

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) How have we gained knowledge of the first inhabitants of North America?

- 2) From where did the first inhabitants of North America come? By what route?

- 3) The history of the first Americans was not written down. How do experts explain what is known about these people?

- 4) What hunting tool of the early Americans has been found?

- 5) As of the year 18,000 B.C., people were no longer able to walk to North America. Why?

People of Mesoamerica

Directions: Each sentence below tells about a group of early Mesoamericans. Write the letter of the sentence after the correct name at the bottom of the page.

- a) The ruins of their temples and pyramids remain as examples of some of the finest building in Mesoamerica.
- b) These people honored a serpent named Quetzalcoatl.
- c) They may have settled in Peru as early as 10,000 B.C.
- d) Their military forces were very strong.
- e) These people studied space and the planets.
- f) These people worked as farmers, weavers, or artisans.
- g) It is believed that nomads overtook them in A.D. 1200.
- h) They carved in jade and stone.
- i) These people studied arithmetic.
- j) A hieroglyphic slab written by them is thought to be North America's oldest writing.
- k) Their main city is now called Mexico City.
- l) These people began their civilization in Peru in A.D. 1200.
- m) Their main city was Tula.
- n) They were good builders, lawmakers, and warriors.
- o) These people built many buildings, roads, canals, and bridges.

Olmecs _____

Mayans _____

Toltecs _____

Aztecs _____

Incas _____

Identifying Who Said It

Directions: The statements below might have been made by peoples in the early Southwest. Decide which civilization the speaker most likely belonged to. After each statement, write *H* for Hohokam, *M* for Mogollon, *CA* for Chacoan Anasazi, *MVA* for Mesa Verde Anasazi, or *KA* for Kayenta Anasazi.

- 1) "We planted at the advice of our sun priests." _____
- 2) "I played sports in the village court." _____
- 3) "My brother brought water from the reservoir." _____
- 4) "My father and I helped build many miles of irrigation canals."

- 5) "Our pit houses were called kivas." _____
- 6) "Each day we made pottery and weavings." _____
- 7) "My dress was made from woven cotton." _____
- 8) "Mother knew the time of year by watching the sun and moon."

- 9) "My civilization began about 200 B.C." _____
- 10) "We used to live in a pit house, but now we live aboveground."

- 11) "When my uncle died, we covered his head with pottery."

- 12) "Many of my great-grandchildren were Pueblos." _____
- 13) "Our village has a large court." _____
- 14) "In the 1300s, my people moved into the Rio Grande area."

- 15) "In 1130, we moved because of a drought." _____

Adena-Hopewell Details

Directions: Fill in the missing word in each sentence below.

- 1) The _____ people often built mounds in the shape of animals.
- 2) The Adena dead were first put in small log _____ .
- 3) The largest Hopewell settlements never had _____ than 400 people.
- 4) The earliest known Adena people built burial mounds in the _____ River Valley.
- 5) Unlike many other peoples, the _____ never built great cities.
- 6) The Adena dead were put in burial rooms filled with tobacco, pipes, and _____ tablets.
- 7) Many other groups of people adopted Hopewell _____ and customs.
- 8) Many Adena burial _____ were more than 300 feet across.
- 9) The Hopewells were descendents of the _____ .
- 10) Settlements east of the _____ River traded with the Hopewells.
- 11) One mound near present-day Hillsboro, Ohio, is built in the shape of a giant _____ .
- 12) Hopewell mounds were built in the form of human beings, panthers, _____ , and birds.
- 13) The Hopewell held burials services to _____ their dead.
- 14) Experts believe that Hopewells spent much time celebrating life, rebirth, and _____ .
- 15) Unlike those of the Adena, Hopewell mounds were built with great _____ .

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) How did jewels, fine silk, perfumes, and spices get from Asia to Europe?

- 2) Why did people want to find a route to the Far East by sea?

- 3) How did the compass help sailors?

- 4) Why was the book about Marco Polo's adventures in China important to explorers?

