

U.S. HISTORY

U.S. WARS FROM 1750-1900

SUMMARY:

DURING THE 1700's, BRITAIN COMPETED WITH FRANCE FOR LAND AND TRADE IN NORTH AMERICA. THEY ALSO COMPETED FOR ALLIES AMONG NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONS. TENSION BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN LED TO THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. VICTORY GAVE THE BRITISH CONTROL OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE IN NORTH AMERICA. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1756-1763) LEFT GREAT BRITAIN IN DEBT. GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTED THE AMERICAN COLONIES TO PAY FOR THE COST OF THE WAR AND STARTED TO PLACE A NUMBER OF TAXES UPON THEM. THE COLONIES RESISTED THESE TAXES, TENSIONS MOUNTED, BRITISH TROOPS WERE SENT TO ENFORCE LAWS, AND RESULTING FROM THIS IS THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1775-1783). THE BRITISH APPEARED TO HAVE A HUGE ADVANTAGE GOING INTO THE WAR, BUT FIGHTING IN AMERICA GAVE THE ADVANTAGE TO THE AMERICAN PATRIOTS.

THE WAR OF 1812 (1812-1815) WAS FOUGHT WITH THE BRITISH TO FINALLY GET THE RECOGNITION THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS AN INDEPENDENT NATION AND THE BRITISH HAD NO HOLD ON ANY AREAS OF LAND WITHIN THE U.S. BORDERS.

THE TEXAS WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE (1835-1836) WAS AN EFFORT FOR AMERICANS WHO HAD SETTLED IN THE MEXICAN LAND OF TEXAS TO GAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM MEXICO. THE BATTLE OF THE ALAMO WILL INSPIRE THE TEXANS TO DEFEAT MEXICAN ARMIES AND TO GAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

THE UNITED STATES DESIRE FOR MANIFEST DESTINY WILL LEAD TO THE MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848). MEXICO WAS UNWILLING TO ALLOW AMERICANS TO GAIN MORE TERRITORY IN THE SOUTHWEST. THE U.S USED THIS WAR AS A WAY TO EXTEND ITS TERRITORY TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND ALSO TO GAIN CALIFORNIA.

SEVERAL FACTORS WILL LEAD TO THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865). SLAVERY, STATE'S RIGHTS, SECTIONALISM, TARIFFS, ETC. WILL BRING ABOUT THE BLOODIEST WAR IN AMERICAN HISTORY. THE NORTH HAD MORE ADVANTAGES IN MANY AREAS WHICH WILL BRING ABOUT A UNION VICTORY, AND SAVING THE UNION.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD (1865-1877) IS AN ATTEMPT TO REUNITE AND REBUILD THE U.S. THIS PERIOD OF TIME WILL CREATE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL PROBLEMS THAT WILL INFLUENCE HISTORY FAR INTO THE FUTURE.

IN THE MID-1800s, MANY INDIAN NATIONS LIVED ON THE PLAINS AND THE SOUTHWEST. AS MINERS, SETTLERS, AND RAIROADS MOVED ONTO THE PLAINS IGNORING INDIAN CLAIMS AND DESTROYING BUFFALO HERDS, THE INDIANS FOUGHT TO DEFEND THEIR WAY OF LIFE. THE INDIAN WARS OF THE 1870's AND 1880's ENDED WITH NATIVE AMERICANS BEING FORCED ONTO RESERVATIONS.

AMERICAN INTERESTS TO BECOME A WORLD POWER, AND TO GAIN OR PROTECT TERRITORIES WILL LEAD TO THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (1898). AFTER A FEW MONTHS, AMERICA GAINED MANY NEW TERRITORIES. ALL OF THESE WARS HAVE HELPED TO SHAPE AMERICA, AND GIVE A FOUNDATION OF OUR COUNTRY TODAY.

LESSON PLAN: BLACK/GOLD DAYS

JAN. 31-FEB. 1 UNIT TEST OVER INVENTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY UNIT. LESSON PLAN FOR WARS UNIT. READ CHAPTER 4 SECTION 4 PAGES 101-105.

FEB. 2-5 CONNECT ED. INFO. YOU TUBE VIDEO "FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR". QUIZ CH.4-4. DISCUSS CHAPTER 4-4 PAGES 101-105 "RIVALRY IN NORTH AMERICA". WORKSHEET UNDERSTANDING CAUSE AND EFFECT. READ CHAPTER 5-1 PAGES 112-115.

