the West”  
   b. border between the United States and Canada  
   c. “Gateway to the East”  
   d. border between the United States and Mexico

7. What river connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean?
   a. Ohio River  
   b. Rio Grande  
   c. St. Lawrence River  
   d. Mississippi River

8. Which natural feature was helpful to early explorers?
   a. Mountains  
   b. Roads and bridges  
   c. Bodies of water  
   d. Deep valleys

9. Which body of water borders the United States to the East?
   a. Atlantic Ocean  
   b. Pacific Ocean  
   c. Gulf of Mexico  
   d. Caribbean Sea

10. The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were the transportation arteries for —
    a. farm and industrial products  
    b. blood supply to the heart  
    c. railroads  
    d. air travel

11. What body of water provided exploration routes to Mexico and other parts of America?
    a. Atlantic Ocean  
    b. Gulf of Mexico  
    c. Pacific Ocean  
    d. Great Lakes

12. California’s coastline was created by the—
    a. Atlantic Ocean  
    b. Gulf of Mexico  
    c. Pacific Ocean  
    d. Great Lakes
USI.2d Key geographic features are important to recognize when they appear on maps, diagrams, and photographs. Land and water features set the stage for influence the course of events in United States History.

Key Geographic Features:

**Water Related:**
- **Lake** - A large inland body of water; Ex. Smith Mountain Lake
- **River** - A large natural stream of water- empty into an ocean/lake etc
- **Tributary** - A smaller stream that flows into a river/ocean/lake etc
- **Gulf** - A large area of sea or ocean partially enclosed by land
- **Bay** - A body of water partially enclosed by land; typically smaller than a gulf

**Land Related:**
- **Mountain** - A natural elevation of the earth's surface having considerable mass; height greater than a hill
- **Hill** - A well-defined natural elevation smaller than a mountain
- **Plain** - A large relatively flat area of land
- **Plateau** - A large, relatively flat, but elevated area of land
- **Island** - A land mass- smaller than a continent surrounded by water
- **Peninsula** - A piece of land that projects into a body of water and is connected with the mainland

Geographic Features are Related to:
1. Patterns of trade
2. Locations of cities and towns
3. Westward (frontier) movement
4. Agriculture and fishing industries

1. Which of the following is NOT a way geographic features are related to influencing the course of events in U.S. History?
   a. Patterns of trade
   b. Fishing industry
   c. Locations of cities and towns
   d. School of fish

2. What is a piece of land smaller than a continent that is surrounded by water?
   a. Lake
   b. Island
   c. Peninsula
   d. Tributary

3. What is a river that flows into another larger river known as?
   a. Plateau
   b. Tributary
   c. Peninsula
   d. Island

4. What is a large, relatively flat, but elevated area of land called?
   a. Mountain
   b. Peninsula
   c. Island
   d. Plateau
5. Which of the following is NOT a land related geographic feature?
   a. Peninsula
   b. Plateau
   c. Tributary
   d. Island

6. Which of the following is a water related geographic feature?
   a. plateau
   b. tributary
   c. peninsula
   d. trade route

**Archaeological discoveries** of early Indian settlements have been made in southeastern Virginia.

**Archaeology** is the recovery of material evidence remaining from the past.

**Archaeologists** study human behavior and culture through the recovery and analysis of artifacts.

*Scientists are NOT in agreement as to when and how people entered the Western Hemisphere.

**Cactus Hill**

*Cactus Hill is located on the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia.*

*Evidence that humans lived at Cactus Hill as early as 15,000 years ago makes it one of the oldest sites in North America.*

1. What is recovery of material evidence remaining from the past called?
   a. Sociology
   b. Anthropology
   c. Archaeology
   d. Zoology

2. Where was evidence found 15,000 years ago making it one of the oldest sites in North America with living humans?
   a. Nottoway
   b. Cactus Hill
   c. Great Plains
   d. Cyprus Hill

3. Who studies human behavior and culture through the recovery and analysis of artifacts?
   a. Paleontologists
   b. Sociologists
   c. Anthropologists
   d. Archaeologists

4. What river is Cactus Hill located on?
   a. Nottoway River
   b. Mississippi River
   c. St. Lawrence River
   d. Missouri River

5. Archaeologists found evidence that humans lived at Cactus Hill on the Nottoway River how many years ago?
   a. 5,000
   b. 500
   c. 15,000
   d. 1,000

6. What do archaeologists study?
   a. dinosaurs
   b. human artifacts
   c. plants and animals
   d. weather patterns
USI.3b Cultural development of American Indians and locations of the areas in which they lived

Prior to the arrival of Europeans American Indians were dispersed across different environments in North America

American Indians lived in all areas of North America

Members of these tribes live in their homelands and in many urban areas of North America today!

**Inuit** – inhabited Alaska and northern Canada
  – Arctic areas where temperatures are below freezing most of the year
  – Igloos

**Kwakiutl** – homeland includes the Pacific Northwest
  – Characterized by a rainy, mild climate
  – Plank houses

**Lakota people** – inhabited the interior of the U.S. called the Great Plains
  – Characterized by dry grasslands
  – Teepees

**Pueblo** – tribes inhabited the Southwest in present day New Mexico and Arizona
  – Desert areas bordering cliffs and mountains
  – Pueblo homes (adobe - dried mud)

**Iroquois** – homeland includes northeast North America – eastern woodlands
  – Heavily forested – homes made of sticks, etc.
  – Longhouses

1. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, which group was dispersed across different environments in North America?
   a. Viking explorers
   b. American Indians (First Americans)
   c. African colonists
   d. Asian colonists

2. Which group inhabited present-day Alaska and northern Canada?
   a. Lakota
   b. Pueblo
   c. Iroquois
   d. Inuit

3. The Pacific Northwest coast was inhabited by the —
   a. Inuit
   b. Pueblo
   c. Iroquois
   d. Kwakiutl

4. The Lakota inhabited the area of dry grasslands known as the —
   a. Northwest coast
   b. Great Plains
c. Present-day New Mexico and Arizona  
d. Northeast North America  
**5. The Pueblo lived in —**  
a. coastal areas characterized by a rainy, mild climate  
b. open areas characterized by dry grasslands  
c. arctic areas where the temperature is below freezing much of the year  
d. desert areas and areas bordering cliffs and mountains  

**6. In what area of the United States did the Pueblo inhabit?**  
a. Southeast in present-day Virginia  
b. Southwest in present-day New Mexico and Arizona  
c. Midwest in the Rocky Mountains region  
d. North in present-day Canada  

**7. The heavily forested, Eastern Woodland area was inhabited by the —**  
a. Inuit  
b. Kwakiutl  
c. Pueblo  

**USI.3c** American Indians **used the resources in their environment (geography & climate) to obtain food, clothing, and shelter and meet their basic needs**  

Geography & Climate affected how various American Indians met their basic needs:

In the past American Indians:  
**Food** – fished, hunted, and harvested crops for food  
**Clothing** – animal skins and plants  
**Shelter** – made of resources found in the environment (sod, stones, ice, animal skins, wood)  

**Types of Resources:**  
**Resources** influence what was produced and how it was produced  

- **Natural resources**: come directly from nature  
  - American Indians fished in the **rivers**, hunted **animals** and grew **crops**  

- **Human resources**: **people** working to produce goods and services  
  - **People** who fished, made clothing, and hunted animals were examples of human resources
• **Capital resources**: goods produced and used to make other goods and services. The canoes, bows, and spears were examples of capital resources.

All homes are products of the environment in which the Native Americans lived.

1. How did geography and climate affect the way American Indians (First Americans) groups met their basic needs?
   a. They made them angry with colonists
   b. They influenced food, clothing, and shelters
   c. They helped them interpret historical events
   d. They focused on industrial jobs

2. The American Indians (First Americans) obtained their food in all of the following ways except —
   a. hunting
   b. fishing
   c. harvesting crops
   d. shopping at grocery stores

3. To make clothing, the American Indians (First Americans) used —
   a. animal skins and plants
   b. silk and lace
   c. nylon and rubber
   d. beads and silk

4. American Indians (First Americans) built shelters using resources found in their —
   a. education
   b. environment
   c. inheritance
   d. money

5. Which resources did early American Indians (First Americans) **not** use to make shelters?
   a. Sod and stones
   b. Concrete blocks
   c. Wood
   d. Animal skins

6. What type of resource would a hunter be?
   a. Natural
   b. Capital
   c. Human
   d. Environment

7. What type of resource is the canoe an American Indian would use to fish in?
   a. Natural
   b. Capital
   c. Human
   d. Environment

8. What type of resource comes directly from nature?
   a. Natural
   b. Capital
   c. Human
   d. Environment

**USI.4a** European exploration of North America – motivations, obstacles, and accomplishments

**Motivations** (three G’s: God, Gold, and Glory)

- Economic: gold, natural resources, trade
- Religious: spread of Christianity
- Empire: superiority of culture and beliefs
Obstacles
Poor maps and navigational tools
Disease and starvation
Fear of the unknown
Lack of adequate supplies

Accomplishments
Exchanged goods and ideas
Improved navigational tools and ships

Claimed territories

For Spain
Francisco Coronado – explored Southwest U.S.

