

Virginia and United States History SOL Review Packet

DIRECTIONS: Complete this packet as assigned. This review is to be completed individually, unless otherwise directed. We will use this packet and classroom games to help prepare for the SOL test for US/VA history. This review will make up a substantial part of your grade for the quarter, as well as help you be successful on your SOL. Please take this seriously!

Study! Study! Study!



This packet belongs to:

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Period: _____

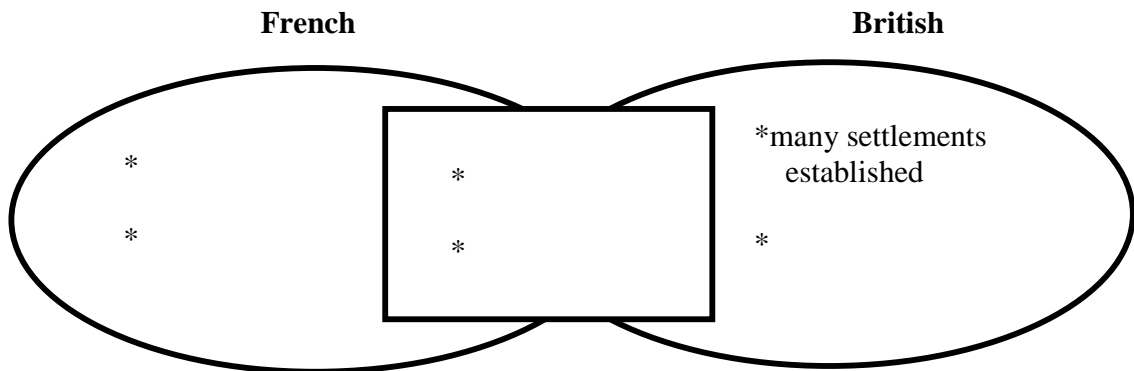
My SOL test is _____, May _____, 2013
at _____ in _____.

This review was created by C. Mumford at Potomac Senior High School in Prince William County.

Unit 1: Exploration and Colonization

Directions: Answer the questions or fill in the blanks with word banks provided.

- Compare and contrast the interactions between the French and Native Americans and the British and Native Americans. Complete the Venn-Diagram below using phrases from word bank. One is done for you.



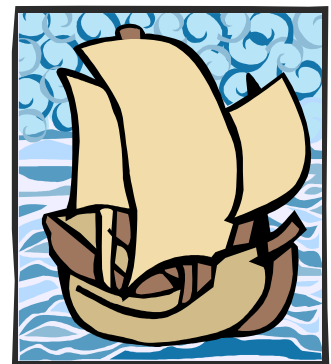
Word Bank for Venn Diagram

Took land	minimal immigration
Friendly relations	trading with natives
Violent conflicts	

New England Colonies: Use the word bank found at the bottom of the page.

- Founded by people seeking _____ opportunities and freedom from _____.
- The _____ formed a covenant community based on the principles of the _____.
- The Puritans were _____ of other religions.
- List 4 ways that the New England colonists made their money.

a.	b.
c.	d.
- Social status is based on _____.
- Dissenters, like Roger Williams, fled persecution by the Puritans in _____ established the colony of _____.



Intolerant	shipbuilding	Puritans
Subsistence farming	economic	Massachusetts
Religious persecution	lumbering	Mayflower Compact
Rhode Island	religious standing	fishing

Southern Colonies: Use word bank found after #13.

7. Founded by people seeking _____ opportunities.
 8. Virginia “_____” –English nobility who received large land grants in eastern _____ from the King of England.
 9. First permanent settlement in North America was established in _____ in 1607.
 10. Southern colonies were based on large _____ that grew cash _____.
Such as (3) _____ & _____.
 11. List 2 key differences and 2 similarities between indentured servants and slaves:
- | <u>Slaves (2)</u> | <u>SAME (2)</u> | <u>Indentured Servants (2)</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *forced migration | *work on plantations | * |
| * | * | * |
12. Journey to the Americas Africans made in which many died. Once in the New World, they were sold into slavery. This trip was called the _____
 13. What is the House of Burgesses? _____

crops	indigo	rice	forced migration
Cavaliers	not paid money	work for 4-7 years	Virginia
plantations	tobacco	Jamestown	economic
work for lifetime		Middle Passage	
voluntarily came to New World		1 st elected Assembly in New World	



Middle Colonies: Use the word bank found after question #18.

14. Founded by English, Dutch, and German-immigrants seeking _____ and _____ opportunity.
15. List 3 ways that the Middle colonists made their money.
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
16. List 3 key cities located in the Middle Colonies.
a. _____ b. _____
17. Skilled artisans, business owners, and small farmers made up the _____ class of this region.
18. Many religious groups existed in the Middle Colonies such as the _____ in Pennsylvania, the _____ in New Jersey, and _____ and _____ in New York.

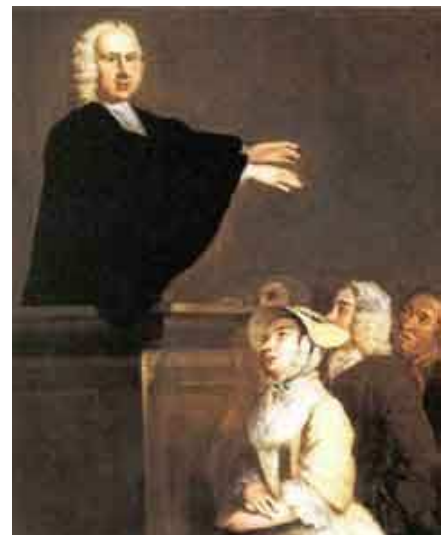
Small-scale farming
Jews
Philadelphia
Religious freedom

shipbuilding
Quakers
economic
Presbyterians

trading
Huguenots
middle
New York

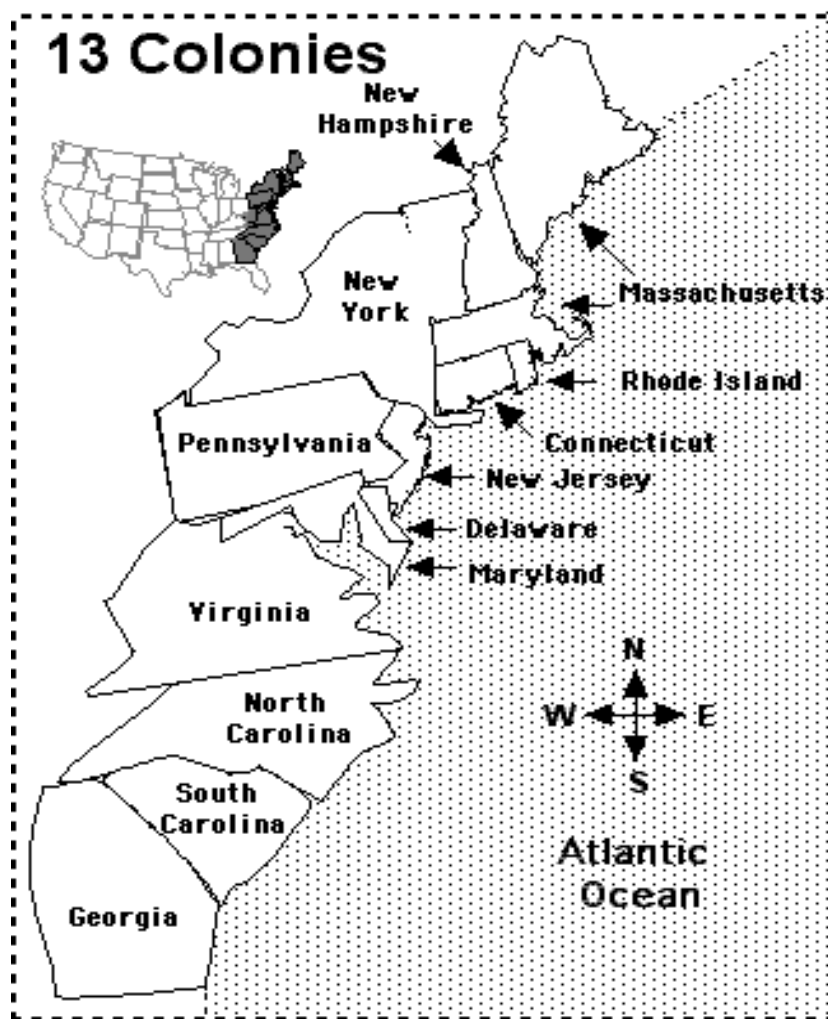
Great Awakening: Use word bank below.

19. The Great Awakening was a religious movement that affected _____ and _____ in the mid-1700s.
20. New religions such as Methodists and _____ were established that challenged established religions and the _____.