- FEB. 6-7** VIDEO CLIP “BOSTON MASSACRE”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ 5-1. DISCUSS CHAPTER 5-1 “NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION” PAGES 112-115. VIDEO “AMERICA, STORY OF US: REBELS” AND QUIZ. WORKSHEET COLONIAL POPULATION CHART. READ CHAPTER 5-2,3 PAGES 116-127.
- FEB. 8-9** VIDEO “JOHNY TREMAIN” (80 MIN.) VIDEO QUIZ.
- FEB. 12-13** VIDEO CLIP “ROAD TO REVOLUTION”. CONNECT ED INFO. QUIZ CH. 5-2/3. DISCUSS CHAPTER 5-2/3 (UNITING THE COLONISTS) (CALL TO ARMS) PAGES 116-127. VIDEO “AMERICAN REVOLUTION” (23 MIN.) AND QUIZ. WORKSHEET AMERICAN REVOLUTION INFORMATION MAP. READ CH. 5-4 PAGES 128-140 AND 6-1 PAGES 144-151.
- FEB. 14-15** VIDEO CLIPS “DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE” AND “AMERICAN REVOLUTION”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ 5-4 AND 6-1. DISCUSS 5-4 (DECLARING INDEPENDENCE) AND 6-1 (WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE) PAGES 128-140 AND 144-151. VIDEO “THE CROSSING” (1:01-1:30). READ 6-2/3/4 PAGES 152-169.
- FEB. 16-19** NO SCHOOL. PRESIDENT’S WEEKEND.
- FEB. 20-21** CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ CH 6-2/3/4. DISCUSS CH. 6-2 (WAR CONTINUES) 6-3 (BATTLE GROUNDS SHIFT) 6-4 (THE FINAL YEARS) PAGES 152-169. VIDEO “AMERICA: STORY OF US. EPISODE 2 REVOLUTION. VIDEO QUIZ. READ CH. 10-3/4 PAGES 278-289.
- FEB. 22-23** CONNECT ED. INFO. YOU TUBE “BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS”. QUIZ CH. 10-3/4. DISCUSS CH. 10 SECTIONS 3 AND 4 (A TIME OF CONFLICT) (THE WAR OF 1812) PAGES 278-289. WORKSHEET STAR SPANGLED BANNER. READ CH. 13-2/3 PAGES 353-364.
- FEB. 26-27** VIDEO CLIP “ALAMO” AND “MEXICAN WAR”. YOU TUBE “THE ALAMO”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ CH.13-2/3. DISCUSS CHAPTER 13-2 (STATEHOOD FOR TEXAS) 13-3 (WAR WITH MEXICO) PAGES 353-364. WORKSHEET TEXAS TIMELINE. READ CH. 16-1/2/3 PAGES 428-445.
- FEB.28-29** VIDEO CLIPS “PLANTATION LIFE” AND “UNCLE TOM’S CABIN”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ CH. 16-1/2/3. DISCUSS CH. 16-1 (SEARCH FOR COMPROMISE) 16-2 (CHALLENGES TO SLAVERY) 16-3 (SECESSION AND WAR) PAGES 428-445. WORKSHEETS 1854 MAP. READ CH. 17-1 PAGES 452-457.
- MAR. 1-4** VIDEO CLIP “DIVIDED NATION”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ 17-1. DISCUSS CH. 17-1 (THE TWO SIDES) PAGES 452-457. VIDEO AMERICA: STORY OF US. EPISODE “DIVISION” AND QUIZ. WORKSHEET POPULATION DENSITY. READ 17-2 PAGES 458-464.
- MAR. 5-6** VIDEO CLIPS “MONITOR AND MERRIMACK”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ 17-2. DISCUSS CH. 17-2 (EARLY YEARS OF WAR) PAGES 458-464. VIDEO AMERICA: STORY OF US: CIVIL WAR AND QUIZ. WORKSHEET CIVIL WAR MAP. READ 17-3 PAGES 465-473.
- MAR. 7-8** VIDEO CLIPS “CIVIL WAR”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ 17-3. DISCUSS CH. 17-3 (LIFE DURING CIVIL WAR) PAGES 465-473. VIDEO “GETTYSBURG”. WORKSHEET CIVIL WAR BATTLES MAP. READ CH 17-4/5 PAGES 474-487.
- MAR. 11-12** VIDEO CLIP “ABE LINCOLN”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ 17-4/5. DISCUSS CH. 17-4/5 (THE STRAIN OF WAR) (THE WAR FINALLY STOPS) PAGES 474-487. VIDEO “GLORY” SEGMENT OR “ANDERSONVILLE” SEGMENT. READ CH. 18-1/2 PAGES 494-503.
- MAR. 13-18** VIDEO CLIP “RECONSTRUCTION AND THE NEW SOUTH”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ CH. 18-1/2. DISCUSS CH. 18-1/2 (PLANNING RECONSTRUCTION) (THE RADICALS TAKE CONTROL). WORKSHEET MILITARY DISTRICTS. READ CH. 18-3/4 PAGES 504-513.
- MAR. 14-17** SPRING BREAK
- MAR. 19-20** CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ CH. 18-3/4. DISCUSS CH. 18-3/4 (THE SOUTH DURING RECONSTRUCTION) (THE POST RECONSTRUCTION ERA) PAGES 504-513. WORKSHEET RECONSTRUCTION X-WD. READ CH. 19-3 PAGES 532-538.

MAR. 21-22 VIDEO CLIP “WEST TRANSFORMED”. CONNECT ED. INFO. QUIZ CH. 19-3. DISCUSS CH. 19-3 (NATIVE AMERICAN STRUGGLES) PAGES 532-538. VIDEO “AMERICA: STORY OF US. EPISODE 6 HEARTLAND (21-46) AND VIDEO QUIZ. WORKSHEET NATIVE AMERICAN TIMELINE. READ CH. 23-3 PAGES 642-646.

MAR. 25-26 VIDEO CLIPS “U.S. LOOKS OVERSEAS” AND “SINKING OF THE USS MAINE”. CONNECT ED. INFO. YOU TUBE “SPANISH AMERICAN WAR”. QUIZ CH. 23-3. DISCUSS CH. 23-3 (WAR WITH SPAIN) PAGES 642-646.

MAR. 27-28 TEST OVER (FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR THRU SPANISH AMERICAN WAR)

READING VOCABULARY CONCEPTS

CHAPTER 4 SEC. 4 PAGES 101-105	CHAPTER 5 SEC. 1 PAGES 112-115	CHAPTER 5 SEC. 2 PAGES 116-119	CHAPTER 5 SECTION 3 PAGES 120-127
FORT DUQUESNE GEORGE WASHINGTON MILITIA IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY ALLIANCE ALBANY PLAN OF UNION WILLIAM PITT GENERAL BRADDOCK FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR BATTLE OF QUEBEC GENERAL WOLF GENERAL MONTCALM TREATY OF PARIS 1763 PONTIAC’S WAR	KING GEORGE III PROCLAMATION OF 1763 REVENUE WRITS OF ASSISTANCE SUGAR ACT STAMP ACT BOYCOTT TOWNSHEND ACTS SAMUEL ADAMS SONS OF LIBERTY DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY	BOSTON MASSACRE REPEAL THE COMMITTEE TEA ACT BOSTON TEA PARTY INTOLERABLE ACT BLOCKADE	CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MINUTEMEN PAUL REVERE WILLIAM DAWES LEXINGTON CONCORD FORT TICONDEROGA BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL LOYALISTS PATRIOTS
CHAPTER 5 SEC. 4 PAGES 128-140	CHAPTER 6 SEC. 1 PAGES 144-151	CHAPTER 6 SEC. 2 PAGES 152-157	CHAPTER 6 SEC. 3 AND 4 PAGES 158-169
2 ND CONTINENTAL CONGR. GEORGE WASHINGTON PETITION THOMAS PAINE COMMON SENSE DECLARATION OF INDEP. THOMAS JEFFERSON PREAMBLE GRIEVANCES JOHN HANCOCK	BRITISH ARMY LOYALISTS PATRIOTS MERCENARIES HESSIANS CONTINENTAL ARMY MOLLY PITCHER LONG ISLAND GEORGE WASHINGTON NATHAN HALE BATTLE OF TRENTON SARATOGA	ALLIANCE VALLEY FORGE LAFAYETTE KOSCIUSZKO PULASKI VON STEUBEN INFLATION LOYALISTS	GEORGE ROGERS CLARK BLOCKADE PRIVATEER JOHN PAUL JONES GENERAL CORNWALLIS GUERRILLA WARFARE FRANCIS MARION NATHANAEL GREENE YORKTOWN TREATY OF PARIS 1783 BENEDICT ARNOLD
CHAPTER 10 SEC. 3 PAGES 278-284	CHAPTER 10 SEC. 4 PAGES 285-289	CHAPTER 13 SEC. 2/3 PAGES 353-364	
BARBARY PIRATES TRIBUTE THOMAS JEFFERSON IMPRESSMENT EMBARGO TECUMSEH WM. HENRY HARRISON BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE WARHAWKS NATIONALISM	MR. MADISON’S WAR BLOCKADE USS CONSTITUTION OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BATTLE OF THAMES WASHINGTON, D.C. FT. MCHENRY FRANCIS SCOTT KEY TREATY OF GHENT BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS	FLORIDA (1821) STEPHEN AUSTIN ALAMO SANTA ANNA SAM HOUSTON LONE STAR REP. ANNEX JAMES POLK MANIFEST DESTINY WM. BECKNELL	MEXICAN WAR JOHN C. FREMONT BEAR FLAG REPUBLIC TREATY OF GUADALUPE HILDALGO GADSDEN PURCHASE