For France
Samuel de Champlain – Quebec, Canada
Robert La Salle – Mississippi River valley

For England
John Cabot – eastern Canada

Voyages of discovery and trade

Portugal – West Africa – gold, manufactured goods

1. John Cabot explored —
a. Mississippi River Valley
b. coast of England
c. eastern Canada
d. western Africa

2. For which country did John Cabot sail?
a. England
b. France
c. Portugal
d. Spain

3. Which example was not a motivating force for European exploration?
a. Economic — Gold, natural resources, and trade
b. Competitions for discovering new technologies
c. Competitions for empire and belief in superiority of own culture
d. Religious — Spread of Christianity

4. Which French settlement in North America did Samuel de Champlain establish?
a. Yuma, Arizona
b. Jamestown, Virginia
c. Quebec, Canada
d. Montreal, Canada

5. Which was not an obstacle faced by early European explorers?
a. Starvation and disease
b. High wages
c. Lack of adequate supplies
d. Fear of the unknown

6. Robert La Salle and Samuel de Champlain explored and claimed lands for —
a. France
b. England
c. Spain
d. Portugal
7. Which area did Robert La Salle claim?
   a. Saint Lawrence Seaway
   b. Rio Grande Valley
   c. Mississippi River Valley
   d. Columbia River Valley

8. Which region of North America did Spain explore?
   a. Southwest United States
   b. Mississippi River Valley
   c. Eastern Canada
   d. Northwestern United States

9. Which region did Portugal explore?
   a. East Africa
   b. West Africa
   c. West Indies
   d. Australia

10. Who established the French settlement of Quebec?
    a. Francisco Coronado
    b. Samuel de Champlain
    c. Robert La Salle
    d. Prince Henry the Navigator

USI.4b Cultural Interactions between Europeans and American Indians
– cooperation and conflict

Cultural interaction

**Spanish** – conquered and enslaved Indian
   – brought Christianity to the New World
   – brought European diseases

**French** – trading posts
   – spread Christianity

**English** – established settlements and claimed ownership of land
   – learned farming techniques from American Indians
   – traded with American Indians

American Indians
   – Taught farming techniques to European settlers
   – Believed that land was to be shared or used, but NOT owned

Cooperation in **economic interactions**
   – Europeans brought weapons and metal farm tools
   – Trade
   – Crops

Conflict
   – Land
   – Competition for trade
   – Cultural differences
   – Disease
   – Language differences


1. Competition for trade, differences in language, and land disputes were all areas of _________ between European explorers and American Indians (First Americans).
   a. cooperation
   b. competition
   c. conflict
   d. confirmation

2. Which European group conquered and enslaved American Indians (First Americans)?
   a. Spanish
   b. French
   c. English
   d. Portuguese

3. Which statement is not from the point of view of one of the early explorers?
   a. “Let’s spread religion to these savages.”
   b. “I can teach the newcomers how to plant crops.”
   c. “We will conquer the natives and make them slaves.”
   d. “We will establish trading posts.”

4. Which country learned farming techniques from the American Indians (First Americans)?
   a. France
   b. England
   c. Spain
   d. Portugal

5. Which European group brought Christianity to the New World?
   a. Spanish
   b. Chinese
   c. Polish
   d. Swiss

6. Which areas did the American Indians (First Americans) and Europeans not cooperate with each other?
   a. Technologies (transportation of weapons and farm tools)
   b. Trade
   c. Ownership of land
   d. Crops

7. The American Indians (First Americans) and Europeans had conflict in all of the following areas except —
   a. differences in language and culture
   b. competition for land and trade
   c. disease
   d. sharing farming techniques

8. The interactions between American Indians (First Americans) and Europeans sometimes led to cooperation and other times resulted in —
   a. peace
   b. harmony
   c. conflict
   d. resolution

9. Early French and English explorers —
   a. established trading posts
   b. forbid trading with American Indians (First Americans)
   c. fairly divided land
   d. learned about Christianity from the American Indians (First Americans)

10. Which of the following was an example of cooperation between European explorers and American Indians (First Americans)?
    a. Europeans conquered and enslaved American Indians (First Americans)
    b. Europeans claimed ownership of the land
    c. American Indians (First Americans) taught farming techniques to the Europeans
    d. Europeans brought diseases to new lands
**USI.4c** European exploration in West Africa – interaction of West African societies with European traders

**Ghana, Mali, and Songhai** – powerful West African countries dominated trade in West Africa one after another from 300 – 1600 A.D.

**Ghana, Mali, and Songhai** were located in the **western region of Africa**, south of the **Sahara Desert**, near the Niger River.

**Traded with the Portuguese**

Portugal carried goods from Europe (metals, cloth, and other manufactured goods) to trade for West African **GOLD**

1. How did Portuguese explorers reach West Africa?
   - a. By boat
   - b. By land
   - c. By plane
   - d. By horse and buggy

2. What goods did Portugal **not** trade to West African empires?
   - a. Gold
   - b. Metals
   - c. Cloth
   - d. Manufactured goods

3. Which nation did **not** dominate West Africa in turn between 300 to 1600 AD?
   - a. Ghana
   - b. Egypt
   - c. Mali
   - d. Songhai

4. Ghana, Mali, and Songhai became powerful by controlling trade in —
   - a. East Africa
   - b. West Africa
   - c. North America
   - d. South America

5. Why did Portugal carry goods from Europe to West African empires?
   - a. To build colonies
   - b. To trade for gold
   - c. To spread Christianity
   - d. To spread disease

**USI.5a** Shaping of Colonial America – colonization due to religious and economic events and conditions

Colonies and the reasons they were established

**Roanoke Island** (Lost Colony) – economic venture

**Jamestown, Virginia (1607)** – economic venture – **Virginia Company of London** – first permanent English settlement in North America
**Plymouth Colony** – religious - **separatists** from Church of England (wanted to avoid religious persecution)

**Massachusetts Bay Colony** – religious – **Puritans** (same reasons as the Pilgrims)

**Pennsylvania** – religious – **Quakers** – wanted freedom to practice religion without interference

**Georgia** – **debtors** – wanted to experience economic freedom and a new life in the New World– had been in debtors prisons in England

1. Plymouth colony was settled by separatists from the Church of England who wanted to avoid —
   a. paying taxes
   b. religious persecution
   c. praying in schools
   d. the king and queen

2. Settlers in Pennsylvania who wanted to have freedom to practice their faith without interference were called —
   a. Quakers
   b. Pilgrims
   c. Puritans
   d. Debtors

3. Which state was settled by people who had been in debtor’s prisons in England? 
   a. Massachusetts
   b. Maryland
   c. Virginia
   d. Georgia

4. Roanoke Island became known as —
   a. “The Lost Colony”
   c. “The Profit Colony”
   d. “The Venture Colony”

5. All of the following colonies were established for religious reasons except —
   a. Plymouth colony
   b. Massachusetts Bay Colony
   c. Georgia
   d. Pennsylvania

6. Which phrase best describes an economic venture?
   a. To try to make money; some risk is involved
   b. An adventure trip; no one cares how much it costs
   c. To try to make money; risk is never involved
   d. Guessing how money you will have after your trip

7. Why did Europeans establish colonies in North America?
   a. For religious and economic reasons
   b. To escape spreading diseases
   c. For religious reasons only
   d. For economic reasons only

8. Which was the first permanent English settlement in North America?
   a. Roanoke Island
   b. Jamestown
   c. Plymouth
   d. Saint Augustine

9. Which colony was established as an economic venture?
   a. Jamestown Settlement
   b. Plymouth colony
   c. Massachusetts Bay Colony
   d. Pennsylvania
10. Why did Georgia settlers come to the New World?
   a. Economic freedom and new life in the colony
   b. Economic persecution
   c. To maintain past standard of living
   d. Freedom to practice their faith without interference

11. Roanoke Island (Lost Colony) was established as —
   a. a Quaker village
   b. a debtor’s prison
   c. a colony for religious freedom
   d. an economic venture

12. Who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
   a. Quakers
   b. Puritans
   c. The Virginia Company
   d. People who had been in debtor’s prisons

13. Jamestown Settlement was an economic venture by the —
   a. Virginia Company
   b. Virginia government
   c. House of Burgesses
   d. Quakers

14. A colonist from which colony most likely made the following statement? “I’m glad to have a chance to make a new life for myself, relieved of the debts I left behind.”
   a. Pennsylvania Quaker
   b. Plymouth Separatist
   c. Georgia colonist
   d. Jamestown colonist

15. Who settled Plymouth colony?
   a. The Virginia Company
   b. Separatists from the Church of England
   c. Quakers
   d. People from debtor’s prisons in England

USI.5b Colonial American life – describing life in New England, Mid-Atlantic and Southern colonies with emphasis on how they interacted with their environment to produce goods and services, including examples of specialization and interdependence

Terms to know

- **Economic specialization and interdependence** existed in the production of goods and services in the colonies.