Colonies Baptists governmental order Europe

DIRECTIONS: Write the names of the colonies in their correct region.



21. The Southern Colonies are...

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

The Middle Colonies are...

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

The New England Colonies are...

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Unit 2: Revolution and Constitution

22. Which British law allowed a tax placed on legal documents, newspapers, playing cards, etc.?
23. After the French & Indian War, what are two reasons the British government began placing new taxes on the colonists?
 - A.
 - B.
24. The Proclamation of 1763...
25. What happened to France after it lost to Great Britain in the French & Indian War?

Matching:

26. Boston Tea Party _____

A. Tax on colonial tea, but not tea sold by a British company

27. First Continental Congress _____

B. Event in which 5 anti-British demonstrators were killed by British soldiers

28. Tea Act _____

C. First time colonies acted together when they sent representatives to discuss British actions

29. Boston Massacre _____

D. Colonists threw tea in the harbor protesting the Tea Act

Revolutionary Battles...

30. Write name of battle next to correct description and then record if battle was 1st, 2nd, or 3rd.

Yorktown

Saratoga

Lexington/Concord



Battle Description	Battle Name	Order of Battle
A colonial victory. Encouraged the French to send aid to colonists. Turning point of war		
Started the American Revolution. Colonists "won". Fought before Declaration of Independence written.		
Last major battle of American Rev. General Cornwallis of England surrendered. Victory resulted from French help.		

People Matching:

31. George Washington _____

32. Thomas Jefferson _____

33. Benjamin Franklin _____

34. James Madison _____

35. George Mason _____

36. Patrick Henry _____

37. Thomas Paine _____

38. George III _____

A. "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

B. Author who influenced Declaration of Indep.

C. Authored the Virginia Bill of Rights

D. Commander of the Continental Army

E. King of England during the Am. Revolution

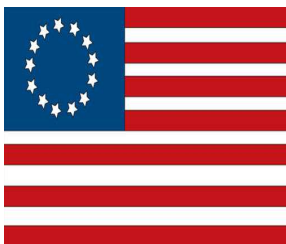
F. Ambassador to France who arranged a treaty securing French assistance during the war

G. Wrote the majority of the U.S. Bill of Rights

H. Authored the VA Statute for Religious Freedom

39. Write ideas/facts about each group. One idea per star. Use your notes. Draw a line matching the picture with the correct group.

Loyalist	Patriot	Neutral
* *	* * *	*



The Patriots Declare Independence



More colonists began to object to British rule and to call for independence. Many were influenced by a pamphlet titled *Common Sense*. Colonist Thomas Paine was the author. He argued that independence would lead to a better society.

In June 1776, the Continental Congress moved closer to declaring the colonies independent. The Congress asked Thomas Jefferson of Virginia to write a document stating the colonies' reasons for declaring their freedom. The document became known as the *Declaration of Independence*. The Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration on July 4, 1776.

The *Declaration of Independence* was based on the ideas of the Enlightenment philosopher John Locke. Locke said that people have "natural rights" to life, liberty, and property. Locke also argued that citizens form a social contract, or an agreement, with their government. If the government tries to take away people's natural rights, the people can overthrow the government.

In the *Declaration of Independence*, Jefferson wrote that people's rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness can not be taken away. Government gets its power from the people, and the people can remove a government that threatens their rights. He then listed in the document the many ways that Britain had taken away the colonists' rights; ideas he got from *Common Sense*.

The *Declaration* states that "all men are created equal." When this phrase was written, it expressed the common belief that free citizens were political equals. However, it did not claim that all people had the same ability or ought to have equal wealth. In addition, the *Declaration* did not include women, Native Americans, and African-American slaves. However, Jefferson's words presented ideals that would later help these groups challenge traditional attitudes.

Directions: Answer the following questions.

40. Who wrote *Common Sense*? What did the author want the colonists to do?
41. Who is Thomas Jefferson?
42. Who influenced the *Declaration of Independence*?
43. What are 3 of John Locke's ideas?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
44. What are 4 of Thomas Jefferson's ideas found in the *Declaration of Independence*?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
45. List 3 similarities between Locke's and Jefferson's ideas.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Establishing a New Government

46. What was the document that established the first government in the United States?
What were three of its weaknesses?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

47. When was the Articles of Confederation written?

48. What was added to the Constitution shortly after it was ratified? Which two men influenced ideas in it? (not the author)

- A.
- B.
- C.

49. What did the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom establish?

50. What are the three branches of government?

- A.
- B.
- C.

Which branch of government operates
(works) in the building pictured here?



51. Use the word bank at the bottom of the page to fill in the passage.

U.S. Constitution

All of the states, except Rhode Island, sent delegates to Philadelphia to modify the _____. Once there, it was only a matter of days before many of the delegates thought it better to create a whole new kind of government rather than deal with the confederation.

The delegates began putting together a plan, called the Constitution, for a new _____ government where the national government was _____ than state governments. There was considerable opposition to the creation of a strong central government, for a variety of different reasons. Eventually, five key issues were resolved at the convention, then the delegates went back to their home states to have the state governments _____ (vote to accept) the Constitution, thus creating the new Federal Republic of the United States of America.

One the major questions to address was who got the power? The federal government, and therefore federal laws, would be the _____ laws of the nation. State governments would still govern themselves on many issues.

Another issue was how to _____ power between large and small states. The convention agreed to a plan known as the Great Compromise. To balance power between states with large and small populations there would be a bicameral (two body) Congress: The _____ had 2 representatives from each state selected by state legislatures, and the House of Representatives was based on each state's _____ and elected by citizens.

Once the issue of representation between small and large states was resolved, there was disagreement between southern slave states and northern non-slave states over the issue of _____ in the House of Representatives. Ultimately, representation of Southern states in the House of Representatives included the _____ population, but since the slaves weren't citizens they would only count 3 people for every 5 slaves in a state. This was called the _____.

Too avoid creating a too-powerful central government, the delegates created _____ branches of government to watch over each other. Each branch possessed a series of _____ and balances preventing one branch from gaining power over the other two. The three branches were: _____ (Congress), Executive (Presidency), and Judicial (Supreme Court). In addition, the delegates limited the powers of the federal government to those identified in the _____ with all other powers given to the states and the people.

...Word Bank ...

population

federal

stronger

Three-Fifths Compromise

Articles of Confederation

supreme

slave

checks

ratify

representation

Three

Constitution

Senate

legislative

balance

52. Write whether each statement reflects an idea of the **Federalists** or the **Anti-Federalists**.

- A. Wanted a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution _____
- B. Thought the country needed a strong central government to manage trade, foreign affairs, and national defense _____
- C. Thought a Bill of Rights was unnecessary because states already had bills of rights in their constitutions. _____
- D. Thought the national government, as outlined in the Constitution, would overpower the powers of state governments. _____
- E. Did **NOT** support the ratification of the Constitution. _____
- F. Thought checks and balances prevented any branch of government from becoming too strong. _____
- G. Wanted the Constitution ratified. _____

53. Each of the statements below describes either Washington's or Madison's role at the Constitutional Convention. Write the **statement** under the name of the man to whom it relates, not just the letter.

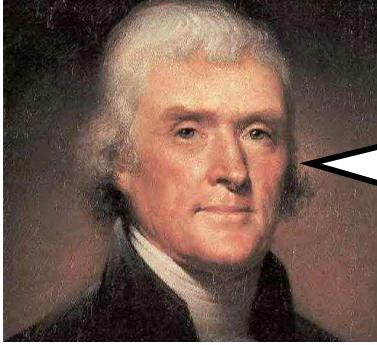
George Washington	James Madison
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Use for the above chart...

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A. Led many debates during the Convention | E. Author of the Virginia Plan |
| B. Did not speak much at the Convention | F. A Virginian |
| C. Called "Father of the Constitution" | G. Chairman of the Convention |
| D. Kept many notes of the debates | |

Unit 3: Early National Period

54. **Growth of Political Parties:** Fill in the correct information for each person's thought bubble. Identify which political party they support. Word bank on next page.



*My name is Thomas Jefferson

*

*

*

I am a _____



*My name is

*

*

*

*

I am a _____

The first _____ parties emerged in the late 1790s after _____
_____ presidency.

Directions: Use this word bank for the political parties and Supreme Court cases activities.

Word Bank

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Federal | agricultural economy | Marshall |
| Strong national government | George Washington | Thomas Jefferson |
| political | Madison | Weak national government |
| Virginia | John Marshall | Federalist |
| McCulloch v. Maryland | Democratic-Republican | industrial economy |
| Alexander Hamilton | judicial review | Helped by John Adams |
| Federal courts can declare laws unconstitutional | | Gibbons v. Ogden |
| Federal gov't can regulate interstate trade | | |
| Supported by farmers, artisans, & frontier settlers in South | | |
| states prohibited from taxing federal government | | |
| supported by bankers & business interests in Northeast | | |

55. Supreme Court Cases

Court Case	Chief Justice	Decision	Quote
Marbury v. _____			
	John Marshall		"the power to tax is the power to destroy"
	John Marshall		N/A

These Supreme Court cases under Chief Justice John _____ of _____ reinforced the power of the _____ government.