CHAPTER 16 SEC. 1 PAGES 428-432	CHAPTER 16 SEC. 2 PAGES 433-438	CHAPTER 16 SEC. 3 PAGES 439-445	CHAPTER 17 SEC. 1 PAGES 452-457
MISSOURI COMPROMISE WILMOT PROVISIO HENRY CLAY JOHN C. CALHOUN COMPROMISE OF 1850 FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT 1850 KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY BORDER RUFFIANS JOHN BROWN BLEEDING KANSAS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN	REPUBLICAN PARTY DRED SCOTT CASE ROGER TANEY ABRAHAM LINCOLN STEPHEN DOUGLAS HOUSE DIVIDED SPEECH JOHN BROWN RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY	1860 ELECTION SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDE C.S.A. JEFFERSON DAVIS STATE'S RIGHTS FORT SUMTER CIVIL WAR	BORDER STATES WAR ADVANTAGES WAR DISADVANTAGES WAR STRATEGIES BLOCKADE REBELS YANKEES
CHAPTER 17 SEC. 2 PAGES 458-464	CHAPTER 17 SEC. 3 PAGES 465-473	CHAPTER 17 SEC. 4 PAGES 474-480	CHAPTER 17 SEC. 5 PAGES 481-487
1 ST BATTLE BULL RUN STONEWALL JACKSON IRONCLADS MONITOR MERRIMACK ULYSSES S. GRANT BATTLE OF SHILOH NEW ORLEANS BATTLE OF ANTIETAM EMANCIPATION PROCL.	WAR HARDSHIPS DOROTHEA DIX CLARA BARTON SALLY TOMPKINS ROSE GREENHOW BELLE BOYD HARRIET TUBMAN ANDERSONVILLE ELMIRA AMPUTATIONS/DISEASE SUSPEND HABEAS CORPUS DRAFT BOUNTY GREENBACKS INFLATION	FREDERICKSBURG CHANCELLORVILLE BLACK TROOPS 54 TH MASSACHUSETT GETTYSBURG VICKETT'S CHARGE VICKSBURG GETTYSBURG ADDR.	ULYSSES S. GRANT TOTAL WAR PETERSBURG WM. TECUMSEH SHERMAN MARCH TO THE SEA MOBILE BAY ELECTION OF 1864 13 TH AMENDMENT RICHMOND APPOMATOX COURTHOUSE ROBERT E. LEE
CHAPTER 18 SEC. 1 PAGES 494-497	CHAPTER 18 SEC. 2 PAGES 498-503	CHAPTER 18 SEC. 3 PAGES 504-507	CHAPTER 18 SEC. 4 PAGES 508-513
RECONSTRUCTION ABRAHAM LINCOLN 10% PLAN AMNESTY RADICAL REPUBLICANS THADDEUS STEVENS FREEDMEN FREEDMEN'S BUREAU JOHN WILKES BOOTH LINCOLN ASSASSINATION	BLACK CODES 14 TH AMENDMENT RADICAL RECONSTRUCT RECONSTRUCTION ACT IMPEACHMENT 15 TH AMENDMENT	SCALAWAGS CARPETBAGGERS KU KLUX KLAN SHARECROPPING	ELECTION OF 1868 ELECTION OF 1872 ELECTION OF 1876 RUTHERFORD B. HAYES "NEW SOUTH" POLL TAXES LITERACY TESTS GRANDFATHER CLAUSES JIM CROW LAWS SEGREGATION EXODUSTERS BUFFALO SOLDIERS W.E.B. DUBOIS QUOTE
CHAPTER 19 SEC. 3 PAGES 532-538		CHAPTER 23 SEC. 3 PAGES 642-646	
BUFFALO TEPEE FT. LARAMIE TREATY SAND CREEK MASSACRE RESERVATIONS FETTERMAN'S MASSACRE SITTING BULL CRAZY HORSE LITTLE BIGHORN GENERAL G.A. CUSTER NEZ PERCE	CHIEF JOSEPH APACHE GERONIMO DAWES ACT GHOST DANCE WOUNDED KNEE BATTLE	CUBA YELLOW JOURNALISM JOSEPH PULITZER WM. RANDOLPH HEARST USS MAINE WM. MCKINLEY EMILIO AGUINALDO THEODORE ROOSEVELT ROUGHRIDERS BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL ARMISTICE	PROTECTORATE TERRITORIES PLATT AMENDMENT IMPERIALISM PHILIPPINES

Lesson Quiz 4-4

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic of a network, consisting of several thin lines radiating from a central point, resembling a starburst or a web.

Life in the American Colonies

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. What was the name of the small post that George Washington established in Ohio country?
- A. Fort Albany Union C. Fort Monongahela
B. Fort Duquesne D. Fort Necessity
- _____ 2. By 1700, the major powers in North America were the
- A. British and French. C. French and Spanish.
B. British and Spanish. D. French and Dutch.
- _____ 3. During the wars between France and Great Britain, Native Americans often helped the French by
- A. raiding British settlements. C. supplying their weapons.
B. showing them secret paths. D. supplying them with food.
- _____ 4. The British prime minister who drove the French out of America was
- A. Edward Braddock. C. William Pitt.
B. Benjamin Franklin. D. George Washington.
- _____ 5. What document marked the end of France as a power in North America?
- A. Treaty of France and Britain
B. Treaty of the Ohio River Valley
C. Adams–Onís Treaty
D. Treaty of Paris

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

6. Which nations made up the Iroquois Confederacy?
7. Why did the Albany Plan of Union fail?
8. Why were the French and the Native Americans allies?
9. What was Pitt's plan in regard to how to deal with the cost of the French and Indian War?
10. How did the French defeat affect Native Americans in the Ohio River Valley?