- **Resources**: natural, capital, and human

- **Specialization Resources**: focusing on one or more products
  - **Specialization** made the colonies interdependent.

- **Interdependence**: two or more people depending on each other for goods and services

**New England**

**Resources:**
- **Natural Resources**: Timber, fish, deep harbors
- **Human Resources**: Skilled craftsmen, shopkeepers, shipbuilders

**Geography and Climate:**
- Appalachian Mountains, Boston Harbor
- hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline
- moderate summers, cold winters
New England (continued)

Specialization:
Fishing, shipbuilding industry and naval supplies

Social Life:
Villages and church as center of life
Religious reformers and separatists

Political & Civic Life:
Town meetings

Examples of Interdependence:
*New England depended on the Southern colonies for raw materials such as cotton
*New England depended on the Middle Colonies for grain and livestock

Mid-Atlantic

Resources:
Natural Resources- Rich farmlands, Rivers
Human Resources- Skilled and unskilled workers, Fishermen

Geography and Climate:
Appalachian Mountains, coastal lowlands, harbors, and bays
Wide and deep rivers
Moderate climate; Mild winters

Specialization:
Livestock, grain, fish

Social Life:
Villages and cities
Varied and diverse lifestyles
Diverse religions

Political & Civic Life:
Market towns

Examples of Interdependence:
*The Mid-Atlantic colonies traded with both the Southern and New England colonies to get the products they didn’t produce
Southern Resources:

- Natural Resources: fertile land, rivers, harbors
- Human Resources: farmers, enslaved African Americans

Geography and Climate:
- Appalachian Highlands, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain
- Good harbors, rivers
- Humid climate; Mild winters; Hot summers

Specialization:
- Tobacco, cotton, indigo, wood products

Social Life:
- Plantations (slavery), mansions, indentured servants
- Few schools, few cities
- Church of England

Political & Civic Life:
- Counties (plantations and farms were spread out)

Examples of Interdependence:
*The Southern colonies depended on the New England colonies for manufactured goods, including tools and equipment*

1. Life in colonial America reflected —
   a. few differences between regions
   b. the geographical features of the settlements
   c. the exact same customs as in England
   d. disregard to geographical influences

2. Geographical features divided the colonies into which of the following regions?
   a. 1; They were all considered one region
   b. 2; North and South
   c. 3; New England, Mid-Atlantic, and the South
   d. 4; New England, Mid-Atlantic, Blue Ridge, and the South

3. Which region includes the Appalachian Mountains, Atlantic Coastal Plain, and the Piedmont?
   a. New England
   b. Mid-Atlantic
   c. Blue Ridge
   d. The South

4. Which region has the coldest winters?
   a. New England
   b. Mid-Atlantic
   c. Blue Ridge
   d. The South

5. Where was agriculture most important?
   a. New England
   b. Mid-Atlantic
   c. Blue Ridge
   d. The South

6. What geographic features describe New England?
   a. Appalachian Mountains, Boston harbor, hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline
   b. Appalachian Mountains, coastal lowlands, rich farmlands
   c. Appalachian Mountains, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, good harbors, rivers
   d. Appalachian Mountains, Blue Ridge Mountains, Rocky Mountains
7. What geographic features describe the Mid-Atlantic region?
   a. Appalachian Mountains, Boston harbor, hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline
   b. Appalachian Mountains, coastal lowlands, rich farmlands
   c. Appalachian Mountains, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, good harbors, rivers
   d. Appalachian Mountains, Blue Ridge Mountains, Rocky Mountains

8. What geographic features describe the South?
   a. Appalachian Mountains, Boston harbor, hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline
   b. Appalachian Mountains, coastal lowlands, rich farmlands
   c. Appalachian Mountains, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, good harbors, rivers
   d. Appalachian Mountains, Blue Ridge Mountains, Rocky Mountains

9. Which climate description best describes New England?
   a. Humid
   b. Moderate summers, cold winters
   c. Moderate climate
   d. Rainforest

10. Which climate description best describes the Mid-Atlantic region?
    a. Humid
    b. Moderate summers, cold winters
    c. Moderate climate
    d. Rainforest

11. “Large farms/plantations, cash crops, wood products, small farms and slavery” best describes the economy of colonial —
    a. New England
    b. Mid-Atlantic
    c. South
    d. Blue Ridge Mountains

12. Which colonial region’s economy relied upon skilled craftsmen and shopkeepers?
    a. New England
    b. The Mid-Atlantic
    c. The South
    d. The Blue Ridge Mountains

13. Social life that revolved around the village and church best describes the —
    a. New England region
    b. Mid-Atlantic region
    c. South region
    d. Blue Ridge Mountains region

14. Religious reformers and separatists were the primary settlers in the —
    a. New England region
    b. Mid-Atlantic region
    c. South region
    d. Blue Ridge Mountains region

15. Which region’s political and civic life was based on “town meetings”?
    a. New England
    b. Mid-Atlantic
    c. South
    d. Blue Ridge Mountains

16. In the colonial Mid-Atlantic region, social life could be described as all of the following except —
    a. one religion
    b. varied and diverse lifestyles
    c. diverse religions
    d. villages and cities

17. In the colonial Mid-Atlantic region, political and civic life was centered around —
    a. town meetings
    b. town hall
    c. market towns
    d. counties

18. “Plantations (slavery), mansions, indentured servants, few cities, and few schools” best describes the social life of —
    a. New England
    b. The Mid-Atlantic
    c. The South
    d. The Blue Ridge Mountains
19. Which colonial region was primarily settled by followers of the Church of England?
   a. New England
   b. The Mid-Atlantic
   c. The South
   d. The Blue Ridge Mountains

20. Which statement describes the Mid-Atlantic colonies?
   a. People were scattered in small groups.
   b. The Church of England was the main church.
   c. Colonists from many countries settled there.
   d. Only English colonists settled there.

21. Two or more people depending on each other for goods and services is called –
   a. interdependence
   b. specialization
   c. resources
   d. economics

USI.5c Occupations in Colonial America varied depending on social position

**Large landowners**
- Lived mostly in the South
- Relied on indentured servants and slaves for labor
- Educated
- Rich social culture

**Farmers**
- Worked land according to region (climate and resources)
- Relied on family for labor

**Artisans (craftsmen)**
- Worked in towns and on plantations
- Small villages and cities

**Women**
- Caretakers, house workers (maids & cooks), homemakers
- Could not vote
- Few chances for education

22. The colonies became interdependent on one another because of—
   a. harbors
   b. occupations
   c. politics
   d. specialization

23. For what goods did the Southern colonies depend on the New England colonies?
   a. manufactured goods, including tools and equipment
   b. raw materials such as cotton
   c. farm goods such as grain and livestock
   d. agricultural products

24. Which of the following is NOT a specialization of the Mid-Atlantic colonies?
   a. livestock
   b. indigo
   c. grain
   d. fish
**Indentured servants**
Worked for passage to the colonies (on contract)
Free at end of the contract

**Enslaved African Americans**
Captured in native Africa, shipped to colonies, sold
Owned as property for life with no rights
Children of enslaved African Americans born into slavery

**Free African Americans**
Were able to own land
Had more economic freedom and could work for pay and decide how to spend their money
Not allowed to vote

1. Which is a person who is skilled in an art form?
   a. Artisan
   b. Artifact
   c. Artificial
   d. Article

2. What is an indentured servant?
   a. A slave
   b. A person who agreed to work without pay in exchange for passage to the New World
   c. A person who signed away years of their lives in exchange for a slave
   d. A person captured in Africa and sold to slave-traders

3. Which group worked the land according to the region and relied on family members for labor?
   a. Large landowners
   b. Farmers
   c. Artisans
   d. Women

4. Who did indentured servants work for in colonial America?
   a. Their parents
   b. The king of England
   c. The person who paid their passage to America
   d. The person who bought them from slave traders

5. What happened to children of slaves in colonial America?
   a. They were born free.
   b. They were born free if born in America.
   c. They were slaves.
   d. Their parents could decide to set them free.