Matching: US Expansion, War of 1812, & Westward Movement

DIRECTIONS: Write the term on the line of the appropriate description. Some terms are used more than once.

56. The Louisiana Territory was purchased from this country in 1803 _____

57. States US will not interfere with European affairs _____

58. Belief America was to settle land from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean _____

59. Inventor of the cotton gin _____

60. Country from which the US obtained Florida _____

61. This doubled the size of the US _____

62. Settlers went west hoping to get this _____

63. Served as guide to Lewis and Clark _____

64. Territory America staked claim to after War of 1812 _____

65. Stated American continents should not be Colonized by Europeans _____

66. He purchased the Louisiana Territory _____

67. Place where American Indians were sent to _____

68. Became US foreign policy in 1823 _____

69. Country America defeated in the War of 1812 _____

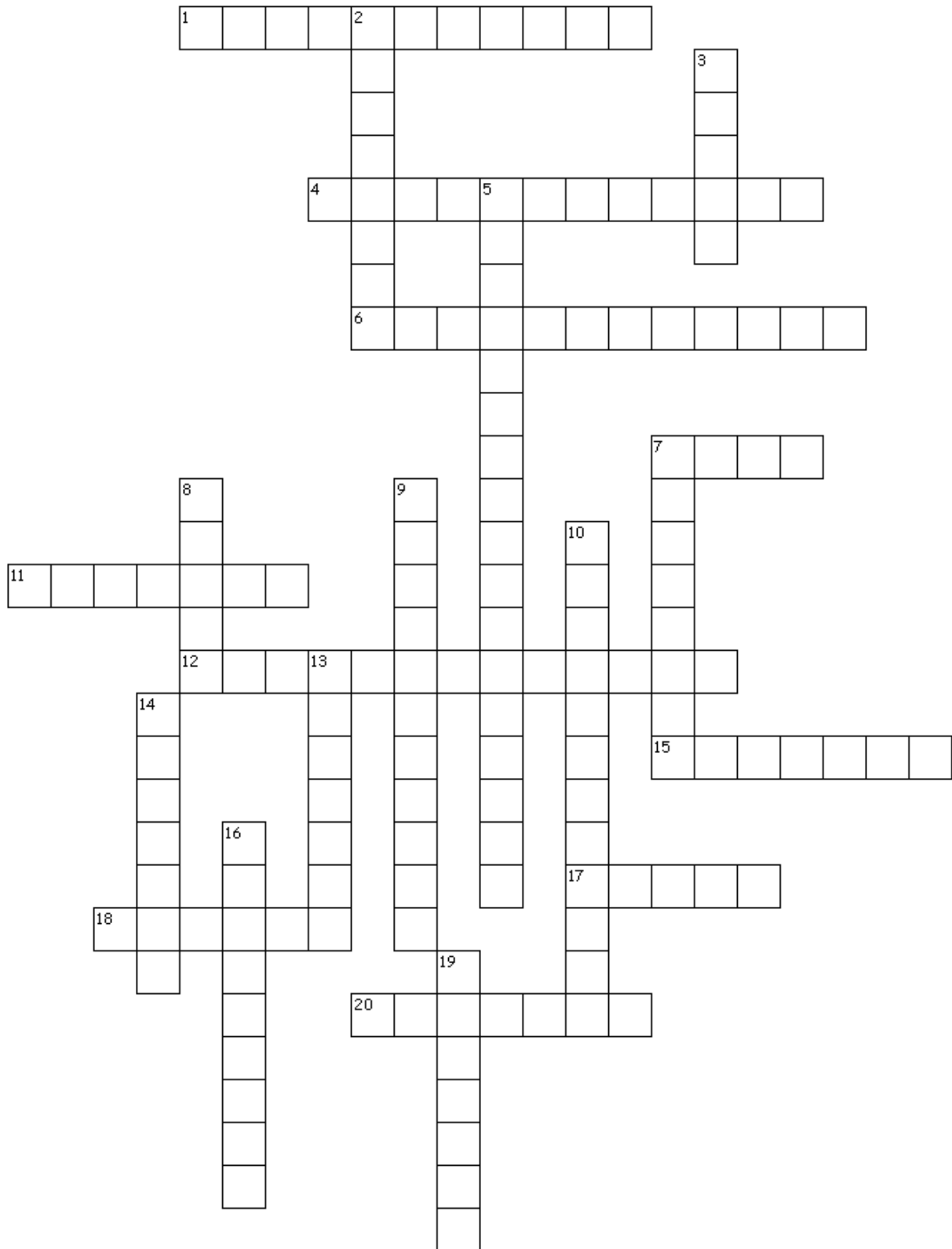
70. This party opposed the War of 1812 and threatened secession _____

71. Area to which Natives were sent when forced off ancestral lands _____

Spain
Reservations
Eli Whitney
Monroe Doctrine
Oklahoma
Thomas Jefferson
Oregon
Sacajawea
Land
Federalists
Manifest Destiny
France
Great Britain
Louisiana Territory



Jackson, Sectionalism, Mexican War, Suffrage



Across

1. Southern states relied on this type of economy before and after the Civil War
4. Event in which Native Americans were forced to march west; many died along the way
6. Giving government jobs to loyal campaign supporters
7. Power given to the President to prevent passage of legislation
11. This term means a state can invalidate (void) an act of Congress
12. This state opposed the Tariff of 1832 and threatened secession
15. America's victory in the Mexican War led to the U.S. acquisition of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and this state
17. Battle where "Texans" were defeated by a superior Mexican army
18. In the 1828 election, there were more _____ because property requirements were eliminated
20. Westward expansion and admission of new states to the Union led to increased conflict over this issue

Down

2. Compromises over slavery prior to the Civil War were meant to balance power between free and slave states in this branch of the national government
3. This area entered the Union 9 years after fights for, and winning, independence from Mexico
5. The Missouri Compromise's separation of free and slave state areas deals solely with this territory
7. Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser led slave revolts in this state
8. The Know-Nothings and this political party were formed when the Federalist party died after the War of 1812
9. Modeled after the Declaration of Independence, the _____ Declaration outlined reasons to give women the right to vote
10. Anti-slavery newspaper published by William Lloyd Garrison
13. Northern industrial states favored high _____ to protect manufacturers from foreign competition
14. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady _____ were leaders of the women's suffrage movement
16. When a new state joined the Union and if forbid slavery, it was called this
19. This person vetoed the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States



Unit 4: Civil War and Reconstruction

Anti-Slavery Movement

70. Write two facts about each person listed below.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

a.

b.

William Lloyd Garrison

a.

b.

Nat Turner/Gabriel Prosser

a.

b.



Women's Suffrage Movement

71. Use the word bank at the bottom of the page to fill in the passage.



If Slaves Need Equal Rights, What About the Ladies?

In 1848, many Americans were concerned with the War in Mexico and the future of slavery. However,

_____, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were more interested in gaining the women's right to vote, known as _____. Stanton and Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention, where a large group of women and men met to discuss the need for the recognition of _____ rights. The convention issued the

_____, based on the *Declaration of Independence*. One of the most important issues they covered was the right to _____. They believed that men and women were created equal and therefore men should _____ be the only citizens who have the right to vote.

While the work of this Convention went largely unnoticed as _____ and westward expansion continued to consume national attention, the goals set by these women were

a _____ in the emerging Women's Right's Movement.

Word Bank

women's

suffrage

vote

not

stepping stone

slavery

Declaration of Sentiments

Susan B. Anthony

Identifications: Write the term on the line next to the appropriate description.

72. This divided the Louisiana Purchase into free territories and slave territories designating northern territories as free and southern ones as slave.

73. This ruled that slaves were property and therefore could not sue in court, and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. _____
74. This was the idea that states could leave the Union since they had freely joined the Union. _____
75. This allowed slavery to be determined in two territories of the former Louisiana Purchase through Popular Sovereignty. _____
76. This allowed California to enter as a free state, created a tough Fugitive Slave Act, and utilized the idea of popular sovereignty in the Southwestern territories.

77. This was the idea that citizens in a territory could vote to determine if slavery should exist in that territory. It was proposed by Stephen Douglas _____

Word Bank

Kansas-Nebraska Act	Dred Scott
Popular Sovereignty	Compromise of 1850
Missouri Compromise	secession



78. What are three characteristics/perspectives of the Northern states prior to the Civil War?

A.

B.

C.