Lesson Quiz 5-1

The Spirit of Independence

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Great Britain developed a huge debt from fighting the _____.
2. Officers could seize goods from accused smugglers without going to _____ as a result of the Sugar Act.
3. Angered by the _____, colonists believed they should be taxed only by their own assemblies.
4. The Sons of Liberty organized protests and burned _____ of tax collectors.
5. One of the ways women protested the Townshend Acts was by _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. What did writs of assistance allow British customs officers to search?

A. foreigners	C. homes for smuggled goods
B. foreign goods	D. people for contraband
- _____ 7. Which of the following allowed the colonists to pay lower taxes on molasses?

A. Proclamation of 1763	C. Sugar Act
B. Stamp Act	D. writ of assistance
- _____ 8. Which act taxed colonists without their consent?

A. Declaratory Act	C. Sugar Act
B. Stamp Act	D. Townshend Acts
- _____ 9. Goods being imported to the colonies were taxed by which act?

A. Declaratory Act	C. Sugar Act
B. Stamp Act	D. Townshend Acts
- _____ 10. Which act stated that Parliament did have the right to tax colonists?

A. Declaratory Act	C. Sugar Act
B. Stamp Act	D. Townshend Acts

Lesson Quiz 5-2



The Spirit of Independence

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Twenty colonists were killed during the Boston Massacre.
- _____ 2. Boycotts following the Boston Massacre helped repeal the Townshend Acts.
- _____ 3. The committee of correspondence was a system of letter writing between the colonial governors and the king.
- _____ 4. At the time of the Boston Tea Party, most colonists still considered themselves British citizens.
- _____ 5. Parliament successfully isolated Boston from the rest of the colonies by passing the Coercive Acts.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. When Britain learned that the colonies were on the brink of rebellion in 1768, what was Parliament's response?
- A. Parliament closed Boston Harbor.
 B. Parliament did nothing.
 C. Parliament sent a letter to the colonies.
 D. Parliament sent troops to Boston.
- _____ 7. Paul Revere's engraving of which event was an example of propaganda that led to more intense anti-British feelings among the colonists?
- A. Boston Massacre C. Intolerable Acts
 B. Boston Tea Party D. *Liberty* Affair
- _____ 8. Which act gave the East India Company an advantage over colonial merchants?
- A. Declaratory Act C. Sugar Act
 B. Stamp Act D. Tea Act
- _____ 9. What was the dramatic act of defiance that some colonists celebrated?
- A. Boston Massacre C. Coercive Acts
 B. Boston Tea Party D. Intolerable Acts

Lesson Quiz 5-3

The Spirit of Independence

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. voted to boycott British trade | A. Paul Revere |
| _____ 2. storage place for arms | B. Continental Congress |
| _____ 3. sold military information to the British | C. Concord |
| _____ 4. warned that the British were coming | D. Captain John Parker |
| _____ 5. leader of minutemen | E. Benedict Arnold |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who said that "blows must decide" who would rule America?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Edward III | C. James III |
| B. George III | D. Philip III |
- _____ 7. Who had orders to take away the weapons of the Massachusetts militia?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. George Washington | C. Thomas Gage |
| B. Paul Revere | D. William Dawes |
- _____ 8. Who, along with Paul Revere, warned Samuel Adams that the British were coming?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. George Washington | C. Thomas Gage |
| B. John Adams | D. William Dawes |
- _____ 9. Who led the Green Mountain Boys who captured the British-held Fort Ticonderoga?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Ethan Allen | C. Paul Revere |
| B. George Washington | D. Ralph Waldo Emerson |
- _____ 10. After winning which battle did the British learn that defeating the Americans would not be easy?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Battle of Boston | C. Battle of Concord |
| B. Battle of Bunker Hill | D. Battle of Lexington |

Lesson Quiz 5-4

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. A stylized globe icon is positioned between the 'o' and 'r'. Several thin, grey lines radiate from the globe icon, extending across the top right of the page.

The Spirit of Independence

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The Second Continental Congress established a post office with Benjamin Franklin in charge.
- _____ 2. The king of Great Britain accepted the Olive Branch Petition offered by Congress.
- _____ 3. The king hired German troops to fight in America.
- _____ 4. Washington and his troops drove the British from New York in March 1776.
- _____ 5. The Declaration of Independence explains why the colonies chose to form a new nation.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which group did the colonies organize to fight against Great Britain?
- A. Colonial Army C. Continental Congress
B. Continental Army D. Redcoat Army
- _____ 7. Who was the first commander of the Continental Army?
- A. Benjamin Franklin C. John Adams
B. George Washington D. Thomas Jefferson
- _____ 8. What did the Olive Branch Petition ask the king to do?
- A. leave America
B. protect the colonists' rights
C. go to war against France
D. stop taxation
- _____ 9. Who led the failed American attack on Quebec?
- A. Benedict Arnold C. John Hancock
B. George Washington D. William Howe
- _____ 10. Who was the first man to sign the Declaration of Independence?
- A. Benjamin Franklin C. John Hancock
B. John Adams D. Thomas Jefferson

Lesson Quiz 6-1

The American Revolution

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The colonists had a large, well-trained army compared to the British.
- _____ 2. Hessians were hired German soldiers who fought for the colonists.
- _____ 3. In the early years of the war, the size of the Continental Army dwindled largely because soldiers left as their year of service was completed.
- _____ 4. Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware River and drove the enemy from Philadelphia.
- _____ 5. The American victory at Saratoga stopped the British plan to separate New England from the rest of the colonies.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who disguised herself as a man so she could fight with the army?
- A. Margaret Corbin C. Betsy Ross
B. Molly Pitcher D. Deborah Sampson
- _____ 7. Few patriots believed _____ when he stated, "We shall have a long . . . and bloody war to go through."
- A. John Adams C. Thomas Paine
B. Alexander Hamilton D. George Washington
- _____ 8. The first state to have an all-African American regiment was
- A. Georgia. C. Rhode Island.
B. New York. D. South Carolina.
- _____ 9. On October 17, 1777, General John Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans at
- A. Concord. C. Saratoga.
B. Philadelphia. D. Trenton.
- _____ 10. In general, Loyalist support for Britain was weakest in
- A. Georgia. C. North Carolina.
B. New England. D. Pennsylvania.