6. Which group could vote during colonial times?
   a. Women
   b. Slaves
   c. Large landowners
   d. Indentured servants

7. Which group worked as caretakers, house workers, and homemakers?
   a. Large landowners
   b. Women
   c. Slaves
   d. Indentured servants

8. In colonial America, women had few chances —
   a. for happiness
   b. for an education
   c. for a husband
   d. to start a family

9. Which group was owned as property for life with no rights?
   a. Women
   b. Slaves
   c. Indentured Servants
   d. Artisans
10. Colonies in America were made up of different groups of people whose lives —  
   a. were always hard  
   b. varied depending on their social positions  
   c. were predominately educated  
   d. included equal opportunities for all  

11. Which of the following were free blacks NOT allowed to do?  
   a. own land  
   b. vote  
   c. work for pay  
   d. decide how to spend their money  

US1.5d Political and economic relationship between Colonial America and Great Britain  

Great Britain established and attempted to maintain control over the colonies  

England became Great Britain in the early 1700s  

Economic Relationships  
   Great Britain had strict control over trade  
   Great Britain taxed colonies after the French and Indian War  
   Colonies traded raw materials for goods  

Political relationships  
   British law – enforced by governors  
   Governors were appointed by the King or the proprietor  
   Colonial legislature made law, but were monitored by governors  

1. After the French and Indian War, —  
   a. England decided the colonies would no longer pay taxes  
   b. England decided to go to war with the Spanish  
   c. England decided the colonies would start to pay taxes  
   d. England asked the colonies to vote on taxes  

2. Colonists had to obey English laws that were enforced by —  
   a. soldiers  
   b. the House of Burgesses  
   c. governors  
   d. the king  

3. Colonial governors were appointed by the —  
   a. House of Burgesses  
   b. Continental Congress  
   c. king or proprietor  
   d. Church of England  

4. Who made laws for each colony?  
   a. Colonial legislatures  
   b. No one  
   c. Colonists  
   d. House of Burgesses  

5. Which style best describes England’s rule over colonial America?  
   a. Democratic  
   b. Friendly and fair  
   c. Sharing of power and control  
   d. Strict controlling  

12 From which continent were people captured, shipped to the colonies, and sold into slavery?  
   a. Asia  
   b. Europe  
   c. Africa  
   d. North America
US1.6a Causes of the American Revolution – dissatisfaction of the colonies over expanding British control

Reason for English control and taxes
*To remain a world power
*Taxes to raise funds to pay cost of French and Indian War – such as the Stamp Act
*In the American colonies Great Britain’s desire to remain a world power resulted in a conflict with the French known as the French & Indian War
*To maintain English (British) troops in the colonies

Sources of colonial dissatisfaction
*No representation in Parliament
*Resented power of colonial governors
*British control over colonial legislatures
*Opposed to taxes
*Proclamation of 1763 – which followed the French & Indian War restricted movement west of the Appalachian Mountains by settlers – Great Britain could not control the Indians – Unsafe for settlers

1. What did the Proclamation of 1763 decree?
   a. Colonists could not move west beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
   b. Colonists could not move east beyond the Appalachians Mountains.
   c. Colonists could move west beyond the Appalachians Mountains.
   d. Colonists would revolt in protest about the French and Indian War.

2. Which of the following was not a source of colonial dissatisfaction?
   a. Colonists were unhappy with the outcome of the French and Indian War.
   b. England wanted strict control over colonial legislatures.
   c. Colonies opposed taxes.
   d. Some colonists resented power of colonial governors.

3. England planned to pay for the expenses of the French and Indian War by —
   a. taxing the colonies
   b. fining the French
   c. selling land back to the American Indians
   d. taxing the American Indians

4. Dissatisfaction of colonists with England’s control led to —
   a. the French and Indian War
   b. the Stamp Act
   c. the American Revolution
   d. taxation without representation

5. Colonists’ cries of “No taxation without representation!” illustrated their dissatisfaction of —
   a. having unskilled representatives in Parliament
   b. not being allowed to move westward
   c. not having representatives in Parliament
   d. lack of taxes
6. Who issued the Proclamation of 1763?
   a. Parliament  
   b. King George III  
   c. The colony of Virginia  
   d. A group of concerned colonists

7. Which of the following is not one of Great Britain’s reasons for taxation?
   a. To help finance the French and Indian War  
   b. To help finance a medical procedure the king desperately needed  
   c. To raise necessary revenue to pay for the cost of the French and Indian War  
   d. To help with the maintaining of English troops in the colonies

8. As Great Britain expanded control over the American colonies, many colonists became —
   a. dissatisfied and rebellious  
   b. joyful and ecstatic  
   c. thrilled and excited  
   d. happy and joyful

9. Why did Great Britain take steps to increase control over the colonies?
   a. England desired to remain a world power.  
   b. England no longer desired to remain a world power.  
   c. England did not want the colonies to succeed.  
   d. England was afraid of becoming a world power.

10. Which was a complaint made by colonists?
    a. “No representation in Parliament.”  
    b. “Equal pay for equal work.”  
    c. “Every citizen should be allowed to vote.”  
    d. “All men are created equal

US1.6b  Political ideas that shaped the revolutionary movement in America and led to the Declaration of Independence and a desire for a democratic government in the American colonies

Key philosophies of the Declaration of Independence were based upon ideas first expressed by European philosophers

Philosophies in the Declaration of Independence:
(Based on ideas first expressed by European philosophers)

- People have certain “unalienable” rights (rights that cannot be taken away) – life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- People establish government to protect those rights
- Government gets power from people
- People have a duty to change a government that violates their rights

1. What are the “certain unalienable rights” stated in the Declaration of Independence?
   a. life, liberty, pursuit of happiness  
   b. voting, representation, elections  
   c. bear arms, free speech, trial by jury  
   d. education, slavery, taxation

2. What philosophy about government was expressed in the Declaration of Independence?
   a. People have rights to land, food, and clothing  
   b. People have rights to freedom of speech, religion, and the right to vote  
   c. People have rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness  
   d. People have no rights unless given by the government
3. According to the Declaration of Independence, why do people establish governments?
   a. as a way to collect taxes
   b. to protect people’s rights
   c. in order to have an army
   d. to create new kings and queens

4. The idea that people have “certain unalienable rights” was a key philosophy in the —
   a. Declaration of Independence
   b. Magna Carta
   c. Mayflower Compact
   d. Constitution of the United States of America

5. Which one of the following is not a key idea/philosophy in the Declaration of Independence?
   a. People establish government to protect certain unalienable rights.
   b. Government derives power from the people.
   c. People have a right and a duty to change a government that violates their rights.
   d. Everyone should have freedom of religion and freedom of the press.

6. Unalienable rights can be described as —
   a. rights to a democratic government
   b. rights that cannot be taken away
   c. rights to vote
   d. rights protected by government

7. The philosophy of a government with limited rights and power came from the ideas of —
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. Patrick Henry
   c. James Madison
   d. European Philosopher

8. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed independence from —
   a. the American colonies
   b. England
   c. France
   d. Spain

9. How did European Philosopher’s ideas impact the revolutionary movement in America?
   a. They were expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
   b. They were a cause of colonial dissatisfaction.
   c. The King of England forced them on colonists.
   d. They gave unlimited power to the American government

**US1.6c  Key people and events of the American Revolution**

**Key People**

**King George III** – British king

**Lord Cornwallis** – British general – surrendered at Yorktown

**John Adams** – championed cause of independence

**George Washington** – Commander of the Continental Army

**Thomas Jefferson** – author of the Declaration of Independence

**Patrick Henry** – Virginia politician – “Give me liberty, or give me death” speech

**Benjamin Franklin** – member of Continental Congress
   – helped with the Declaration of Independence
   – helped gained French support for American independence

**Phyllis Wheatley** – former enslaved African American who wrote poems and plays about independence

**Paul Revere** – patriot – rode to warn colonists of British arrival.
Key Events

**Boston Massacre** – colonists in Boston shot – taunted British soldiers

**Boston Tea Party** – led by **Samuel Adams** and **Paul Revere** – protested Tea Tax – threw tea into Boston Harbor

**First Continental Congress** – met to discuss problems with Great Britain and promote independence

**Battles at Lexington and Concord** – site of first armed conflict of War

Approval of **Declaration of Independence** – July 4, 1776 - Colonies declared independence from Great Britain

**Battle of Saratoga** – American victory – **turning point** of War - French decided to help American colonists

**Surrender at Yorktown** – marked end of War – surrender by Lord Cornwallis and British forces

**Signing of Treaty of Paris** – British recognized American independence

1. Who was the major author of the **Declaration of Independence**?
   a. John Locke
   b. King George III
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. George Washington

2. Who was the British king during the Revolutionary era?
   a. William of Orange
   b. King James II
   c. George Washington
   d. King George III

3. Which journalist was the author of **Common Sense**?
   a. Thomas Paine
   b. Thomas Jefferson
   c. John Adams
   d. George Washington

4. Which British general surrendered at Yorktown, ending the American Revolution?
   a. George Washington
   b. Lord Cornwallis
   c. La Fayette
   d. Robert E. Lee

5. Which former slave wrote plays and poems supporting American Independence?
   a. Thomas Paine
   b. Paul Revere
   c. Phyllis Wheatley
   d. Frederick Douglass

6. Which patriot made a daring ride to warn colonists of British arrival?
   a. Thomas Paine
   b. Patrick Henry
   c. Paul Revere
   d. John Adams

7. Which did **not** happen at the Boston Massacre?
   a. Colonists were shot.
   b. Colonists taunted British soldiers.
   c. Colonists dumped tea into Boston Harbor.
   d. British soldiers shot colonists.