- 5) What did Christopher Columbus hope to find when he sailed from Europe?

Important Facts

Directions: Match each person or place in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

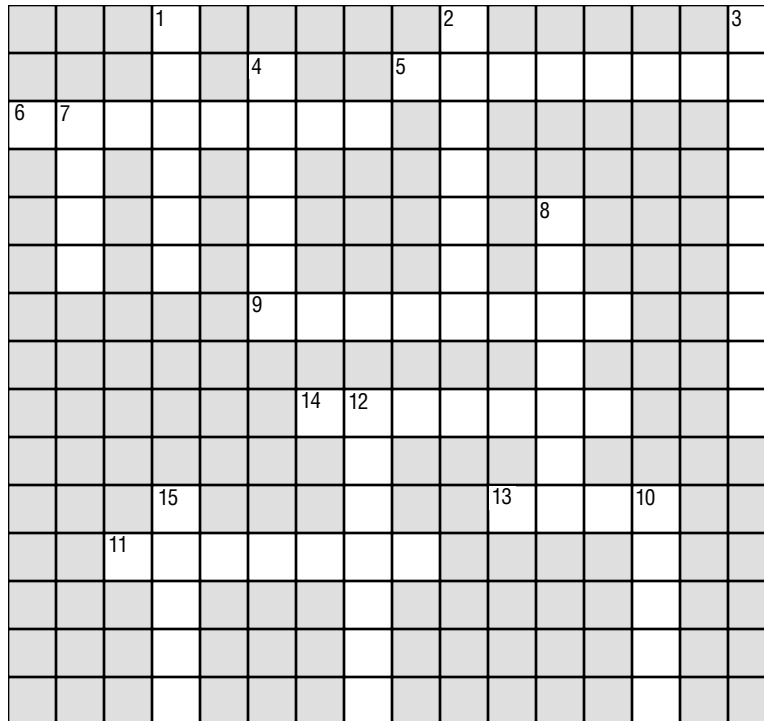
Column A

- _____ 1) Jacques Cartier
- _____ 2) Ferdinand Magellan
- _____ 3) Florida
- _____ 4) Andes Mountains
- _____ 5) Juan Ponce de León
- _____ 6) Philippines
- _____ 7) Hernando Cortés
- _____ 8) Giovanni da Verrazano
- _____ 9) Newfoundland
- _____ 10) Amerigo Vespucci
- _____ 11) Diego De Almagro
- _____ 12) Montezuma
- _____ 13) Vasco Núñez de Balboa
- _____ 14) John Cabot
- _____ 15) Francisco Pizarro

Column B

- a) Magellan was killed here
- b) conquered the Incas
- c) America was named for him
- d) sailed in 1497
- e) added to Europe's knowledge of North America
- f) looked for the "Fountain of Youth"
- g) Cabot reached it on his first trip
- h) conquered the Aztecs
- i) gold and silver were shipped from mines here
- j) sailed the Pacific Ocean
- k) Aztec king
- l) found water route around South America
- m) explored St. Lawrence River
- n) killed Pizarro
- o) Spanish word for flower

New Colonies Crossword



Across

- 5) Shore reached in April of 1607
- 6) Name of company given second charter by King James
- 9) Clue word carved on a tree on Roanoke Island
- 11) Written agreement granting power in the name of a country
- 13) Direction ships sailed from Europe to North America
- 14) Something people were hoping for in America

Down

- 1) A fleet of warships
- 2) Man given a charter by Queen Elizabeth to start a colony
- 3) Colony named in honor of the king
- 4) French colony on the St. Lawrence River
- 7) To take or damage things by force
- 8) The "Lost Colony"
- 10) Number of expeditions which Raleigh sent to America
- 12) Man who asked John White to settle on an island off North Carolina
- 15) Virginia Dare's grandfather

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) When was the colony of Jamestown started and where was it located?

- 2) Why did Jamestown get off to a bad start? List three reasons.

- 3) Jamestown settlers almost gave up. What happened to change their minds?