Lesson Quiz 6-2

**networks**

The American Revolution

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. France realized that the United States might win the war after the American victory at _____.
2. When Lafayette arrived in Philadelphia from France, he offered his services to _____.
3. Juan de Miralles was largely responsible for Spain, Cuba, and Mexico sending _____ to help the colonies.
4. Financing the war was a problem for the Americans because the Continental Congress had no power to raise money through _____.
5. The ideals of freedom and liberty caused some Americans to question the institution of _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. George Washington's greatest challenge at Valley Forge was keeping
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. the British away. | C. his army together. |
| B. his spirits up. | D. entertainment for his army. |
- _____ 7. Which problem caused Congress to stop issuing paper money?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. winter weather | C. slavery |
| B. inflation | D. poor soldier morale |
- _____ 8. The man who turned the ragged Continental Army into a more efficient fighting force was
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Casimir Pulaski. | C. Juan de Miralles. |
| B. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. | D. Friedrich von Steuben. |
- _____ 9. The nation that made an alliance with the revolutionary United States in 1778 was
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| A. Canada. | C. Great Britain. |
| B. France. | D. Spain. |

Lesson Quiz 6-3

The American Revolution

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. More Native Americans fought on the side of the British than with the Americans during the American Revolution.
- _____ 2. The 13 American warships that the Continental Congress ordered to be built made the American navy a powerful and effective force.
- _____ 3. The British decided to concentrate their efforts in the South partly because the South had many Loyalists.
- _____ 4. The British captured both Savannah, Georgia, and Charles Town, South Carolina.
- _____ 5. After realizing that he could not control North Carolina, Cornwallis retreated to Georgia.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Who led the Patriots' victory at Vincennes, which strengthened the American position in the West?
- A. Joseph Brant C. Henry Hamilton
B. George Rogers Clark D. George Washington
- _____ 7. Supplies and reinforcements could not reach American harbors because of
- A. a blockade. C. lack of money.
B. British spies. D. Native Americans.
- _____ 8. In March 1781, Nathanael Greene's forces met Charles Cornwallis's army at
- A. Charles Town. C. Kings Mountain.
B. Guilford Courthouse. D. Savannah.
- _____ 9. A merchant ship that is privately owned and armed with weapons is called a
- A. coastal warship. C. merchant warship.
B. garrison. D. privateer.
- _____ 10. The "Swamp Fox," known for his imaginative war tactics, was
- A. Benedict Arnold. C. Francis Marion.
B. George Rogers Clark. D. George Washington.

Lesson Quiz 6-4

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic of a network or starburst, consisting of several thin lines radiating from a central point.

The American Revolution

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. French commander | A. Treaty of Paris |
| _____ 2. British commander at Yorktown | B. Comte de Rochambeau |
| _____ 3. to approve officially | C. Charles Cornwallis |
| _____ 4. September 3, 1783 | D. ambush |
| _____ 5. a surprise attack | E. ratify |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Due to George Washington's strategy, Charles Cornwallis was defeated at the
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Battle of Boston. | C. Battle of New York. |
| B. Battle of Chesapeake. | D. Battle of Yorktown. |
- _____ 7. Although the last significant battle took place in 1781, the treaty ending the war was signed in
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. 1781. | C. 1787. |
| B. 1783. | D. 1800. |
- _____ 8. The British recognized the United States as an independent nation in the
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. Treaty of America. | C. Treaty of Paris. |
| B. Treaty of Great Britain. | D. Treaty of the United States. |
- _____ 9. Which foreign troops helped defeat British forces at Yorktown?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. African | C. German |
| B. French | D. Spanish |
- _____ 10. When Congress refused to pay soldiers who had won the American Revolution, conflict between the soldiers and Congress was resolved by
- | |
|------------------------------|
| A. John Adams. |
| B. Benjamin Franklin. |
| C. John Jay. |
| D. George Washington. |

Lesson Quiz 10-3



The Jefferson Era

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The Barbary Coast states of North Africa included Morocco and Tripoli.
- _____ 2. Neutrality is the ability to choose sides during a war.
- _____ 3. The 1807 Embargo Act prohibited trade with other countries.
- _____ 4. The capital of the confederation of Native American nations was Prophetstown.
- _____ 5. The War Hawks wanted war for more than one reason.

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions.

- 6. How did the war between France and Britain in the mid-1790s affect American business?

- 7. Which Barbary Coast state declared war on the United States in 1801?

- 8. Which event enraged Americans in 1807?

- 9. Who was the Shawnee chief who built a confederacy among Native American nations?

- 10. Who were the two War Hawks who led the push for war with Britain?

Lesson Quiz 10-4

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of a network or starburst pattern is positioned behind the letter 'o' in 'works'.

The Jefferson Era

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. commander of Lake Erie naval forces | A. Francis Scott Key |
| _____ 2. frigates | B. Andrew Jackson |
| _____ 3. wrote the national anthem | C. privateers |
| _____ 4. armed private ships | D. warships |
| _____ 5. attacked the Creeks | E. Oliver Hazard Perry |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The great leader Tecumseh was killed in the
- A.** Battle of Lake Erie.
 - B.** Battle of the Thames.
 - C.** Battle of Tippecanoe.
 - D.** Battle of Toronto.
- _____ 7. With the death of Tecumseh, hopes died for
- A.** a Native American victory.
 - B.** a Native American confederation.
 - C.** the movement of white settlers.
 - D.** the Native American revolt.
- _____ 8. One of the buildings burned by the British was
- A.** the Capitol.
 - B.** Mount Vernon.
 - C.** the Patent Office.
 - D.** Washington Manor.
- _____ 9. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by
- A.** Andrew Jackson.
 - B.** Francis Scott Key.
 - C.** George Washington.
 - D.** Thomas Jefferson.
- _____ 10. Which battle made Andrew Jackson a national hero and eventually helped him win the presidency?
- A.** Battle of Lake Erie
 - B.** Battle of the Bulge
 - C.** Battle of New Orleans
 - D.** Battle of the Thames

Lesson Quiz 13-2

Manifest Destiny

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The defenders of the Alamo played an important role in the fight for the independence of Texas.
- _____ 2. The territorial capital of Florida was Pensacola.
- _____ 3. A significant early battle was fought at the Alamo in San Antonio.
- _____ 4. After the Battle of San Jacinto, Santa Anna swore he would keep fighting.
- _____ 5. After being elected president of Texas, Juan Seguín sent a delegation to Washington.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which group represented about half of the population of Florida in the 1830s?
- A. enslaved people C. Tejanos
B. rancheros D. Virginians
- _____ 7. Florida could not become a state until which of the following happened?
- A. A free state joined the Union.
B. A slave state joined the Union.
C. It agreed to end slavery.
D. Texas joined the Union.
- _____ 8. Who was one of the first Americans to settle in Texas?
- A. Davy Crockett C. Stephen Austin
B. Jim Bowie D. William Travis
- _____ 9. What happened to the Texan forces at the Alamo?
- A. They declared Texas independent.
B. They negotiated a truce.
C. They were defeated.
D. They won a major victory.
- _____ 10. Which president refused Texans' request for annexation?
- A. Andrew Jackson C. James Polk
B. Henry Clay D. Sam Houston