8. Which patriotic leaders led patriots in throwing tea into Boston Harbor to protest tea taxes?
   a. Paul Revere and John Adams
   b. Paul Revere and Samuel Adams
   c. George Washington and Patrick Henry
   d. Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine
9. Which battle was the first armed conflict of the Revolutionary War?
   a. Battle of Yorktown
   b. Battle of Bunker Hill and Breeds Hill
   c. Battle of Lexington and Concord
   d. Battle of Cowpens

10. Why was the signing of the Treaty of Paris important?
   a. The treaty started the war.
   b. The treaty brought an end to the war with the French.
   c. It was the most important thing John Locke ever wrote.
   d. In it, England recognized American independence.

11. Which American victory was a turning point in the American Revolution?
   a. Battle of Saratoga
   b. First Continental Congress
   c. Bunker Hill
   d. Breeds Hill

12. Which event happened first?
   a. British surrender at Yorktown
   b. Battle of Lexington and Concord
   c. Boston Massacre
   d. Treaty of Paris is signed

13. Which event happened last?
   a. Treaty of Paris is signed
   b. Battle of Lexington and Concord
   c. Boston Massacre
   d. British surrender at Yorktown

14. Which man championed the cause of American independence?
   a. John Locke
   b. John Adams
   c. John Henry
   d. John Ashcroft

15. Who was the Commander of the Continental Army?
   a. George Washington
   b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. Robert E. Lee
   d. Ulysses S. Grant

16. Which person was not a key individual during the Revolutionary War?
   a. George Washington
   b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. Robert E. Lee
   d. Thomas Jefferson

17. Which was the colonial victory over forces of Lord Cornwallis that marked the end of the Revolutionary War?
   a. Yorktown
   b. Appomattox Court House
   c. Gettysburg
   d. Lexington and Concord

18. The surrender at Yorktown marked the
   a. start of the American Revolution
   b. first armed conflict in the Revolutionary War
   c. end of the Revolutionary War
   d. recognition of America as independent

19. American colonies declared independence from England on —
   a. July 4, 1772
   b. January 1, 1776
   c. July 4, 1776
   d. July 4, 1976

20. Who inspired colonial patriotism with the phrase, “Give me liberty or give me death”?
   a. Patrick Henry
   b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. John Adams
   d. Thomas Paine

**US1.6d Reasons for Colonial victory over the British in Revolutionary War**

*Colonial advantages*

Some colonists **defense of their own land, principles, and beliefs**

Additional support from **France**

**Strong leadership**
1. Which European nations gave support to colonial America during the Revolutionary War?
   a. France and Spain
   b. France and Italy
   c. England and France
   d. Portugal and Spain

2. Which was not a reason colonists were able to defeat the British in the Revolutionary War?
   a. Colonists had strong leadership.
   b. Colonists had better training and weapons.
   c. Colonists had support from France and Spain.
   d. Colonists were defending their own homeland.

USI.7a Articles of Confederation — a constitution written during the American Revolution to establish a new government — WEAK!!

- Provided for a weak national government
- Congress had no power to tax or regulate commerce among states
- Provided no common currency
- One vote per state regardless of size
- Provided no executive (no President) or judicial branch

1. What type government did the Articles of Confederation create?
   a. Strong national government
   b. Strong judicial system
   c. Weak national government
   d. Weak state government

2. What power did the Articles of Confederation give Congress to tax?
   a. Unlimited
   b. None
   c. Up to 7%
   d. Only on interstate commerce

3. What branch of government was provided for in the Articles of Confederation?
   a. Executive
   b. Legislative
   c. Judicial
   d. Senate

4. How many votes did each state receive in the Articles of Confederation?
   a. None
   b. One
   c. Two
   d. Five

5. Which of the following was not a basic weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
   a. Provided for no legislative branch
   b. Provided for no executive or judicial branch
   c. Gave Congress no power to regulate commerce among the states
   d. Provided for no common currency
The development of the Constitution of the United States was significant to the foundation of the American republic. The Constitution of the United States of America established a federal system of government based on power shared between the national and state governments.

Confederation to the Constitution

Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to the effort to draft a new constitution.

Constitutional Convention

- State delegates met in Philadelphia and decided not to revise the Articles of Confederation but to write a new constitution.
- George Washington was elected president of the Constitutional Convention.
- Delegates debated over how much power should be given to the new government and how large and small states should be represented in the new government.
- The structure of the new national government called for three separate branches of government:
  - Legislative
  - Executive
  - Judicial
- The Great Compromise decided how many votes each state had in the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- The Constitution was signed at the end of the Constitutional Convention.

The Ratification of the Constitution

- Nine of the thirteen states had to vote in favor of the Constitution before it could become a law.

The Bill of Rights

- Based on the Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason)
- Based on the Virginia Statue for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)
- James Madison was the author of the Bill of Rights.
- The first ten amendments to the Constitution provide a written guarantee of individual rights (e.g., freedom of speech, freedom of religion).
1. Weaknesses in what document led to the effort to draft the Constitution?
   a. Bill of Rights
   b. Declaration of Independence
   c. Articles of Confederation
   d. Charters of the VA Company of London

2. Where did state delegates meet to write a new constitution?
   a. Washington, D.C.
   b. Philadelphia
   c. Atlanta
   d. Richmond

3. Who was elected president of the Constitutional Convention?
   a. George Washington
   b. Thomas Jefferson
   c. John Monroe
   d. John Hancock

4. What decided how many votes each state had in the Senate and House of Representatives?
   a. The Bill of Rights
   b. Articles of Confederation
   c. The Great Compromise
   d. Declaration of Independence

5. How many of the 13 states had to vote in favor to ratify the constitution?
   a. 5
   b. 9
   c. ½
   d. All of them

6. What provides a written guarantee of individual rights?
   a. Bill of Rights
   b. Declaration of Independence
   c. Articles of Confederation
   d. The Great Compromise

7. At the Constitutional Convention state delegates decided NOT to –
   a. elected George Washington
   b. break away from Great Britain
   c. keep the Articles of Confederation
   d. allow any westward expansion

8. What part of the Constitution provides a written guarantee of individual rights?
   a. Bill of Rights
   b. Preamble
   c. Articles
   d. Declaration of Independence

9. Legislative, Executive, and Judicial are the –
   a. three branches of government
   b. parts of the Constitution
   c. parts of the Articles of Confederation
   d. branches of the British Parliament

10. How many states had to vote in favor of the Constitution in order for it to become law?
    a. all thirteen
    b. one of the thirteen
    c. nine of the thirteen
    d. five of the thirteen

11. Who was elected President of the Constitutional Convention?
    a. Sam Adams
    b. Benjamin Franklin
    c. Thomas Jefferson
    d. George Washington

12. The Bill of Rights was based upon the Virginia Declaration of Rights and Thomas Jefferson’s –
    a. Virginia Plan
    b. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
    c. Connecticut Plan
    d. Declaration of Independence

13. Who wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights?
    a. Thomas Jefferson
    b. George Mason
    c. James Madison
    d. Benjamin Franklin

14. The Great Compromise decided –
    a. how many loyalists would be sent back to Great Britain
    b. how many votes each state had in the Senate and House of Representatives
    c. who would be the first President of the United States
    d. the first ten amendments would constitute the Bill of Rights
First five Presidents and their accomplishments (all Virginians except John Adams) – helped the nation grow in size and power

**George Washington** – federal courts established
- Bill of Rights added to the Constitution,
- plans for capital in D.C. - Benjamin Banneker – African American architect

**John Adams** – two party system emerged

**Thomas Jefferson** - bought Louisiana Purchase from France
- Lewis and Clark expedition

**James Madison** – War of 1812 – U.S. gains respect of European countries

**James Monroe** – Monroe Doctrine (warned European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere)

1. Which African American astronomer and surveyor helped complete the design for Washington D.C.?
   a. Phyllis Wheatley
   b. Crispus Attucks
   c. Frederick Douglass
   d. Benjamin Banneker

2. Which accomplishment did not occur during the first five presidencies?
   a. Federal court systems were established.
   b. Civil War was fought and slavery ended in the United States.
   c. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution of the United States of America.
   d. Europeans were warned not to interfere with the Western Hemisphere.

3. Which idea warned European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere?
   a. Bill of Rights
   b. Constitution of the United States
   c. Monroe Doctrine
   d. Declaration of Independence

4. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are called —
   a. The Bill of Rights
   b. The Declaration of Independence
   c. Common Sense
   d. The Big Ten

5. The great land buy made by Thomas Jefferson is called —
   a. The Louisiana Purchase
   b. The Nevada Territory
   c. The New Deal
   d. The Big Deal

6. Lewis and Clark explored the new land west of the Mississippi River during the administration of —
   a. George Washington
   b. John Adams
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. James Monroe

7. The War of 1812 caused European nations to gain respect for the United States during the administration of —
   a. George Washington
   b. James Madison
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. James Monroe

8. As president, who warned European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere?
   a. George Washington
   b. John Adams
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. James Monroe
9. A federal court system was established during the presidency of —
   a. John Adams
   b. James Monroe
   c. George Washington
   d. Thomas Jefferson

10. Benjamin Benneker, an African American astronomer and surveyor, helped complete the design of –
   a. Philadelphia
   b. Boston
   c. New York
   d. Washington, D.C.