- 4) What government group formed in Jamestown?

- 5) What did the Virginia Company do to keep tobacco farmers from leaving?

Review of the Pilgrims and Puritans

Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank		
Boston	Massachusetts	Puritans
destination	Mayflower	religious
investors	Pilgrims	Separatists
London	Plymouth	shares
majority	provisions	stock

- 1) The _____ Company granted rights to settle in Virginia.
- 2) King Charles I took strong measures to keep the _____ under control.
- 3) The _____ disliked the religious policies of James I, King of England.
- 4) The Pilgrims received aid from the _____ Company.
- 5) A _____ company is owned by the people.
- 6) A _____ is a place where one is going.
- 7) A _____ is a number greater than half of the total.
- 8) People who contribute money to a company in hope of making more money are _____ .
- 9) A group of Pilgrims onboard a ship wrote the _____ Compact.
- 10) Pilgrims were also known as _____ .
- 11) Pilgrims and Puritans were looking for _____ freedom in America.
- 12) The Puritans landed in _____ , Massachusetts.
- 13) The supplies needed for a trip or voyage are called _____ .
- 14) The Puritans obtained a charter in the name of the _____ Bay Colony.
- 15) Parts of a company purchased by its investors are _____ .

Colonial Life

Directions: Circle the correct word to answer each question.

- 1) As more Europeans came to America, what did the English become?
powerful a minority angry slaves the leaders
- 2) What plant was used to make dye?
carrot potato spinach sunflower indigo
- 3) Expansion was slowed by concern about American Indians and what else?
no horses language barriers poor traveling conditions illness work
- 4) Which group was not part of the middle class?
shopkeepers artisans farmers indentured servants teachers
- 5) What is another word for “protection?”
refuse minority inferiority refuge wealth
- 6) What way of preserving food did the colonists *not* use?
smoking refrigeration salting drying pickling
- 7) What is a word that means an outbreak of disease?
illness fever epidemic allergy flu
- 8) Long, cold winters and what else made farming difficult in New England?
very little water too few people rocky soil too many cities insects
- 9) What was another name for the middle colonies?
frontier prairie middle lands bread colonies wheat land
- 10) Which was a “money crop” in the southern colonies?
corn wheat rice barley soybeans

Meanings in Colonial Trade

Directions: Read each numbered statement. Choose the best meaning for each underlined word from the box below. Write the meaning in the space provided after each sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Having to do with the arts | • Ability to take care of oneself |
| • A set of rules | • People elected to serve in government |
| • The need to complete duties or tasks | |

1) Colonists wanted to take responsibility for their own success.

2) Great Britain did not want the colonies to feel an independence.

3) The cultural life of people in the colonies developed quickly.

4) Delegates were in charge of making laws.

5) The colonists wanted to be able to set their own regulations.

Weighing the Benefits

Directions: Each event during colonial trade listed in the box below benefited either the colonies or Great Britain. Write each event under the heading it matches (Colonies or Great Britain) to show who the event benefited.

- Africa wanted rum made in New England.
- Great Britain passed the Navigation Acts in 1660.
- Africans were captured and brought to America as slaves.
- The British took steps to enforce their laws.
- A tax was added to molasses from the West Indies.
- The West Indies wanted spices from Africa.
- The spirit of independence among the colonists was growing.
- Some British officials in the colonies were paid to look the other way.
- People in America from many different countries were increasing in number.
- The Wool Act was passed in 1699.

COLONIES

GREAT BRITAIN

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) What countries had claims in the Ohio Valley?

2) Why was George Washington first sent to visit the Ohio Valley?

3) What was the purpose of the Albany Congress?

4) What advantages did the British in the Ohio Valley have over the French?

5) What advantages did the French in the Ohio Valley have?