Lesson Quiz 13-3

Manifest Destiny

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. At one time, Mexico was claimed by Spain.
- _____ 2. Native Americans were well treated on Mexican ranchos.
- _____ 3. Mexico believed that the Rio Grande formed the Texas-Mexico border.
- _____ 4. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico received half as much money as the United States had offered before the war began.
- _____ 5. The United States did not attain its goal of capturing Mexico City.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. What did President James K. Polk use as grounds for declaring war against Mexico?
 - A. annexation of Texas by Mexico
 - B. declaration of the border by Mexico
 - C. a Mexican attack on American forces
 - D. Mexico's nonpayment of debts
- _____ 7. What was one reason William Becknell's route to Mexico became popular?
 - A. It avoided the prairies.
 - B. It was guarded by soldiers.
 - C. The route was flat and had stops for water.
 - D. The route was located on American land.
- _____ 8. What did Junípero Serra do?
 - A. explored the West as far as California
 - B. founded a chain of missions
 - C. invaded Mexico with Zachary Taylor
 - D. made a fortune with his trading posts
- _____ 9. What was the final step of President Polk's plan to defeat Mexico?
 - A. capture Mexico City
 - B. declare California's independence
 - C. stop traffic along the Santa Fe Trail
 - D. topple Santa Anna

Lesson Quiz 16-1

Toward Civil War

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. name used in 1856 newspaper stories about events in Lawrence, Kansas | A. 36° 30' North Latitude |
| _____ 2. put the issue of slavery to popular vote | B. "Bleeding Kansas" |
| _____ 3. included the Fugitive Slave Act | C. John Brown |
| _____ 4. the line that marked the division between slave states and non-slave states | D. Compromise of 1850 |
| _____ 5. violent abolitionist | E. Kansas-Nebraska Act |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The Wilmot Proviso called for
- A.** the election of Martin Van Buren.
 - B.** banning slavery in any lands the U.S. acquired from Mexico.
 - C.** California entering the Union as a slave state.
 - D.** a pro-slavery government in Kansas.
- _____ 7. What approach did Senator Stephen A. Douglas propose as an alternative to the Missouri Compromise?
- A.** Gadsden Purchase
 - B.** Texas-Maine Act
 - C.** popular sovereignty
 - D.** free soil
- _____ 8. Which term refers to pro-slavery activists who crossed the Kansas border to vote?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. border patrollers | C. Iowans |
| B. border ruffians | D. Missourians |
- _____ 9. In which state did rival pro-slavery and antislavery governments exist at the same time?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. California | C. Missouri |
| B. Kansas | D. Texas |
- _____ 10. What is the name for a war between citizens of the same country?
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. civil war | C. inter-country war |
| B. cold war | D. undeclared war |

Lesson Quiz 16-2

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic of a network, consisting of several thin lines radiating from a central point, resembling a starburst or a web.

Toward Civil War

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The Know-Nothings chose Millard Fillmore as their candidate in the 1856 presidential election.
- _____ 2. The American Party grew quickly due to its anti-immigrant views.
- _____ 3. Lincoln believed slavery was moral.
- _____ 4. An arsenal is a storage site for weapons.
- _____ 5. Pro-slavery groups considered John Brown a martyr.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which party did the Antislavery Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers join together to form?
- A. Abolitionist Party C. Northern Party
B. Antislavery Party D. Republican Party
- _____ 7. Which of the following relates to a Supreme Court decision that ruled that the Constitution protected slavery?
- A. Dred Scott C. Lincoln-Douglas
B. Harpers Ferry D. Missouri Compromise
- _____ 8. Which of these accusations did Douglas make against Lincoln?
- A. Lincoln secretly supported the Freeport Doctrine.
B. Lincoln wanted African Americans to be fully equal to whites.
C. Lincoln wanted the United States to abolish popular sovereignty.
D. Lincoln wanted the United States to return to British rule.
- _____ 9. Who led a raid on a federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia?
- A. Abraham Lincoln C. John Brown
B. Dred Scott D. Stephen A. Douglas
- _____ 10. Lincoln was largely unknown before which election?
- A. 1856 presidential election
B. 1858 congressional election
C. 1860 congressional election
D. 1860 presidential election

Lesson Quiz 16-3

Toward Civil War

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The issue of _____ created a break in the Democratic Party during the 1860 presidential election.
2. Lincoln and _____ other candidates ran for president in 1860.
3. Even though his name was not on the ballot in most Southern states, Lincoln was elected U.S. president because the North was more _____.
4. White Southerners feared that the 1860 victories by Lincoln's _____ Party would result in slave revolts.
5. After the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, the Southern states debated the question of _____, or withdrawing from the Union.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which was the first state to vote to secede from the Union?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. Georgia | C. Missouri |
| B. Maryland | D. South Carolina |
- _____ 7. Who was the first president of the Confederate States of America?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Abraham Lincoln | C. Robert E. Lee |
| B. Jefferson Davis | D. Stephen Douglas |
- _____ 8. Which of these concepts did secessionists use to support their views?
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. constitutionalism | C. popular sovereignty |
| B. federalism | D. states' rights |
- _____ 9. Which of these was the third state to secede from the Union?
- A. Connecticut
 - B. Florida
 - C. New York
 - D. Ohio
- _____ 10. Which event marked the beginning of the Civil War?
- A. attack on Fort Sumter
 - B. Lincoln-Douglas debates
 - C. Lincoln inauguration
 - D. secession of South Carolina

Lesson Quiz 17-1

The Civil War

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri had close ties to both the Union and the Confederacy.
- _____ 2. Slavery was banned in the border states.
- _____ 3. An efficient railway network was one of the South's strengths.
- _____ 4. For the South, the primary aim of the war was to preserve slavery.
- _____ 5. For the North, the primary goal was to preserve the Union.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which was the most vital border state for the Union?
- A. Delaware
 - B. Kentucky
 - C. Maryland
 - D. Missouri
- _____ 7. The South expected support from Britain and France because these two European nations relied on the South for
- A. cotton.
 - B. rice.
 - C. manufactured goods.
 - D. goods and services.
- _____ 8. What was one of the main advantages of the South?
- A. a larger population
 - B. excellent military leaders
 - C. belief in states' rights
 - D. strong industries
- _____ 9. From where did most Confederate and Union soldiers come?
- A. cities
 - B. farms
 - C. the far West
 - D. coastal areas

Lesson Quiz 17-2

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. The letter 'o' in 'networks' is replaced by a stylized globe icon with latitude and longitude lines. To the right of the text, there are several thin, curved lines radiating outwards, suggesting a network or signal.