**USI.8a Territorial expansion of the United States from 1801 to 1861**

**Louisiana Purchase**
- Purchased from France by Thomas Jefferson
- Doubled size of the U.S.
- Explored by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark from Mississippi River to Pacific Ocean

**Florida**
- Spain gave Florida to U.S. through a treaty

**Texas**
- Admitted to Union after it became an independent republic

**Oregon**
- Oregon Territory divided between U.S. and Great Britain

**California**
- War with Mexico – California and southwest territory becomes part of the U.S.

1. What is the significance of the Louisiana Purchase?
   a. It doubled the size of the United States.
   b. It ended a war with France.
   c. It ended a war with Britain.
   d. It tripled the size of the United States.

2. Which country gave Florida to the United States as part of a treaty?
   a. Portugal
   b. France
   c. Great Britain
   d. Spain

3. Which state was an independent republic before it became a state?
   a. Louisiana
   b. Florida
   c. Texas
   d. Oregon

4. The Oregon Territory was divided by the United States and —
   a. Portugal
   b. France
   c. Great Britain
   d. Spain

5. Which war caused California and the southwest territory to become a part of the United States?
   a. Mexican-American War
   b. Spanish-American War
   c. French and Indian War
   d. American Revolution

6. The United States of America *predominately* expanded —
   a. north to south
   b. south to north
   c. east to west
   d. west to east
7. How did the United States get Florida from Spain?
a. The United States bought Florida.
b. Through a treaty
c. As a trade for Mexico
d. As a reward for winning the war with Mexico

8. The Lewis and Clark expedition explored —
a. Florida
b. the Oregon Territory
c. the Louisiana Purchase
d. California

9. When were the Louisiana Purchase, Florida, Texas, Oregon, and California added to the United States?
a. Between 1776 and 1801
b. Between 1801 and 1861
c. Between 1821 and 1876
d. Between 1861 and 1905

10. Between 1801 and 1861, exploration was encouraged as America underwent —
a. war with England
b. territorial negotiations with Canada
c. minimal territorial expansion and settlement
d. vast territorial expansion and settlement

USI.8b Geographic and economic opportunities that influenced westward Movement of settlers in America from 1801 to 1861 (before the Civil War)

Population growth in eastern states
Availability of cheap, fertile land
Economic opportunity – California Gold Rush, logging, freedom for runaway slaves, farming
Cheaper and faster transportation – rivers, canals (Erie Canal) steamboats
Knowledge of overland trails – Oregon Trail, Santa Fe Trail
“Manifest Destiny” – belief that expansion was good for the country and the right of the country

1. The belief that westward expansion was good for the country and a right of the country was called —
a. Infamous Destiny
b. Manifest Destiny
c. Manifest Density
d. Infamous Maximus

2. Which was not a factor that influenced westward migration?
a. Cheap, fertile land was available
b. Economic opportunity
c. Establishment of federal court system
d. Knowledge of overland trails such as the Oregon and Santa Fe made it easier to travel

3. Which was not an economic factor that influenced westward migration?
a. Gold (California Gold Rush)
b. Freedom (For runaway prisoners)
c. Freedom (For runaway slaves)
d. Logging and farming

4. Which modes of transportation were usually used on the Erie Canal and the Oregon Trail?
a. Steamboat = Erie Canal; covered wagon = Oregon Trail
b. Covered wagon = Erie Canal; railroad = Oregon Trail
c. Steamboat = Erie Canal; automobile = Oregon Trail
d. Tugboat = Erie Canal; covered wagon = Oregon Trail

5. Which of the following was a factor that influenced westward movement?
a. Cheap fertile land was not available in the west.
b. The population was growing in the eastern states.
c. No one believed in the right of “Manifest Destiny.”
d. Cheaper and faster transportation was not available
6. Westward migration was influenced by all of the following except —
   a. geography
   b. population decreases in the eastern United States
   c. economic opportunity
   d. belief in the right of “Manifest Destiny”

7. Runaway slaves most likely migrated west from —
   a. the North
   b. Florida
   c. the South
   d. England

8. Each of the following made water transportation easier except —
   a. railroads
   b. steamboats
   c. canals (Erie Canal)
   d. rivers

9. Complete this sentence by an early westward settler: “I heard there are tremendous trees in the Oregon Territory where I am going to start a career in —
   a. farming
   b. building
   c. logging
   d. panning for gold

10. The discovery of gold (California Gold Rush) caused —
     a. many settlers to move east in search of banks
     b. new farming villages to be established
     c. Thomas Jefferson to make the Louisiana Purchase
     d. Many people to move west in search of gold

US1.8c Impact of Inventions on life in America before Civil War – impacted both North and South and identify the costs and benefits of specific choices made including the consequences, both intended and unintended, of the decision and how people and nations responded to positive and negative incentives.

Terms to know:

Inventor: someone who is the first to think of or make something

Entrepreneur: someone who organizes resources to bring a new or better good or service to market in hopes of earning a profit

Cotton Gin – Eli Whitney – increased production of cotton (cleaned seeds) and increased the need for slavery (to cultivate and pick cotton)

Reaper – Cyrus McCormick and Jo Anderson (a slave) – increased productivity of the American farmer. McCormick was an entrepreneur who brought the reaper to market.

Steamboat – entrepreneur who improved the steamboat was Robert Fulton – provided faster river transportation – connected Southern plantations to Northern industries and Western territories

Steam Locomotive – provided faster land transportation (people and goods)
1. Who invented the reaper?
   a. Jo Anderson (a slave) and Cyrus McCormick
   b. Robert Fulton
   c. Jo Anderson (a slave) and Eli Whitney
   d. Henry Ford

2. What did the reaper do?
   a. Increased the production of cotton
   b. Provided faster transportation
   c. Increased the productivity of the American farmer
   d. Provided faster land transportation

3. Robert Fulton is best known for improving the —
   a. cotton Gin
   b. reaper
   c. steam locomotive
   d. steamboat

4. The steam locomotive provided faster —
   a. river transportation
   b. land transportation
   c. cotton production
   d. crop rotation

5. Eli Whitney is best known for inventing the—
   a. cotton gin
   b. reaper
   c. steam locomotive
   d. steamboat

6. Which invention provided faster river transportation and connected southern plantations and farms to northern industries?
   a. Cotton gin
   b. Reaper
   c. Steamboat
   d. Steam locomotive

7. What invention directly increased the need for slave labor?
   a. The reaper
   b. The steamboat
   c. The cotton gin
   d. The steam locomotive

8. As various parts of the United States became more connected by transportation, improvements and changes —
   a. occurred faster and less frequently
   b. occurred faster and more frequently
   c. cost more
   d. were limited by region

9. Which of the following is not an effect of the cotton gin?
   a. It made it possible for fabric to be made from cotton for the first time.
   b. It increased the production of cotton.
   c. It increased the need for slave labor.
   d. More slaves were required to cultivate and pick the cotton

10. Who invented the cotton gin?
    a. Robert Fulton
    b. Cyrus McCormick
    c. Eli Whitney
    d. Benjamin Franklin

**Abolitionist and Suffrage (RIGHT TO VOTE) Movements**

**Abolitionist Movement**

Immediate freeing of the slaves
Believed slavery was:

- morally wrong
- cruel
- violated the principles of democracy
Abolitionist Leaders included both men and women

**Harriet Tubman** – led hundreds of enslaved African American to freedom along the **Underground Railroad**

**William Lloyd Garrison** – northern newspaperman who wrote the *Liberator* and worked for the immediate *emancipation* of all enslaved African Americans

**Fredrick Douglass** – former slave – orator- wrote the *North Star* and worked for rights to better the lives of African Americans and women

**Suffrage Movement**

“All men and **women** are created equal.”

Believed that women were deprived of basic rights
- Denied the right to vote
- Denied educational opportunities
- Denied equal opportunities in business
- Limited rights to own property

**Suffrage Leaders**-led by strong women who began their campaign before the Civil War and continued after the war was over

**Isabel Sojourner Truth**- a former enslaved African American who was a nationally known advocate for equality and justice

**Susan B. Anthony**- was an advocate to gain voting rights for women and equal rights for all

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**- played a leadership role in the women’s rights movement

1. Which is a belief that was not held by abolitionists?
   a. Slavery is morally wrong.
   b. Slavery is fair.
   c. Slavery is cruel and inhumane.
   d. Slavery is a violation of the principles of democracy.