Details of the French and Indian War

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

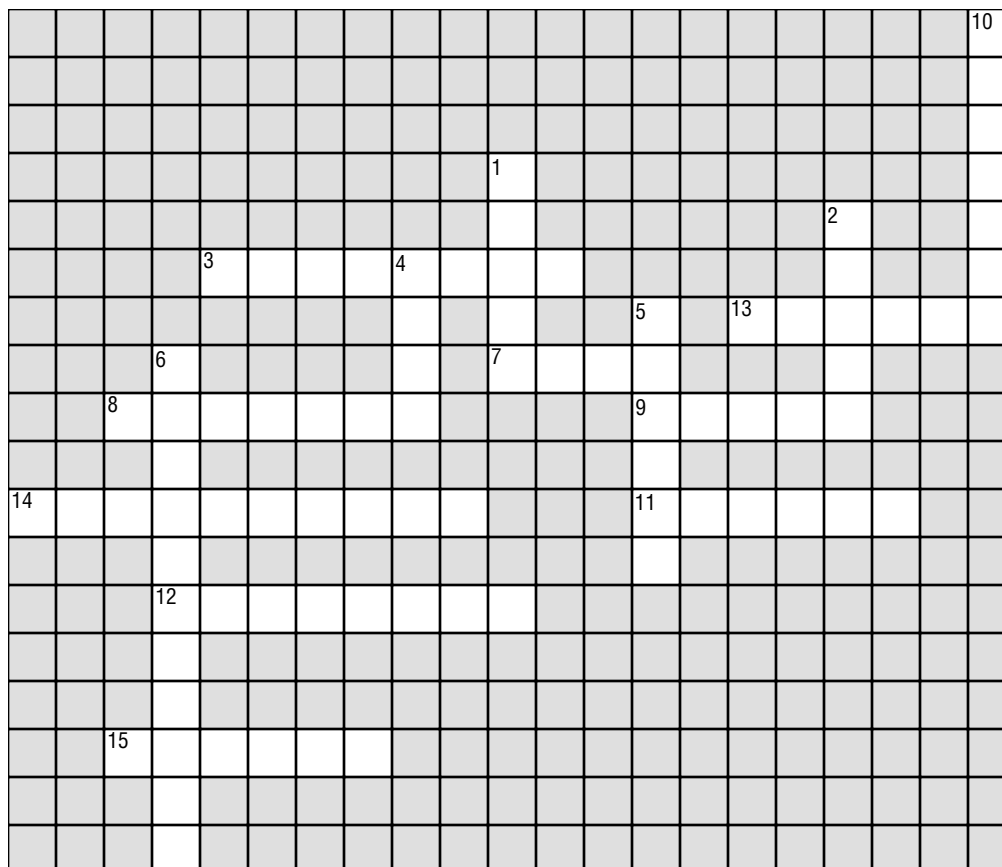
Column A

- _____ 1) William Henry
- _____ 2) King George II
- _____ 3) encouragement
- _____ 4) survivor
- _____ 5) Ohio Valley
- _____ 6) George Washington
- _____ 7) William Pitt
- _____ 8) Crown Point
- _____ 9) Louisbourg
- _____ 10) Edward Braddock
- _____ 11) colonists
- _____ 12) Duquesne
- _____ 13) American Indians
- _____ 14) ambush
- _____ 15) France

Column B

- a) prime minister of Great Britain
- b) to carry out a surprise attack
- c) fort in New York
- d) French naval base in Nova Scotia
- e) allies of France in the war
- f) fought alongside the British
- g) suggested ways General Braddock should prepare for battle at Fort Duquesne
- h) words William Pitt offered to the colonists
- i) someone who has lived through danger
- j) important valley that the British and French wanted to control
- k) surprise attack happened near this fort
- l) British monarch
- m) had little respect for American Indians as warriors
- n) British lost many men in a failed battle at this fort
- o) joined the American Indians in a war against the British

A French and Indian War Crossword



Across

- 3) French leader at the Battle of Quebec
- 7) Opposite of west
- 8) Fort captured by William Johnson and the Iroquois
- 9) These would be raised to pay for the war
- 11) Land feature expected to protect Quebec
- 12) Capture of this fort was a turning point
- 13) Danger
- 14) A place well protected from attack
- 15) General who led several thousand soldiers in 1758

Down

- 1) British leader who died at Quebec
- 2) Where the treaty that ended the war was signed
- 4) Island granted to Spain in exchange for Florida
- 5) To set upon with violent force
- 6) New name for French Fort Carillon
- 10) General who captured Forts Carillon and St. Frederick

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) How did Great Britain try to control the American colonies after the French and Indian War ended?