79. What are three characteristics/perspectives of the Southern Confederate states prior to the Civil War?

A.

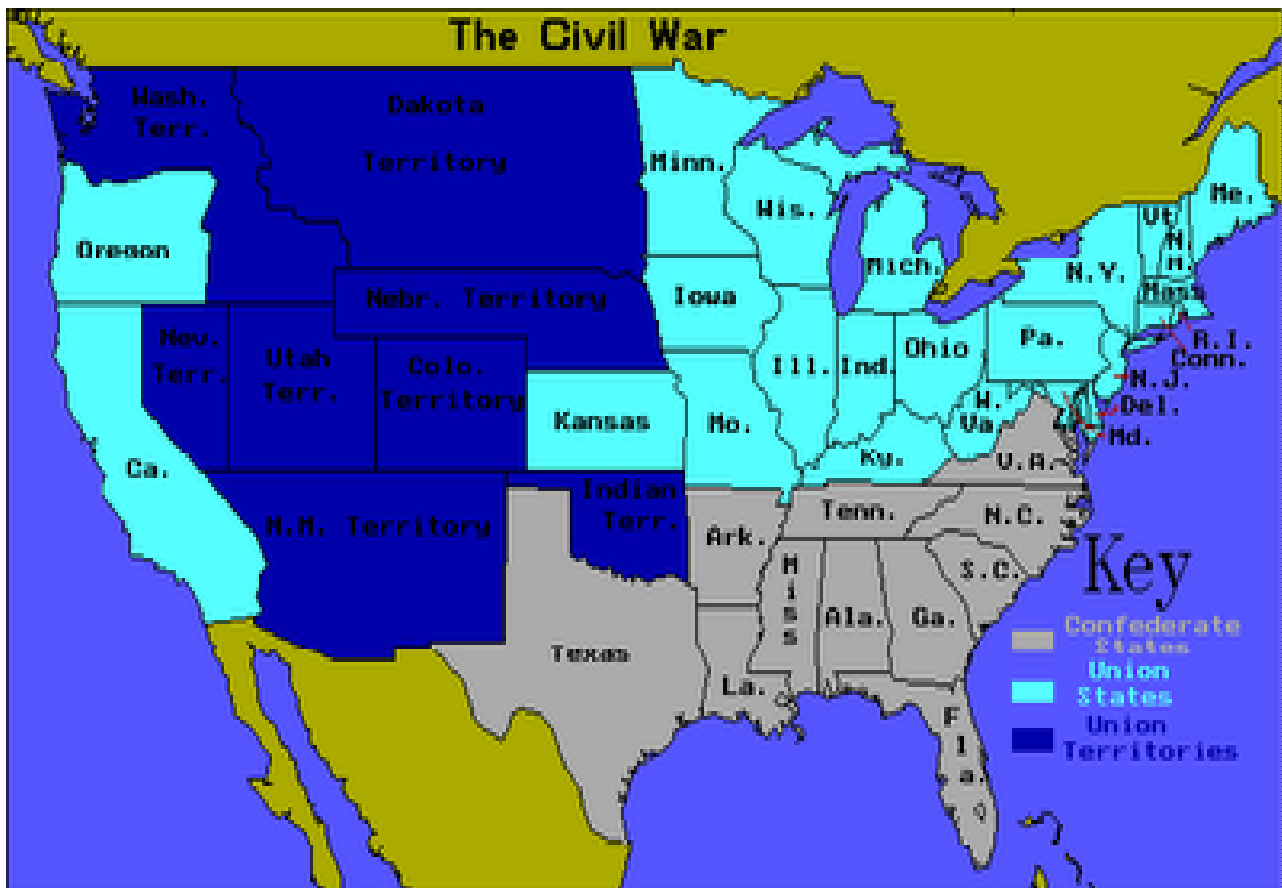
B.

C.

80. What role did the admission of new states have in contributing to the start of the Civil War?

81. Define secession.

82. When is your SOL test?



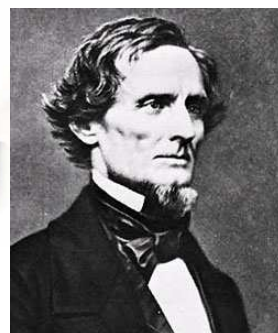
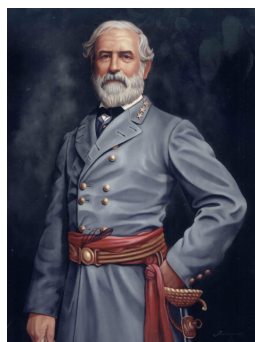
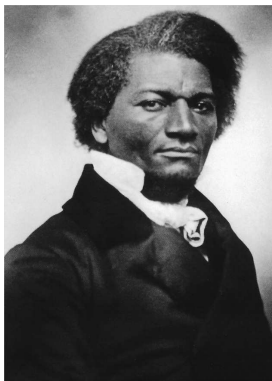
Civil War

83. What single event is considered the start of the Civil War?
84. Which two people held debates while campaigning for the Illinois Senate seat?
85. What happened in the south shortly after Abraham Lincoln was elected President?
86. What political party was formed after the fighting between pro- & anti-slavery forces in Kansas?
87. What was the last major battle of the war?
88. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
89. The Civil War put into question which was more important: the power of the federal government or _____.

Important People of the War

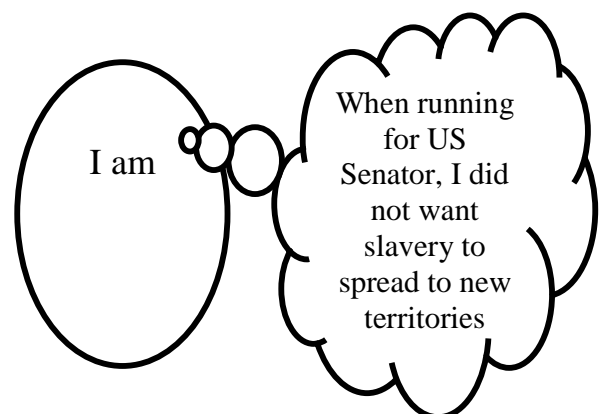
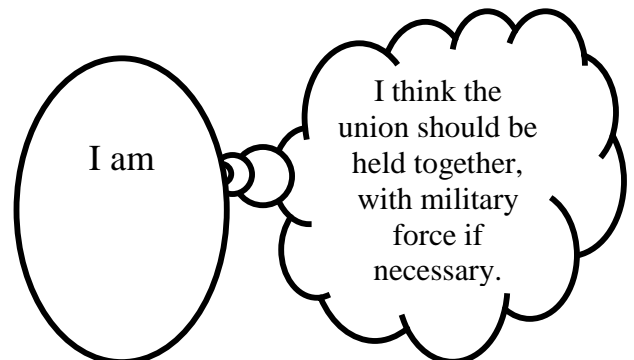
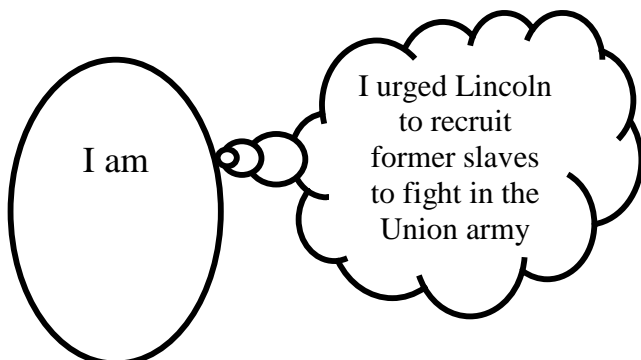
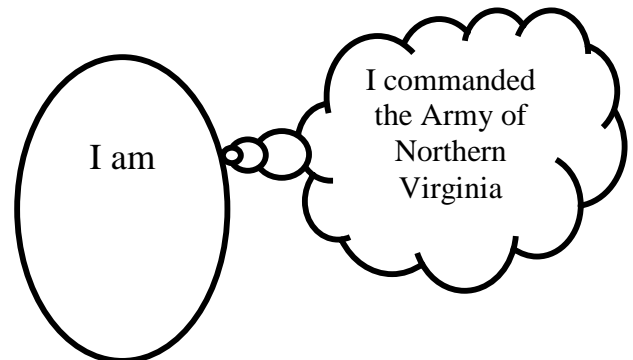
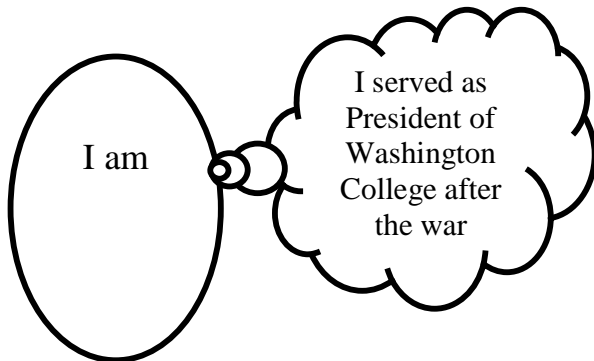
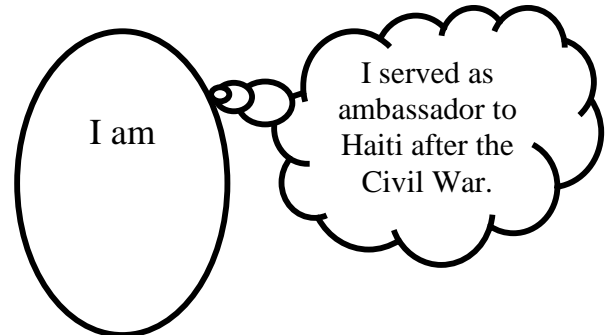
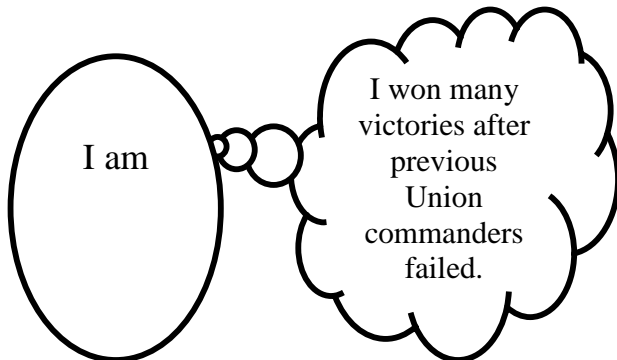
90. Circle all of the characteristics that apply to each person. Then, label the photos.