The Civil War

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. General _____ headed the Union army of the East after the Battle of Bull Run.
2. The Confederacy used ironclads to _____ their harbors and rivers.
3. The _____ and the *Monitor* took part in a battle that raised spirits in the North and in the South.
4. A key victory for the North was when Union naval forces under David Farragut captured _____ on April 25, 1862.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 5. Where was the first major battle of the Civil War?
- A. Antietam Creek
 - B. Bull Run
 - C. Richmond
 - D. Shiloh
- _____ 6. Who was the Union general who captured Fort Henry?
- A. David Farragut
 - B. George B. McClellan
 - C. Robert E. Lee
 - D. Ulysses S. Grant
- _____ 7. What was the Union goal in the West?
- A. to control California
 - B. to control Texas
 - C. to control the Mississippi River
 - D. to control the Tennessee River
- _____ 8. Together the Union and Confederate armies suffered more than 23,000 casualties in which battle?
- A. Bull Run
 - B. New Orleans
 - C. Richmond
 - D. Shiloh

Lesson Quiz 17-3

The Civil War

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. legal order that guarantees a prisoner the right to be heard in court | A. Clara Barton |
| _____ 2. Southern spy | B. Peace Democrats |
| _____ 3. Northerner who helped wounded soldiers | C. Rose O'Neal Greenhow |
| _____ 4. called "Copperheads" by critics | D. bounties |
| _____ 5. payments to encourage enlistment | E. habeas corpus |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. Why did the South suffer most of the destruction during the Civil War?
- A.** because most battles were fought in Georgia
 - B.** because most of the fighting took place there
 - C.** because schools and churches were used as hospitals
 - D.** because of its extensive railroad mileage
- _____ 7. Which type of law required Confederate men between certain ages to serve in the army for three years?
- A.** bounty
 - B.** corpus
 - C.** draft
 - D.** habeas corpus
- _____ 8. Which Northern city saw the most violent opposition to laws requiring military service?
- A.** Charleston
 - B.** New York City
 - C.** Richmond
 - D.** Washington, D.C.
- _____ 9. To raise money for the war, what did the North print?
- A.** greenbacks
 - B.** handbills
 - C.** paper checks
 - D.** promissory notes

Lesson Quiz 17-4

**networks**

The Civil War

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Stonewall Jackson was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.
- _____ 2. Lincoln replaced General George McClellan with General Ambrose Burnside.
- _____ 3. The Union army was composed mostly of African American soldiers.
- _____ 4. The Gettysburg Address was given at a ceremony to dedicate a cemetery.
- _____ 5. The 54th Massachusetts was an all-female regiment.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Confederate leaders hoped that a victory in Union territory would win support from
- A. Britain and France.
 - B. France and Spain.
 - C. Spain and Britain.
 - D. Spain and Germany.
- _____ 7. General Grant led a 47-day siege against which city?
- A. Atlanta, Georgia
 - B. Mobile, Alabama
 - C. Port Hudson, Louisiana
 - D. Vicksburg, Mississippi
- _____ 8. By the end of the war, African American volunteers made up nearly which percentage of the Union army?
- A. 10 percent
 - B. 20 percent
 - C. 50 percent
 - D. 100 percent
- _____ 9. President Lincoln's address at which battlefield honored soldiers and stated his vision for the country?
- A. Chancellorsville
 - B. Gettysburg
 - C. Shiloh
 - D. Vicksburg

Lesson Quiz 17-5

The Civil War

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Because of the huge loss of life among his own troops, critics of _____ in the North called him a “butcher.”
2. In November 1864, Abraham Lincoln defeated _____ and won reelection.
3. The formal end of the war came on April 9, _____.
4. The Civil War made it clear that the national government was more powerful than the government of _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 5. Which of the following is the systematic destruction of an entire land—not just an army?
 - A. blockade
 - B. slash-and-burn
 - C. terminal war
 - D. total war
- _____ 6. What helped Lincoln win the 1864 election?
 - A. Lee’s surrender
 - B. promotion of Grant
 - C. Sherman’s capture of Atlanta
 - D. winning at Gettysburg
- _____ 7. What was Sherman’s march across Georgia toward the Atlantic called?
 - A. Cold War
 - B. Long Siege
 - C. March to the Atlantic
 - D. March to the Sea
- _____ 8. Where did General Robert E. Lee surrender to General Ulysses S. Grant?
 - A. Appomattox Court House
 - B. Gettysburg Cemetery
 - C. Richmond
 - D. Vicksburg

Lesson Quiz 18-1

The Reconstruction Era

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. amnesty | A. John Wilkes Booth |
| _____ 2. radical | B. the Thirteenth Amendment |
| _____ 3. assassinated President Lincoln | C. extreme |
| _____ 4. leading Radical Republican | D. a group pardon |
| _____ 5. outlawed slavery | E. Thaddeus Stevens |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The period of rebuilding the South after the Civil War was called
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. amnesty. | C. Reconstruction. |
| B. Civil Rebuilding. | D. war spoils. |
- _____ 7. What was the name of the decree that required a majority of the white males in a state to swear loyalty to the Union?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Freedmen's Bureau | C. Ten Percent Plan |
| B. Reconstruction Act | D. Wade-Davis Bill |
- _____ 8. Which of these helped African Americans make the transition from slavery to freedom?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Freedmen's Bureau | C. Ten Percent Plan |
| B. Reconstruction Act | D. Wade-Davis Bill |
- _____ 9. President Abraham Lincoln was shot at
- | |
|------------------------------|
| A. Ford's Theater. |
| B. Samuel Mudd's house. |
| C. the White House. |
| D. William Peterson's house. |
- _____ 10. Who was the only Southern senator to support the Union during the Civil War?
- | |
|--------------------|
| A. Andrew Jackson |
| B. Andrew Johnson |
| C. Daniel Webster |
| D. John C. Calhoun |

Lesson Quiz 18-2

**networks**

The Reconstruction Era

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

- _____ were intended to control freed African American men and women.
- In 1866 President Johnson vetoed both the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the _____.
- Congress was able to _____ Johnson's vetoes of civil rights legislation.
- The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were intended to guarantee newly established rights for _____.
- The _____ Act prohibited the president from removing government officials without the Senate's approval.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Anyone born in the United States is automatically a citizen, according to the
- black codes.
 - Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - Fourteenth Amendment.
 - Thirteenth Amendment.
- _____ 7. In 1867 states that had not ratified the Fourteenth Amendment were required to
- elect African American leaders.
 - form new governments.
 - leave the United States.
 - lose their civil rights.
- _____ 8. Which Southern state immediately ratified the Fourteenth Amendment?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. Kentucky | C. North Carolina |
| B. Maryland | D. Tennessee |
- _____ 9. When President Andrew Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act, the House of Representatives voted to
- execute him.
 - impeach him.
 - reelect him.
 - suspend him.