- 2) Who was Chief Pontiac?

- 3) Why did Americans think that the Proclamation of 1763 was unfair to them?

- 4) How did Great Britain set out to raise money after the war?

- 5) What was the purpose of the Stamp Act?

Colonial Rebellion

Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

boycotted	repealed
enemy	responsible
finance	soldiers
jobs	taxation
Liberty	troops

- 1) Great Britain's minister of _____ was Charles Townshend.
- 2) Townshend was _____ for a new set of tax laws.
- 3) Trade slowed down because colonists _____ British goods.
- 4) Colonists lost _____ in ports where trade was important.
- 5) Boston became the center of action against British policies of _____.
- 6) The Sons of _____ took charge of Boston.
- 7) In order to protect its tax collectors, Britain sent regiments of _____.
- 8) The _____ who fired into the crowd killed Crispus Attucks.
- 9) After the Boston Massacre, all of the Townshend taxes were _____ except for that on tea.
- 10) The colonists banded together against their common _____, the British.

First Continental Congress

Directions: Match each item in Column A with the detail in Column B. Write the correct letter on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Concord
- _____ 2) Samuel Adams
- _____ 3) minutemen
- _____ 4) William Dawes
- _____ 5) John Hancock
- _____ 6) Philadelphia
- _____ 7) Parliament
- _____ 8) Lexington
- _____ 9) General Gage
- _____ 10) Second Continental Congress
- _____ 11) Great Britain's king
- _____ 12) Major Pitcairn
- _____ 13) Samuel Prescott
- _____ 14) John Jay
- _____ 15) Massachusetts

Column B

- a) military governor of Massachusetts
- b) where First Continental Congress was held
- c) was furious about the Declaration of Rights
- d) warned colonists British were coming
- e) attended the First Continental Congress
- f) decided to call a meeting of colonial representatives
- g) would be held if king rejected Declaration of Rights
- h) was sure colonists would have to fight for freedom
- i) where colonists met the British
- j) Paul Revere rode through it
- k) leader of British regiment
- l) warned colonists with Paul Revere
- m) where colonists were warned
- n) British leaders warned them change was needed
- o) soldiers who could gather quickly

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) In what ways did the fighting at Lexington and Concord affect the colonists?

- 2) What did the colonists do to prevent the British from disarming them?

- 3) What did Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys do to help the colonists?

- 4) Why was May 10, 1775 an important date in American history?

- 5) What did some colonists do in an effort to keep the peace?

Complete the Description

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank

Benjamin Franklin	interfere	protection
control	losses	reorganized
General Gage	loyalty	trading
General Howe	pardons	victory
George Washington	plea	

The Second Continental Congress knew the government had to provide

- 1) _____ for the colonies against British attack. It could declare war, but it must not
2) _____ in the personal affairs of the people in the colonies.

A colonial army was formed, with 3) _____ named its commander in chief by a popular vote of Congress. Congress sent out a 4) _____ to the colonies for troops and money for the war.

Congress set up a colonial post office, naming 5) _____ as its postmaster. Agents were sent to other countries to ask for help. Ports were reopened to 6) _____ with any country except for Britain.

- 7) _____, the governor of Boston, placed that city under complete
8) _____ of the British army. He offered 9) _____ to all colonists who were willing to pledge their 10) _____ to the king.

In order to protect Dorchester Heights from colonial attack, 11) _____ planned to arm two hills there. The colonials became aware of his plan. The British warships, upon attacking Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill, expected an easy 12) _____. After another attack led by 13) _____, the British captured the hills. Both sides suffered heavy 14) _____.