Lincoln, A:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist
Lee, R:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist
Grant, U:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist
Douglas, F.:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist
Davis, J.:	Union	Confederate	President	General	Abolitionist



People of the war, con't

91. DIRECTIONS: Write the person's name that matches the description in each thought bubble. Use the names from the previous activity.



92. Write the statements in the box in the appropriate column on the chart.

Emancipation Proclamation	Gettysburg Address
*	*
*	*
*	*
*	*

Issued after the battle at Antietam

Freed slaves in seceded Southern states

Written by Abraham Lincoln

US has a gov't "of the people, by the people, and for the people"

U.S. is one nation, not a group of states

Ending slavery became a Northern war goal

Discouraged foreign interference in the war

Civil War meant to save the nation in which "all men are created equal"

The Economic and Social Impact of the Civil War

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories were destroyed throughout much of the South. Richmond, Atlanta, and many other southern cities were in ruins. The south remained a backward, agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades after the war.

The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies. Their prosperity (wealth) laid the foundation for the sweeping Industrialization of the nation over the next half century. This Industrial Revolution would see the United States emerge as a global economic power by the beginning of the 20th Century.



93. At the end of the Civil War which area of the country was economically successful?

94. What was the foundation of the south's economy at the end of the war?

95. What are two southern cities that experienced severe devastation from the war?

Matching: Reconstruction & Jim Crow

96. Ruling that 'separate but equal' accommodations in the South were constitutional _____
97. Abolished slavery in the entire US _____
98. He became president after Lincoln was assassinated _____
99. Led an anti-lynching crusade in the South during the late 19th century (1800s) _____
100. Means separation of the races _____
101. A political faction (group) who took control of Reconstruction by militarily occupying the South _____
102. He supported vocational education for African-Americans _____
103. This ignored civil rights laws, allowed for segregation of Southern society, & prevented blacks from voting _____
104. This guaranteed equality for all citizens _____
105. He supported political equality and helped found the NAACP _____
106. He thought Confederacy should be quickly reunited with the Union & not punished _____
107. Radical Republicans wanted to guarantee civil rights for this group of people _____
108. Massive movement of blacks from the South to the North and West for jobs and to escape discrimination _____
109. Provided African-Americans males the right to vote _____
110. Event where Democrats "gave" the Republicans the presidency in return for ending military occupation of the South, effectively ending Reconstruction _____
111. Andrew Johnson was not removed from office, but Congress did _____ him
112. After the Civil War, Southern states were not allowed back into the Union & faced this issue _____
113. He served as President for most of Reconstruction _____



- A. 15th Amendment
- B. segregation
- C. military occupation
- D. Radical Republicans
- E. Abraham Lincoln
- F. Booker T. Washington
- G. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- H. Great Migration
- I. 13th Amendment
- J. Jim Crow Laws
- K. impeached
- L. W.E.B. DuBois
- M. Ulysses S. Grant
- N. Compromise of 1877
- O. Ida B. Wells
- P. 14th Amendment
- Q. Andrew Johnson
- R. African Americans

Unit 5: Industrialization and Immigration

Describing: Westward Expansion

DIRECTIONS: For each term write at least two facts. Use information from your notes, not the glossary!!

Terms	Description
Cowboy	* *
Homestead Act of 1862	* *
Transcontinental Railroad	* *
New technologies (give 2 examples)	* *
New states	* *

A. What do you think happened to Native Americans as more people moved westward following the Civil War?

B. What were two particular groups who moved westward after the Civil War?



Questions: Immigration

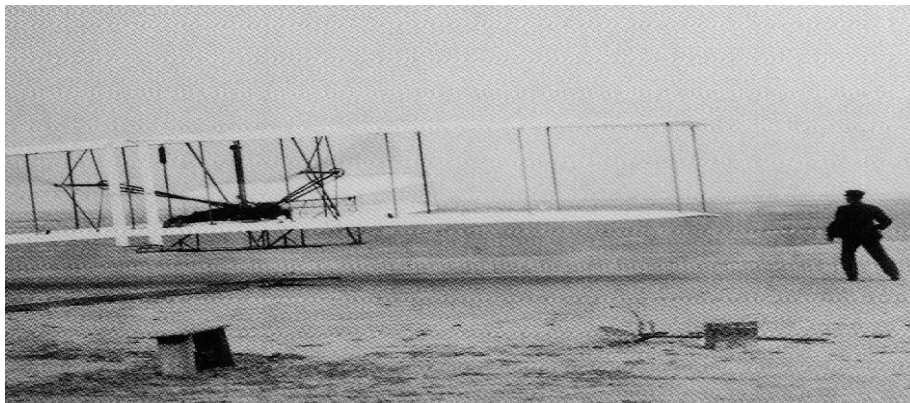
113. Before 1871, from which parts of Europe did most immigrants come? List 3 countries?
114. What did immigrants do to “assimilate” into American society?
115. What specific contribution did Chinese immigrants make toward the growth of America’s industrial power?
116. What two laws severely limited immigration to America?
117. What institution was very important in helping immigrants assimilate into society?
118. Where did immigrants have to go when they first arrived in America from Europe?
119. Cities quickly grew because of immigration. What are three changes or issues cities faced?
120. Why did immigrants come to America?
121. From which parts of the world did immigrants chiefly come after 1871? List three countries.
122. What is an ethnic neighborhood? What is a melting pot?
123. Which immigrant groups are associated with working in coal mines in the East?



Identifying: Industrialism

124. Circle the person associated with each innovation or invention.

Telephone:	Henry Ford	Henry Bessemer	Alexander Graham Bell
Airplane:	Thomas Edison	Wright Brothers	Andrew Carnegie
Steel process:	Vanderbilt	Henry Bessemer	Thomas Edison
Light Bulb:	James Watt	Thomas Edison	Henry Ford
Assembly line:	Rockefeller	Alexander Bell	Henry Ford



125. Circle the industry associated with each industrialist.

Andrew Carnegie:	finance	steel	railroads
Cornelius Vanderbilt:	oil	railroads	finance
J.P. Morgan:	finance	oil	steel
John D. Rockefeller:	steel	railroads	oil

126. From where did America get the labor supply it needed during the late 1800s and early 1900s?

127. What are two ways government aided the growth of industry? (What kind of help did it provide?)

128. What was created that encouraged people to invest or start their own businesses?

Charting Information: Labor Unions

129. Fill in the chart below using your notes and the Word Bank.

Union	Leader	Membership
Knights of Labor		
	Samuel Gompers	
American Railway Union		
	Pauline	Women in garment industry

Word Bank

Eugene V. Debs
 Terrence Powderly
 American Federation of Labor
 Skilled & unskilled laborers
 all workers regardless of gender or race
 skilled laborers
 International Ladies' Garment Workers Union

130. What improvements did labor eventually achieve for workers?

131. What is a muckraker?

132. What were working conditions like for laborers? Give 3 examples.

Matching

133. Strike in Chicago, Illinois involving American Railway Union

134. Strike in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania involving steelworkers

135. Strike in Chicago, Illinois where the death of police breaks reputation of Knights of Labor

Word Bank

Homestead Strike

Pullman Strike

Haymarket Strike

Fill-ins: Progressives

Use word bank on next page to answer
the questions below!