2. Who was not an abolitionist leader?
   a. Harriet Tubman
   b. Phillis Wheatley
   c. William Lloyd Garrison
   d. Frederick Douglass
3. During the suffrage movement, supporters declared that “All men and ________ are created equal.”
   a. slaves
   b. African Americans
   c. animals
   d. women

4. Supporters of the suffrage movement wanted to give —
   a. women the right to vote
   b. slaves their freedom
   c. taxes to Britain
   d. medical aid to those who were suffering

5. Who would be the least likely to support the suffrage movement?
   a. A man who had the right to vote
   b. A man who did not have the right to vote
   c. A woman
   d. A slave

6. Which woman was not a leader in the suffrage movement?
   a. Sacagawea
   b. Isabel Sojourner Truth
   c. Susan B. Anthony
   d. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

7. The abolitionists worked to end —
   a. equal rights
   b. slavery
   c. women’s rights
   d. states’ rights

8. Most abolitionists demanded the immediate freeing of —
   a. prisoners of war
   b. slaves
   c. indentured servants
   d. suffragists

9. Who helped slaves escape to freedom on the Underground Railroad?
   a. Rosa Parks
   b. Phyllis Wheatley
   c. Harriet Tubman
   d. Susan B. Anthony

10. Who believed that slavery was cruel and inhumane?
    a. Suffrage movement supporters
    b. Abolitionists
    c. Most southern plantation owners
    d. All United States citizens

**US1.9a** Cultural, economic, and constitutional issues that divided the North and the South that resulted in the Civil War

**Slavery**
Most important issue that divides the North and South

**Cultural**
North was urban – people held jobs
South was an agricultural society – people lived on farms, plantations, or in small villages
Because of cultural issues, North and South couldn’t agree on social or political issues

**Economic**
North – manufacturing region – favored tariffs to protect business from foreign competition
South – agricultural region – opposed to tariffs that would increase price of manufactured goods

**Constitutional**
States rights versus a strong central government
1. What issue divided the nation before the Civil War?
   a. “Manifest Destiny”
   b. Suffrage
   c. Taxation without representation
   d. Slavery

2. Which region is best described by “People lived in small villages and on farms and plantations”?
   a. North
   b. Urban
   c. South
   d. Densely populated

3. Why did people of the North and South find it difficult to agree on social and political issues?
   a. Because of differences in their government
   b. Because of cultural differences
   c. Because of differences in the climate
   d. Because of differences in their votes

4. Which statement about the North is true?
   a. People in the North mostly worked on farms.
   b. The North had more slaves than the South.
   c. The South had fewer slaves than the North.
   d. The North favored tariffs.

5. What are tariffs?
   a. Taxation without representation
   b. Taxes on imported or exported goods
   c. Taxes on slaves
   d. Taxes paid when you vote

6. All of these were major conflicts and causes of the Civil War except —
   a. states’ rights versus a strong central government
   b. disagreements about slavery
   c. disagreements over tariffs
   d. disagreements about women’s suffrage

7. Cultural, economic, and constitutional differences between the North and the South eventually resulted in the —
   a. American Revolution
   b. Revolutionary War
   c. War of 1812
   d. Civil War

8. Southern planters were concerned that England might stop buying cotton if —
   a. slavery was abolished
   b. tariffs were added to the price of cotton
   c. the nation went to war
   d. the nation did not go to war

9. Which statement describes culture in the North before the Civil War?
   a. The North was mainly an urban society in which people held jobs.
   b. The North was primarily an agricultural society in which people farmed.
   c. In the North, people mostly lived in small villages and on farms and plantations.
   d. Economy in the North relied heavily on slavery.

10. Which statement does not describe culture in the South before the Civil War?
    a. The South was primarily an agricultural society in which people farmed.
    b. People in the South lived in small villages and on farms and plantations.
    c. The South was mainly an urban society in which people held jobs.
    d. Economy in the South relied heavily on slavery.

11. Why did people in the North want tariffs?
    a. To increase the cost of goods
    b. To protect factory owners and workers from slave labor in the South
    c. To stop England from buying cotton from the South
    d. To protect factory owners and workers from foreign competition

12. Southerners opposed tariffs that would cause the prices of —
    a. manufactured goods to increase
    b. raw materials to decrease
    c. tools to decrease
    d. slaves to increase

13. Who would have been most likely to say, “I believe tariffs are good”?
    a. Northerner
    b. Southerner
    c. Slave
    d. Indentured servant in South Carolina
14. Who would have been most likely to say, “Tariffs could put me out of business”?
   a. Northern factory workers
   b. Southern plantation owners
   c. Indentured servant with five years left on contract
   d. Slaves who worked on plantations

15. A person from the South would likely have believed all of the following except —
   a. “I don’t mind if plantation owners have slaves.”
   b. “I think the federal government should decide what each state can do.”
   c. “Tariffs will hurt me economically.”
   d. “I like living in my small agricultural village.”

**US1.9b** States Rights and Slavery increased tensions leading to Civil War – North gaining control of Congress was a fear of the South

**Issues that divided a nation**

**States Rights**
- **North** – national governments power was supreme over the state
  - Nation was union and could not be divided
- **South** – believed they had the power to declare national law illegal
  - States rights was means of self-protection

**Slavery**
- **North** – should be abolished for moral reasons
- **South** – necessary for the South’s economy

**Compromises to resolve differences**
(attempt to keep Congress equal – no side would have a majority – no side could “take over”)

*Missouri Compromise* (1820) – Missouri entered the Union a slave state, Maine entered the Union as a free state

*Compromise of 1850* – California entered the Union a free state, southwest territories could decide whether slave or free

*Kansas-Nebraska Act* – “popular sovereignty” (people in each state decided slavery issue – led to “Bleeding Kansas”)

**Southern secession** – following Lincoln’s election, southern states seceded from the Union
- **North** – nation was one and could not be divided
- **South** – states had freely created Union and could leave freely
  
  Ft. Sumter was the first battle

1. The Missouri Compromise (1820) allowed Missouri to enter the Union —
   a. as a slave state and California a free state
   b. as a free state and Mississippi as a slave state
   c. as slave state and Maine as a free state
   d. as a free state and Virginia as a slave state

2. What is a compromise?
   a. A settlement of an argument by each side giving up something
   b. An argument where nothing is settled
   c. An argument where only one side wins
   d. A well-established settlement with lots of history
3. Which point of view was not taken by Southerners?
   a. They believed the nation was a union.
   b. They feared that the North would take control of Congress.
   c. They began to proclaim states’ rights as a means of self-protection.
   d. They felt that the abolition of slavery would destroy their region’s economy.

4. Which compromise allowed citizens to decide the issue of slavery?
   a. Missouri Compromise
   b. Great Compromise
   c. Kansas-Nebraska Act
   d. Connecticut Compromise

5. The North believed that the nation was a union and could not be —
   a. separated or divided
   b. forced to get along
   c. together
   d. one nation

6. Before the Civil War, Southerners believed that they had the power to declare any national law —
   a. their own law
   b. illegal
   c. legal
   d. right

7. The Compromise of 1850 stated that California was a free state and that the Southwest territories —
   a. were slave states
   b. were free states
   c. would decide about slavery
   d. would be half free and half slave states

8. The Kansas-Nebraska Act stated that people decided —
   a. the slavery issue “popular sovereignty”
   b. the women’s rights issue “women’s suffrage”
   c. the alcohol issue “prohibition”
   d. the child labor issue “child welfare”

9. Following Lincoln’s election, the Southern states —
   a. seceded from the Union
   b. joined the Union
   c. were readmitted to the Union
   d. freed the slaves

10. Most Southerners believed that states had freely created and joined the Union, therefore they —
    a. were obligated to stay part of it
    b. had rights surpassing those of Northerners
    c. could freely leave the Union
    d. would be better off without slavery

**USI.9c** States that seceded from the Union (North) and states that remained in the Union

States that seceded formed the **Confederacy (SOUTH)- 11 States Total**

- Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia

**BORDER STATES-** States that remained in the Union (Even though they had slaves)

- Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri
1. The following states all seceded from the Union except —
   a. Alabama
   b. Georgia
   c. Virginia
   d. Massachusetts

2. Which four slave states (border states) stayed in the Union?
   a. Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri
   b. Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia
   c. Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York
   d. Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois

3. Which states seceded from the Union?
   a. Southern states
   b. Northern states
   c. Border states (slave states)
   d. Free states

4. Where were states that remained in the Union located?
   a. In the South
   b. In the North
   c. Along the Gulf of Mexico
   d. Along the Mexican border

5. Which state did not secede from the Union?
   a. Arkansas
   b. Mississippi
   c. Indiana
   d. Tennessee

US1.9d Roles of various leaders leading to and during the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln – North (Union)
   President of the United States during the Civil War
   Opposed the spread of slavery
   Issued the Emancipation Proclamation
   Was determined to preserve the Union – by force if necessary
   Believed the U.S. was one nation; not a collection of independent states
   Wrote Gettysburg Address – Civil War was to preserve government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

Ulysses S. Grant – North (Union)
   General of the Union Army – defeated Lee at Appomattox

Jefferson Davis – South (Confederacy)
   President of the Confederate States of America

Robert E. Lee – South (Confederacy)
   Leader of the Army of Northern Virginia
   Had been offered command of the Union Army – chose not to fight against Virginia
   Opposed secession – did not believe the Union should be held together by force
   Urged a reuniting of Americans after the War

Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson – South (Confederacy)
   Skilled Confederate general from Virginia

Frederick Douglass - Abolitionist
   Former enslaved African America – escaped to North – became an abolitionist
1. Who was president of the Confederate States of America?
a. Abraham Lincoln  
b. Jefferson Davis  
c. Robert E. Lee  
d. Ulysses S. Grant

2. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?
a. Abraham Lincoln  
b. Robert Smalls  
c. Frederick Douglass  
d. Martin Luther King Jr.