Just weeks after the Battle of Bunker Hill, George Washington 15) _____ the colonial troops. The next spring, Americans captured Dorchester Heights.

People and Places in the War

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) document
- _____ 2) loyalists
- _____ 3) Canada
- _____ 4) location
- _____ 5) Massachusetts
- _____ 6) Montreal
- _____ 7) Thomas Jefferson
- _____ 8) Moore's Creek
- _____ 9) Richard Henry Lee
- _____ 10) Benedict Arnold
- _____ 11) Charleston
- _____ 12) Richard Montgomery
- _____ 13) clause
- _____ 14) orator
- _____ 15) Patrick Henry

Column B

- a) wrote the Declaration of Independence
- b) he was killed at Quebec
- c) Americans turned back naval attack here
- d) certain section of a document
- e) person good at public speaking
- f) he was an orator and statesman
- g) official paper or piece of writing
- h) he was wounded at Quebec
- i) one of the Canadian cities colonials planned to capture
- j) thought colonies ought to be "free and independent states"
- k) Americans had a victory here in February 1776
- l) Americans who supported the king of Great Britain
- m) where the British were forming an army in 1775
- n) Samuel Adams's home colony
- o) place where something is positioned

Facts About the War

Directions: Fill in the missing word in each sentence below.

- 1) George Washington was sure that the British would try to take control of the New York _____ .
- 2) He moved several _____ soldiers to New York.
- 3) General William Howe and his _____ reached Staten Island.
- 4) King George offered one last opportunity for _____ .
- 5) If the people _____ , they would be pardoned.
- 6) When Americans were angered, Howe prepared for _____ .
- 7) Nathan Hale proved himself at New York as he had earlier at _____ .
- 8) A _____ is held in order to try to capture a fort or city.
- 9) Hale offered to go into the enemy ranks to get _____ .
- 10) Hale said, "I only _____ that I have but one life to lose for my country."
- 11) After being forced beyond New York, the Americans _____ across the Hudson River.
- 12) In December of 1776, Washington led an attack on _____ , New Jersey.
- 13) During a _____ , Washington led his troops across the Delaware River.
- 14) Washington's army defeated a group of soldiers called _____ .
- 15) The American army defeated three enemy _____ at Princeton.

Identifying Who Said It

Directions: The statements below might have been made by people during the turning point of the Revolutionary War. Decide which person may have made each statement. For George Washington write *W*, for General Howe write *H*, for Benjamin Franklin write *F*, for George Rogers Clark write *C*, and for Horatio Gates write *G*.

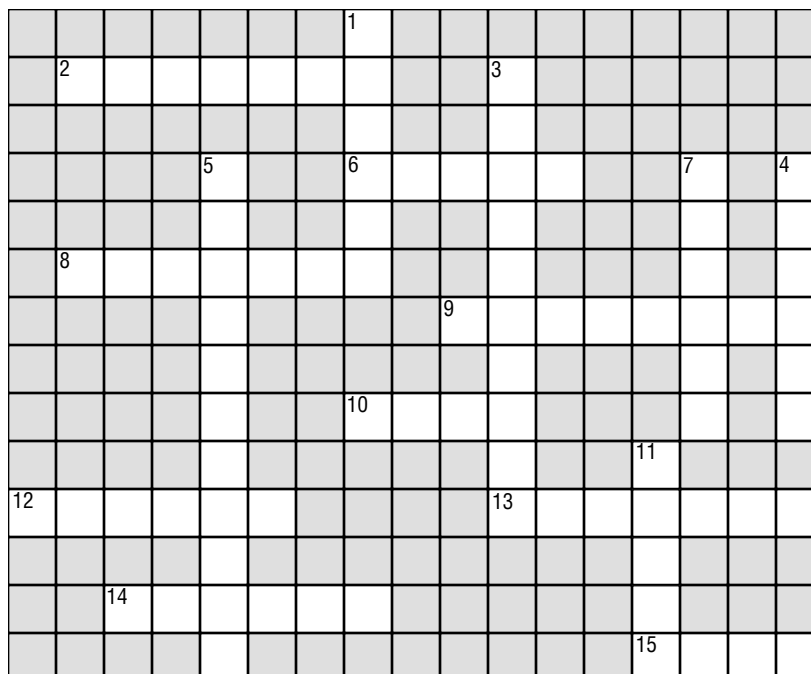
- 1) "Governor Henry has called me into service." _____
- 2) "We must stop Howe's men from taking Philadelphia."