137. During the _____ many people tried to reform the way government and business operated. They wanted the government to be more _____ and therefore controlled by the people.
138. _____ were journalists who exposed the ugly truth about business practices and corrupt government officials. Perhaps the most influential writer was _____, whose book *The Jungle* exposed the horrors of the _____ industries.
139. Several steps were taken to reform the government. At the state level, the _____ made it possible for citizens to vote public officials OUT of office. The _____ allowed citizens to propose laws by getting voters to sign a petition. The _____ was very similar to popular sovereignty, in that citizens voted to pass or repeal laws.
140. At the national level, the _____ insured that voters would not have their political choices during elections known to everyone. _____ allowed citizens to vote for the political party's candidates, rather than have the political party choose the candidate for the people.
141. The _____ provided for the direct election of _____, instead of the traditional method of having state legislatures choose them for the people.
142. Perhaps most importantly, the _____ gave _____ the right to vote. This major reform wouldn't have been possible without the strong leadership of Jane Adams _____ Cady _____, and _____ B. _____.
143. The Progressive Movement continued under President Woodrow _____, whose domestic agenda was called the New Freedom. His most notable reforms were the _____ - _____ Act, as well as the 17th, 19th, and 20th Amendments.
144. Perhaps the primary reason the Progressive Movement ended was the entry of America into _____, which seriously distracted the nation's attention from reform.

Use this word bank for the answers on page 28.

Word Bank		
Recall	muckrakers	Wilson
World War I	Secret ballot	referendum
Elizabeth	democratic	Stanton
Senators	Progressive Movement	Susan
Upton Sinclair	Clayton Anti-Trust	women
Primary elections	initiative	
Anthony	meat packing	
17 th Amendment	suffrage movement	

145. Write a cause or effect of the Progressive Movement in the corresponding column.

Cause

Effect

A. _____



19th Amendment

B. _____



Sherman & Clayton Anti-Trust Acts

C. Spousal abuse, degradation of the family, waste of family \$



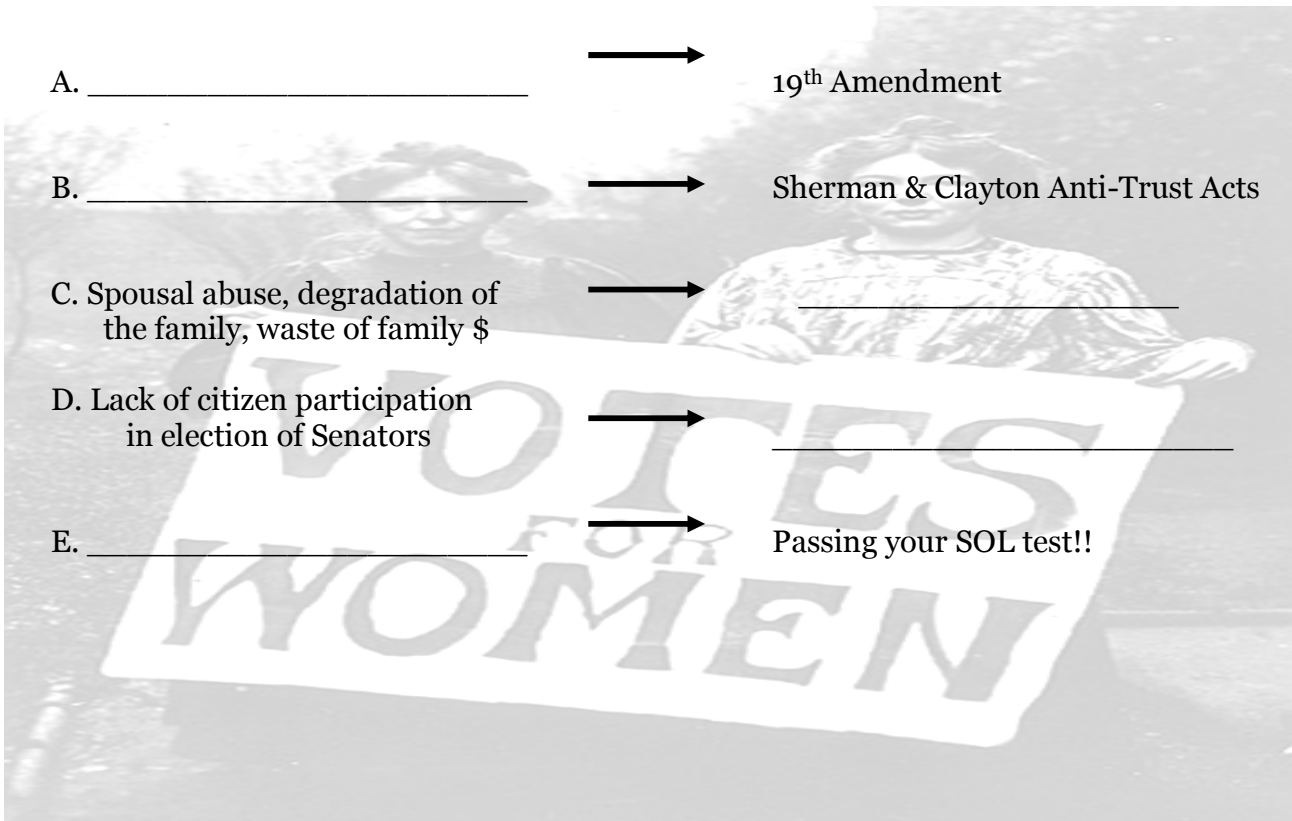
D. Lack of citizen participation in election of Senators



E. _____



Passing your SOL test!!



Unit 6: America at the Turn of the Century

DIRECTIONS: For each column, write the correct facts from the word bank below.

Panama	Hawaii	China	Spanish-American War
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
			*

Word Bank

- | | |
|--|--|
| Open Door Policy here | Philippines annexed by the US |
| Deposed (overthrown) monarchy | treaty to build canal here |
| US annexes Puerto Rico | US annexed this territory |
| US claims a right to intervene in Cuba | US encouraged its independence from Columbia |
| John Hay (US) wants equal trading rights for all countries | |

146. In which part of the world did President Taft urge American banks and businesses to invest?

147. Who proposed the Open Door Policy? What does it urge foreigners to do?

A.

B.

148. If US investments were threatened, Taft stated the US would get involved. What term describes this?

World War I

DIRECTIONS: Circle the correct answer(s) for each statement.

149. WWI began in Europe in: 1918 1916 1914
150. He said America wanted to
“make the world safe for democracy” Kaiser Wilhelm W. Wilson F. D. Roosevelt
151. Prior to entering WWI, America was: neutral aggressive peaceful
152. Germany’s key ally was: France Austria-Hungary Russia
153. U.S. entered WWI because:
(circle two answers) German submarine warfare US wants to defeat Hitler US ties to Great Britain
154. Great Britain’s allies were:
(circle two answers) Germany France Russia
155. This country “lost”: Great Britain Germany United States
156. President Wilson’s ideas:
(circle two answers) League of Nations Treaty of Versailles Fourteen Points
157. America entered the war in: 1914 1918 1917

158. DIRECTIONS: Use the word bank to fill in the chart.

	Fourteen Points	Treaty of Versailles
Purpose:	*	*Peace treaty with Germany
Facts:	* * * * *	* * * *

Word Bank

Redraw national boundaries	punish Germany
Freedom of sea	Woodrow Wilson's idea
New nations are formed	eliminate causes of war
Self-determination	League of Nations
League of Nations established	mandate system