3. Which man was the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia? 
a. Abraham Lincoln  
b. Jefferson Davis  
c. Robert E. Lee  
d. Ulysses S. Grant

4. Who was offered command of the Union forces at the beginning of the war but chose not to fight against Virginia? 
a. Jefferson Davis  
b. J.E.B. Stuart  
c. Robert E. Lee  
d. “Stonewall” Jackson

5. Frederick Douglass was a former slave who escaped to the North and became —
a. an abolitionist  
b. a secessionist  
c. a suffragist  
d. a pianist

6. During the Civil War, who was president of the United States? 
a. Abraham Lincoln  
b. Jefferson Davis  
c. Robert E. Lee  
d. Ulysses S. Grant

7. Which Civil War leader opposed the spread of slavery? 
a. Abraham Lincoln  
b. Jefferson Davis  
c. Robert E. Lee  
d. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

8. Which of these statements does not describe Abraham Lincoln?
a. Determined to preserve the Union — by force if necessary  
b. Believed the United States was one nation, not a collection of independent states  
c. Was president of the Confederate States of America  
d. Wrote the Gettysburg Address

9. Who was general of the Union army that defeated Lee? 
a. Abraham Lincoln  
b. Jefferson Davis  
c. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson  
d. Ulysses S. Grant

10. Who was not a leader during the Civil War? 
a. George Washington  
b. Abraham Lincoln  
c. Frederick Douglass  
d. Jefferson Davis

11. Which Civil War leader was a skilled Confederate general from Virginia? 
a. Jefferson Davis  
b. Ambrose Burnside  
c. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson  
d. Ulysses S. Grant

12. Which statement does not describe Robert E. Lee? 
a. Opposed secession  
b. Did not believe the union should be held together by force  
c. Urged Southerners to accept defeat at the end of the war  
d. Wanted the Civil War to continue

13. Abraham Lincoln wrote which statement in his Gettysburg Address? 
a. “…Of the people, by the people, and for the people.”  
b. “…All men are created equal.”  
c. “We hold these truths to be self-evident…”  
d. “I have not yet begun to fight.”
14. How did Lincoln’s view of the nature of the Union differ from Lee’s?
   a. They agreed on all points.
   b. Lincoln was determined to preserve the Union.
   c. Lincoln did not believe the Union should be held together by force.
   d. Lincoln believed states rights allowed states to secede.
   e. Ulysses S. Grant

15. Who opposed succession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force?
   a. Stonewall Jackson
   b. Abraham Lincoln
   c. Robert E. Lee
   d. Jefferson Davis

US1.9e  Major battles and events of the Civil War

Fort Sumter, South Carolina – began the war – first battle
First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) – first major battle
Emancipation Proclamation – made freeing the slaves a new focus for the war
Battle of Vicksburg – divided the south – North controlled the Mississippi River
Battle of Gettysburg – turning point of the War – North repelled Lee’s invasion

Appomattox Courthouse, Va. - Lee surrenders to Grant to end Civil War - 1865

Location and topography had an influence on the developments of the war
   (topography- surface features of the land and its surrounding areas)
   *Union blockade of southern port cities
     (Savannah, GA; Charleston, SC; New Orleans, LA)
   *Control of the Mississippi River (Battle of Vicksburg)
   *Battle locations – influenced by the attempt to capture capital cities
     (Richmond, Va., Washington D.C.)
   *Control of high ground (Battle of Gettysburg.)

1. Which event marked the end of the Civil War?
   a. Lee’s surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House
   b. The Battle of Gettysburg
   c. The Gettysburg Address
   d. The Emancipation Proclamation

2. During the Battle of Vicksburg, the North gained control of —
   a. the Chesapeake Bay
   b. Virginia
   c. the Mississippi River
   d. southern railroads

3. Which port city was not affected by a Union blockade?
   a. Savannah, Georgia
   b. Charleston, South Carolina
   c. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
   d. New Orleans, Louisiana

4. Why were so many battles fought between Richmond, Virginia and Washington, D.C.?
   a. Armies were struggling to capture the opposing capital city.
   b. Armies were trying to stay away from opposing capital cities.
   c. Generals in charge were also the presidents during the war.
   d. Presidents were also called on to act as generals during the war
5. Which event began the Civil War?
   a. The firing on Fort Sumter, South Carolina
   b. The first Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)
   c. The Emancipation Proclamation
   d. The Battle of Vicksburg

6. Which was the first major battle of the Civil War?
   a. The firing on Fort Sumter, South Carolina
   b. The first Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)
   c. The Battle of Gettysburg
   d. The Battle of Vicksburg

7. Which document made “freeing the slaves” the new focus of the war?
   a. Declaration of Independence
   b. Emancipation Proclamation
   c. Fifteenth Amendment
   d. Civil Rights Movement

8. The North repelled Lee’s invasion in what turning point of the war?
   a. The Battle of Fredericksburg
   b. The first Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)
   c. The Battle of Gettysburg
   d. The Battle of Vicksburg

9. Which is not an example of location or topography influencing important developments of the war?
   a. North gaining control of the Mississippi
   b. Struggle to capture opposing capitols
   c. Control of the high ground (e.g. Gettysburg)
   d. The North had more soldiers to fight the war

10. What was the Emancipation Proclamation supposed to do?
    a. End the Civil War
    b. Establish stronger states’ rights
    c. Free slaves who were living in Southern states
    d. Destroy states’ rights

**US1.9f** Effects of the Civil War – Life on the battlefield and on the home front was hard

**General Effects**
* Families and friends against one another
* Southern troops became increasingly young, poorly equipped and clothed
* Disease was a major killer
* Clara Barton – Civil War nurse – created the Red Cross
* Combat was brutal (man-to-man)
* Women left to run business in North and farms in the South
* Collapse of South made Confederate money worthless

**Effects of the Civil War on African-Americans**
* African-Americans fought in the Union armies. Some African Americans accompanied Confederate units in the field
* The Confederacy used enslaved African Americans as ship workers, laborers, cooks and camp workers
* Union tried to enlist African-American sailors and soldiers early in the war
* Discriminated against – served in segregated units under command of white officers; paid less than white soldiers
* Robert Smalls – sailor and later a Union naval captain – honored for bravery and heroism – became Congressman after War
1. Who created the American Red Cross?
   a. Clara Barton
   b. Florence Nightingale
   c. The Union Army
   d. The Confederate States of America

2. What happened to Richmond and Atlanta near the end of the war?
   a. Earthquakes rocked the cities.
   b. Floods destroyed the cities.
   c. The cities were burned by fire.
   d. The cities were affected by terrible drought.

3. Which of the following was not an effect of the Civil War?
   a. Families and friends were often pitted against one other.
   b. Southern troops became increasingly younger.
   c. The South was in good shape at the end of the war.
   d. Women were left alone to run businesses or farms.

4. After the Civil War, Robert Smalls, an African American sailor and later a Union naval captain became —
   a. the first African American Admiral
   b. a Congressman
   c. an aid to President Lincoln
   d. a governor

5. During the Civil War, what hardships were not experienced by soldiers?
   a. Disease was a major killer.
   b. Combat was brutal and often man-to-man.
   c. There was always plenty of food and water.
   d. Southern troops were more poorly equipped and clothed than Northern troops.

6. All of the following statements describe life in the South after the collapse of the Confederacy, except —
   a. Confederate money was worthless.
   b. Much of the South was devastated.
   c. Many people needed food, clothing, and shelter.
   d. There was plenty of food.

7. Robert Smalls, a sailor and later a Union naval captain, was highly honored for his —
   a. feats of bravery and heroism
   b. feats of treachery and cowardice
   c. feats of traitors
   d. feats of treachery and strength

8. The collapse of the Confederacy made Confederate money —
   a. valuable
   b. worthless
   c. illegal
   d. the primary form of currency

9. The Civil War changed the lives of women in all of the following ways except —
   a. Women did jobs that were previously not open to them.
   b. Many women lost friends, brothers, husbands, and fathers to the war.
   c. Women were more dependent on husbands away at war.
   d. Women often served as the heads of their households during the war.

10. How did the Civil War change the lives of African Americans?
    a. African Americans were allowed to be free in free states
    b. African Americans could buy their freedom
    c. All slaves became free.
    d. All slaves were forced to get factory jobs