- 3) "After our victory at Saratoga, the French agreed to answer my plea." _____
- 4) "My plan for attacking New York did not work." _____
- 5) "I can identify any area of the Ohio Valley." _____
- 6) "We stopped the British at New York for the rest of the war."

- 7) "General Burgoyne, I accept your surrender." _____
- 8) "They didn't make it to Philadelphia—we stopped them at Germantown." _____
- 9) "I regret that I did not send reinforcements toward New York."

- 10) "We set up our quarters at Valley Forge." _____
- 11) "I can't really explain why we're losing the war." _____
- 12) "I came to Paris to ask for your help." _____
- 13) "We moved on to capture Cahokia." _____
- 14) "Yes, we won the battle at Saratoga." _____
- 15) "Often my troops had to remain unpaid." _____

Victory Crossword



Across

- 2) Someone who turns against his or her country
- 6) He was to deliver takeover plans
- 8) John Paul Jones's ____ is still an example
- 9) Arnold fought bravely at ____ and Quebec
- 10) Place where plans were hidden
- 12) To release from blame by doing something better
- 13) British warship that John Paul Jones captured
- 14) He recaptured inland positions of the British
- 15) To draw in someone

Down

- 1) The ____ of Paris ended the Revolutionary War
- 3) He invaded Virginia
- 4) Land far away from the coast
- 5) Having fewer troops than the enemy
- 7) Last name of man who plotted to turn over West Point
- 11) John Paul Jones became a great ____ hero

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) After the Revolutionary War ended, what task did the new country face?

- 2) What action was necessary for settling disputes over western land?

- 3) Under the original government of the thirteen states, why was it difficult for Congress to act?

- 4) What was wrong with the use of paper money between states?

- 5) At this point in history, how were disputes between states settled?

The New Start

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank

central	democratic	reason
committee	existed	states
compromise	justice	system
control	key	Virginia
deadlock	population	

When the delegates met at the Constitutional Convention, they knew that a different 1) _____ of government was needed. Edmund Randolph offered a plan that included a stronger 2) _____ government. Larger states would have greater 3) _____. Known as the 4) _____ Plan, or the “large state plan,” it said that a state’s number of representatives would be based on its 5) _____. The government would have a law-making congress, an enforcement branch, and a court to guarantee 6) _____. Randolph believed that his plan was very 7) _____.

New Jersey’s William Paterson offered a government plan similar to the one that already 8) _____. According to his plan, the 9) _____ would have more control, and each one would have an equal vote. The delegates disagreed, and it became very clear that a 10) _____ was necessary.

Benjamin Franklin calmed the delegates with his strong sense of 11) _____. However, the smaller and larger states remained in a 12) _____. At the heart of their disagreement was the 13) _____ issue of whether the states or the federal government would have more power. A special 14) _____ was formed to try to work out a 15) _____.

Constitutional Compromise

Directions: Under each heading below, complete the sentences to give details that tell more about that heading.