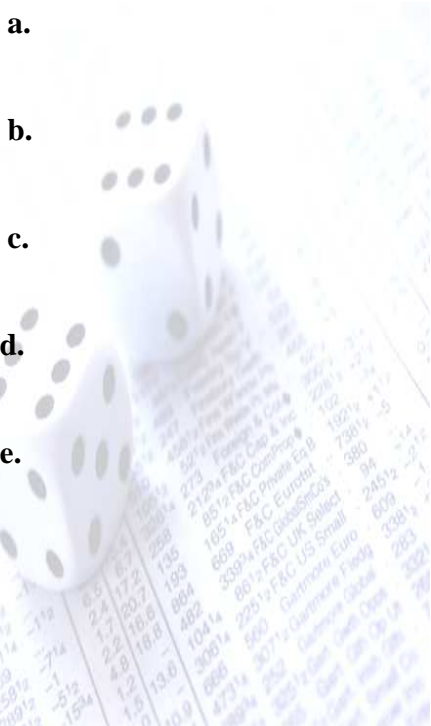
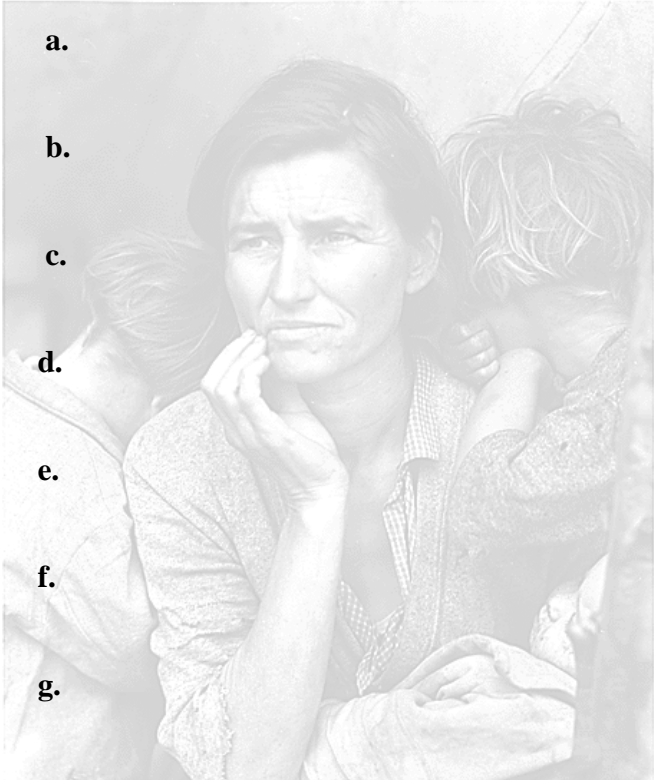
159. The U.S. **did/did not** join the League of Nations. Why?

A.

B.

Great Depression & New Deal

160. DIRECTIONS: List the causes and effects of the Depression in the chart below. There is no direct connection between causes & effects; each is just a list from that time period.

Causes	Effects
 <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>d.</p> <p>e.</p>	 <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>d.</p> <p>e.</p> <p>f.</p> <p>g.</p>

Word Bank

Not enough money in circulation	overspeculation
Farm foreclosures	labor unions angry
Unemployment	Stock Market Crash
Failure of Federal Reserve to protect banks	homeless people
Banks closing	New Deal
Increased migration (looking for jobs)	High tariffs that hurt world trade

**What is the New Deal?

**How did the New Deal change America's perception of the government?

161. Matching

FDIC

WPA

AAA

Social Security Act

- A. A relief program giving people jobs. _____
- B. A reform to fix bad banking practices. _____
- C. A program to protect workers and the elderly. _____
- D. A recovery program that provided aid to farmers. _____

Unit 7: World War II

Causes

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following activities relating to WWII.

162. What was the Lend-Lease Act?

163. Who were the Allies of the U.S. during WWII?

164. Who said Pearl Harbor was “a date that will live in infamy?”

165. Why was there tension between Japan and the US prior to 1941?

166. Who invaded Poland? (there are two countries)

167. What did Germany do in June of 1941 that surprised many?

168. What action did the US take while Hitler invaded the Netherlands, France, and bombed Britain? Why?

A.

B.

169. What was the impact on Pearl Harbor from Japan’s attack? Impact on the world?

A.

B.

170. Use your notes to fill in the chart.

Axis War Strategy	Allied War Strategy
*Germany hoped to _____ the Soviet Union quickly and gain control of its _____	* _____
*Force _____ out of the war through a bombing campaign	*US military in Pacific region: _____
*Japan intended to _____ Hawaii and _____ after conquering Indonesia and _____	
* _____ tried to establish control of Southeast Asia & Pacific region to force _____ to accept their dominance in region	

171. **Chronology:** Put the following events in the correct order.

Pearl Harbor

Japan invades China & Manchuria

D-Day

Hiroshima/Nagasaki

Germany invades Poland

US enters WWII

1 st ...	4 th ...
2 nd ...	5 th ...
3 rd ...	6 th ...



Who are the 3 characters representing?

What are they doing? Does this cartoon accurately reflect this time period?

Battles Identifications

DIRECTIONS: Use the terms from the word bank on the next page to correctly identify the battle from WWII. Terms can be used one, two, or even three times.

172. Germany's defeat from these two battles prevented it from getting oil supplies.

173. Fierce fighting between American and Japanese forces took place here.

174. This battle started on June 6, 1944. _____

175. The atomic bombs were dropped here in August of 1945.

176. This battle began liberating (freeing) Western Europe from German control despite high American casualties. _____

177. The British defeated Germany's attempt to control Egypt and the Suez Canal.

178. This battle signified the end of Germany's winning streak in the east.

179. Battle in which American navy defeats a much larger Japanese navy.

180. After this event, Japan surrendered so America did not need to invade Japan.

181. This battle pushes America to enter WWII.

182. Battle led by U.S. General Eisenhower which started in German-controlled France and spread east. _____

183. Harry S. Truman was president during this battle.

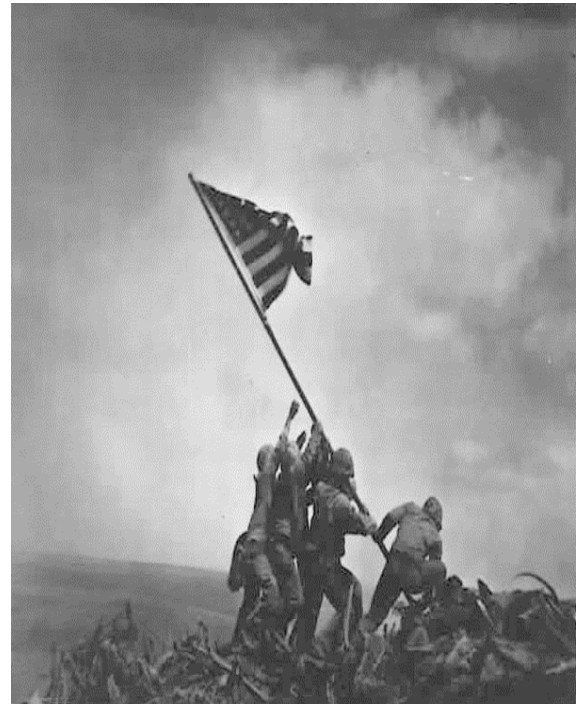
184. This battle began the US "island hopping" campaign which involved getting US forces close to Japan. _____

185. This battle took place on December 7, 1941. _____

186. This battle starts World War II. _____

Major Battles of WWII

Hiroshima/Nagasaki
 Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)
 Battle at Midway
 Stalingrad
 Pearl Harbor
 Invasion of Poland
 Iwo Jima and Okinawa
 El Alamein



Minorities Matching: Write the letter of the term next to description.

DESCRIPTIONS	TERMS
187. Asian Americans who earned many military decorations (awards) during WWII _____	A. Mexican-Americans
188. Rosie the Riveter _____	B. Navajo
189. Fought in integrated units _____	C. Women
190. Communication codes used which Japanese could not break _____	D. Japanese Americans
191. Worked <i>mostly</i> in non-combat roles _____	E. African Americans
192. Worked strictly in non-combat roles _____	F. Nisei regiments
193. Placed in internment camps _____	
194. Wanted victory in war & equality at home _____	
195. Replaced men in the workforce _____	
196. Fought in segregated units _____	
197. Tuskegee Airmen fought hard in Europe _____	

Descriptions & Word Search: Imperialism to World War II

DIRECTIONS: Describe each term using information from your notes or the packet. DO NOT give textbook or Internet definitions. Then complete the Word Search.