Lesson Quiz 18-3

The Reconstruction Era

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Most newly freed African American voters supported the Republican Party.
- _____ 2. Hiram Revels was the first African American to serve as a presidential adviser.
- _____ 3. A scalawag who moved to the North was considered a carpetbagger.
- _____ 4. Many Reconstruction-era Democrats supported the Ku Klux Klan.
- _____ 5. Some freed African Americans borrowed money from the Freedmen's Bank to buy land.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Southern whites who supported Republican policy throughout Reconstruction were sometimes called
- A. carpetbaggers. C. Republican hostages.
B. freedmen. D. scalawags.
- _____ 7. Northerners who moved to the South and supported the Republicans were called
- A. carpetbaggers. C. Republican scalawags.
B. freedmen. D. sharecroppers.
- _____ 8. For a brief time during Reconstruction, African Americans had a majority of seats in the lower house of which state's legislature?
- A. Alabama C. South Carolina
B. Ohio D. Tennessee
- _____ 9. Which method did some white Southerners use to try to overcome Republican rule?
- A. civil rights legislation C. violence
B. cooperation D. voting reform
- _____ 10. Which of the following did many African American workers find to be little better than slavery?
- A. integration
B. land ownership
C. moving north
D. sharecropping

Lesson Quiz 18-4

The Reconstruction Era

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. rule used to prevent newly freed African Americans from voting | A. Ulysses S. Grant |
| _____ 2. African American civil rights leader | B. lynching |
| _____ 3. war hero and two-term president | C. W.E.B. Du Bois |
| _____ 4. murder by a mob | D. segregation |
| _____ 5. legally enforced separation of races | E. grandfather clause |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Reconstruction effectively ended after the
- A.** 1875 Civil Rights Act.
 - B.** election of Hayes as president.
 - C.** Republican Party dissolved.
 - D.** Southern Democrats disbanded.
- _____ 7. To keep poor people and African Americans from voting, many Southern states enforced
- A.** crop taxes.
 - B.** Jim Crow laws.
 - C.** poll taxes.
 - D.** Reconstruction taxes.
- _____ 8. Which type of society did Jim Crow laws enforce?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. affluent | C. poor |
| B. integrated | D. segregated |
- _____ 9. The Ku Klux Klan set out to terrorize
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. Democratic voters. | C. the "New South." |
| B. African Americans and Republican voters. | D. white voters. |
- _____ 10. Which of these was used to prevent African Americans from voting?
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. commissions | C. literacy tests |
| B. integration | D. Reconstruction |

Lesson Quiz 19-3

Opening the West

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| _____ 1. Apache leader | A. Crazy Horse |
| _____ 2. main source of food for Native Americans | B. reservations |
| _____ 3. Sioux chief and military leader | C. buffalo |
| _____ 4. tracts of land | D. Black Kettle |
| _____ 5. attacked by Colonel John Chivington's troops | E. Geronimo |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. For most of their history, how did the Plains Native Americans meet their needs for food, clothing, shelter, and tools?
- A. farming**
 - B. fishing and mining**
 - C. hunting buffalo**
 - D. raising cattle and horses**
- _____ 7. Chief Joseph was the leader of the
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Apache. | C. Crow. |
| B. Arapaho. | D. Nez Perce. |
- _____ 8. In which confrontation were more than 200 Lakota Sioux killed?
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Little Bighorn | C. Sand Creek |
| B. San Carlos | D. Wounded Knee |
- _____ 9. Who was the leader of the Lakota Sioux who refused to sell the Black Hills of the Dakotas?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Black Kettle | C. Crazy Horse |
| B. Chief Joseph | D. Sitting Bull |
- _____ 10. Which dance celebrated the hoped-for day when white settlers would disappear and the buffalo would return?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Ghost dance | C. Warrior dance |
| B. Sioux dance | D. Wovoka dance |

Lesson Quiz 23-3

Rise to World Power

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Secretary of State | A. Andrew Carnegie |
| _____ 2. practiced yellow journalism | B. Theodore Roosevelt |
| _____ 3. anti-imperialist | C. William Randolph Hearst |
| _____ 4. a Philippine revolutionary | D. John Hay |
| _____ 5. led the Rough Riders | E. Emilio Aguinaldo |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best answers the question.

- _____ 6. In 1898 the Congress declared war against Spain due to events that occurred in what country?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Cuba | C. Germany |
| B. England | D. Mexico |
- _____ 7. Why did the United States launch a surprise attack at Manila Bay in the Philippines?
- | |
|---|
| A. It was a place where a rebellion was forming against the United States government. |
| B. It was a Japanese naval base. |
| C. It was the capital of the Republic of the Philippines. |
| D. It was the headquarters of a part of the Spanish fleet. |
- _____ 8. The American people wanted a declaration of war against Spain after the explosion of what warship?
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. <i>Lusitania</i> | C. <i>Maine</i> |
| B. <i>Luzon</i> | D. <i>Philadelphia</i> |
- _____ 9. Which country became a United States protectorate after the United States and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris?
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. Cuba | C. Greenland |
| B. Hawaii | D. New Zealand |
- _____ 10. When did the Philippines gain independence?
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1902 | C. 1928 |
| B. 1905 | D. 1946 |

U.S. Wars 1750-1900 Unit Study Guide

Instructions: Use this completed study guide along with your notes, worksheets, and textbook from class to help you prepare for your chapter test.

1. William Dawes-
2. 1864 Election-
3. Draft-
4. Alamo-
5. Yorktown-
6. *Maine*-
7. Declaratory Act-
8. Impressment-
9. Francis Scott Key-
10. Fort Sumter-
11. Reconstruction-
12. Appomattox Court House-
13. Fort Necessity-
14. Bull Run-
15. Popular Sovereignty-
16. Stamp Act-
17. France-
18. John Hancock-
19. Privateer-
20. Saratoga-
21. Treaty of Paris-
22. Destruction of the South-
23. 14th Amendment-
24. John Brown-
25. Wounded Knee-

26. Carpetbaggers-
27. Scalawags-
28. Charles Cornwallis-
29. Dred Scott Case-
30. Ford's Theater-
31. Advantage of the South-
32. Ku Klux Klan-
33. Vicksburg, Mississippi-
34. Goal of the South-
35. Battle of New Orleans-
36. Treaty of Paris-
37. Battle of Bunker Hill-
38. Sitting Bull-
39. Swamp Fox-
40. Cuba-
41. Deborah Sampson-
42. Boston Massacre Engraving-
43. President James K. Polk-
44. Stephen Austin-
45. Poll Tax-
46. Jefferson Davis-
47. Boston Tea Party-
48. 15th Amendment-
49. Friedrich von Steuben-
50. Gettysburg Address-