198. John Hay

206. Franklin Roosevelt

199. neutrality

207. foreclosure

200. New Deal

208. El Alamein

201. Hawley Smoot Act

209. Hawaii

202. League of Nations

210. Lend Lease Act

203. Nisei

211. island hopping

204. dollar diplomacy

212. Fourteen Points

205. Panama Canal

213. Woodrow Wilson

Word Search

Z L P U W X O B N Y W G R W G U D D
 P B A W O K S T T A W N C S B A V O
 F R N S V N T K T H N P N W D F P L
 L D A A T X T D X N U U E N O U Z L
 J E M B D N Q K C H F Z O N A V F A
 F R A N K L I N R O O S E V E L T R
 V H C G S L T O R J L Z S U T M L D
 U C A M U V E E P I V J X W U A C I
 C P N N V E C N W N M N S P E E R P
 V B A V I L O W D N E X S D N A T L
 C Y L O O S O F D L I E W E I W C O
 X P T S Q R E H N Q E E T E X Y L M
 T P U X D R Y I O A N A M R T M X A
 Q R V O N J Y Z B X T C S A U I S C
 E I O H A W A I I B F I B E L O J Y
 U W Y T I L A R T U E N O S A A F T
 I S L A N D H O P P I N G N T C L N
 T C A T O O M S Y E L W A H S E T E

Word Bank

John Hay
 New Deal
 Hawley Smoot Act
 League of Nations
 Island hopping
 Hawaii

Dollar Diplomacy
 Fourteen Points
 Franklin Roosevelt
 El Alamein
 Woodrow Wilson

neutrality
 foreclosure
 Panama Canal
 Nisei
 Lend Lease Act

214. Fill in the chart.

	Holocaust	Prisoners of War
Victims	*Jews, _____, Slavs, _____, & "undesireables"	*
Criminals	*	Japanese
Actions	* *Final Solution: _____ _____ _____	*Bataan Death March: _____ _____ _____
Outcomes	* _____ Trials a. b. c. Increased demand for Jewish nation	*Japanese did not follow rules of _____ _____

215. What is genocide?

216. In which region were prisoners of war treated
BETTER?

Europe

Pacific



217. How did Japanese soldiers respond to losing a battle?

Homefront Matching

218. Sentiment Americans felt toward Japanese Americans _____

219. Used to help cover the cost of the war _____

220. Where Japanese Americans from West Coast were sent during WWII _____

221. Limiting products to consumers to maintain essential supplies for war effort _____

222. Moved to cities looking for jobs in war factories _____

223. Used to keep Americans focused on & supporting war effort _____

224. Used to get men into military service _____

225. Action by factories shifting from consumer to military products _____

226. Nickname for women working in a "man's" job _____

- A. Rationing
- B. Retool
- C. Media
- D. War bonds
- E. Rosie the Riveter
- F. Internment camps
- G. Selective service
- H. African Americans
- I. prejudice



Unit 9: Cold War

227. What regions of Europe did the Soviet Union occupy after World War 2?

228. Who occupied West Germany? What kind of government was installed there?

A.

B.

229. Who occupied East Germany? What kind of government was installed there?

A.

B.

230. Which country occupied Japan after World War Two? What kind of government was installed?

A.

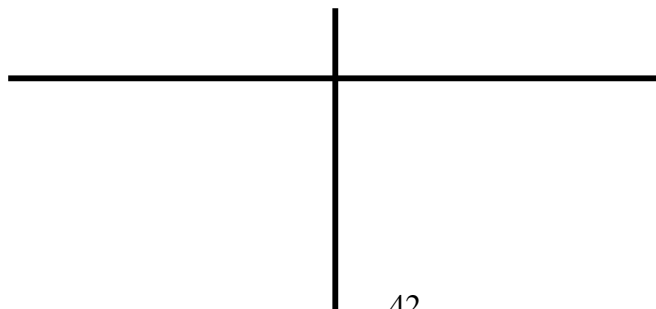
B.

231. What was the purpose of the United Nations?



232. Explain the purpose of the Marshal Plan.

233. What two beliefs are at odds (against each other) during the Cold War?
Record characteristics of each in the t-chart.



234. When does the Cold War start? End?

235. What was the Truman Doctrine?

236. Why was NATO and Warsaw Pact formed? Who was on each alliance? What kind of government dominated the countries in each organization?

A.

B.

C.

237. What was a serious threat throughout the Cold War?

238. Who adopted the policy of massive retaliation? What does it mean?

Matching: Cold War Facts ...some are used more than once.

Descriptions	Terms
239. First person to land on the moon. _____	A. macarthyism
240. Said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." _____	B. John F. Kennedy
241. Area that economically benefited from Cold War spending. _____	C. Vietnamization
242. Forced out of office by the Watergate Scandal. _____	D. John Glenn
243. Replacing American troops with South Vietnamese troops. _____	E. Richard Nixon
244. Said US would, "pay any price, bear any burden,...oppose any foe...to assure ...success of liberty. _____	F. Neil Armstrong
245. Making a false accusation based on false or no evidence. _____	G. Hampton Roads
246. First person to orbit the moon. _____	

247. Impact of the Cold War

Korea	Vietnam	Cuba	U.S.
*	*Result of US containment policy	*	*
*	*	*Bay of Pigs invasion by former Cubans to overthrow Castro failed	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*South Korea not communist, North Korea is communist	*	*	*Lots of money spent on military—benefited VA's economy
	*	*	*
	*		
	*US military veterans not treated well after war		

Word Bank for Impact of Cold War Chart

Nearly brought world to nuclear war
1975 country is united & communist
American military successes, but forced to fight
 A limited war
Ended in a stalemate
School drills for nuclear attacks & bomb shelters
Kennedy ordered missiles removed & USSR
 Eventually does
US helped South Vietnam resist communism
1962 USSR put missiles here
Increased spending for space program
US citizens divided in its support for this war

early 1950s
Fidel Castro led communist revolution late 1950s
Increased fear of communism from convictions of
 Alger Hiss & Rosenbergs for spying for USSR
Nixon's Vietnamization to withdraw US military fails
result of US containment policy
Joseph McCarthy accused many of being communist
 based on limited evidence
fear of communist and nuclear war
American military buildup by presidents Kennedy &
 Johnson
Chinese support this country's communist group

More Cold War Era Questions

248. Who was assassinated in 1963?
249. Which American president campaigned on the idea that he would end the Vietnam War?
250. Which two communist nations were NOT allies?
251. In America, where was the greatest opposition to the Vietnam War?



End of the Cold War: Use the word bank to fill in the passage.

INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET UNION

While the Soviet Union attempted to spread the Communist Revolution to Afghanistan and Nicaragua, and keep up with the Space Race, it became increasingly more difficult for the Soviet people to get the simple everyday _____ goods everyone needs to live. This economic _____, increased military expenses, and opposition to the Afghanistan War caused many Russians to lose their faith in the Communist Party. _____ began to spread through the non-Russian Soviet republics as well as the Warsaw Pact countries, all of them eager to live their lives on their own terms. In a historic speech recognizing the economic and political decay weakening the Soviet System, President _____ struck at the concrete symbol of the Iron Curtain, the Berlin Wall. In this speech he said, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

Sensing the mood of the people, Soviet Premier _____ began a series of reforms. **Glasnost**, "_____ was intended to allow more freedom of the press, and autonomy throughout the Soviet Republics and Warsaw Pact countries. **Perestroika**, or "economic restructuring" allowed small businesses to emerge in the Soviet Union. These fast paced _____ represented the Soviets attempt to move their economy away from a Socialist economy and towards a Capitalist (free market) economy.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

Gorbachev's reforms were too little, too late. By the late Eighties the Soviet _____ was in shambles. The Soviets could not match President Reagan's _____ spending, could not afford the war in Afghanistan, and could not feed or clothe its own people, much less the Warsaw Pact countries. The Warsaw Pact countries were the first to pull away from the Soviet Union. Mass protests, combined with new political parties emerging through Glasnost, lead to elections that voted out the Communist Party. In Berlin the East Germans stopped manning the _____ and in 1989 citizens from both sides tore it down brick by brick.

In Moscow the KGB, the Soviet version of the CIA, attempted to overthrow Gorbachev but the coup failed. Bankrupt, the Soviet Union _____ apart. A Russian Federation and several central Asian countries emerged from the destroyed Soviet Union. Today many of the ex-Warsaw Pact countries have joined an expanded NATO. Its new mission seems to be maintaining order in the new European Union.

During the Cold War era, millions of Americans served in the military, defending freedom in wars and conflicts that were not always popular. Many were killed or wounded. As a result of their service, the United States and American ideals of _____ and freedom ultimately prevailed in the Cold War struggle with Soviet _____.

The Cold War was over. The US claimed _____ over the Soviet Union and Communism. China, Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba are still Communist though.

Word Bank:

Nationalism

Military

Gorbachev

Broke

economy

democracy

consumer

victory

Reagan

inefficiency

reforms

communism

Berlin Wall

openness

Units 8 and 10: Civil Rights & Modernization



Across

3. First female Supreme Court Justice
8. He gave the "I have a dream speech"
10. This president helped pass the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act
11. First female astronaut in the US
13. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 _____ public accommodations
14. Cable tv, CNN, personal computers, Internet, and this are examples of technological advances
15. This prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, nationality, and gender
16. An issue working women face
17. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed these required tests
18. Leader of NAACP's legal team in Virginia

Down

1. This group challenged segregation through legal court cases
2. In 1963 participants peacefully marched here supporting civil rights
4. Jobs that are low paying, low prestige are said to be in the _____ ghetto
5. Term for whites leaving city school systems that were desegregated
6. More immigrants are coming from Asia and here
7. _____ v Board of Education was a Supreme Court case claiming segregated schools were unequal
8. He led the NAACP's legal defense team
9. One effect of increased immigration is _____ education
12. Instead of integrating some school systems chose to close
13. Term that means blacks could use facilities that were previously all-white