1) The Legislative Branch of the Government

a) This branch would have two houses—

b) The number of representatives from a state

2) The Judicial Branch of the Government

a) The highest court in the country would be the

b) This branch would

3) The Executive Branch of the Government

a) This branch would be headed by

b) It would be responsible for

4) Compromises Worked Out in 1787

a) Three out of five slaves

b) Until the year 1808, Congress

5) The Northwest Ordinance

a) The area covered by this ordinance was

b) As soon as the population of the area became large enough,

Constitutional Match-Up

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Massachusetts
- _____ 2) John Marshall
- _____ 3) ratify
- _____ 4) New Hampshire
- _____ 5) Rhode Island
- _____ 6) Alexander Hamilton
- _____ 7) unanimous
- _____ 8) circulate
- _____ 9) Delaware
- _____ 10) George Washington
- _____ 11) amendment
- _____ 12) *Federalist Papers*
- _____ 13) Patrick Henry
- _____ 14) New York
- _____ 15) John Adams

Column B

- a) led the New York Federalists
- b) to approve something
- c) to pass something among people or places
- d) first state to approve the Constitution
- e) Coleader of the Anti-Federalists in Virginia
- f) John Hancock's state
- g) Vice President under George Washington
- h) one of the last two states to approve Constitution
- i) Coleader of Federalists at the Virginia convention
- j) this state's approval decided the vote
- k) when all sides agree
- l) eleventh state to approve Constitution
- m) his offer to serve as President boosted support for Constitution
- n) a series of essays
- o) a change

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) Who did George Washington choose to be his advisers?

2) At the end of the Revolutionary War, what was the condition of the treasury?

3) How did Congress respond to Hamilton's financial plan?

4) Why was the capital moved from New York to Washington, D.C.?

5) What were some of the results of Hamilton's financial plan?

Government's Progress

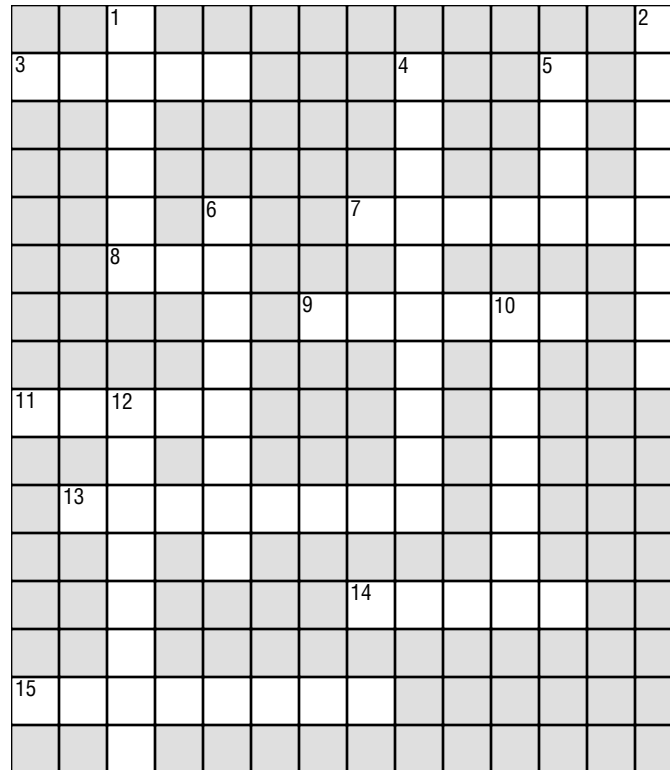
Directions: Write the correct word or phrase from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

American Indians	Federalist party
arguments	Florida
debt	George Washington
Democratic-Republicans	neutral
European	treaty

- 1) Those who favored Hamilton's ideas made up the _____.
- 2) The _____ supported stronger state government.
- 3) _____ believed that opposing political parties would lead to further disagreement.
- 4) The United States could not go to war again because it was so far in _____.
- 5) When France and Great Britain went to war, President Washington decided the United States should remain _____.
- 6) Great Britain had been selling weapons to _____.
- 7) John Jay went to London to discuss a _____.
- 8) Spain opened the port of New Orleans and it gave the United States a section of _____.
- 9) Washington could not decide how to deal with increasing _____ about how the government should be run.
- 10) Washington kept the nation out of _____ wars.

Adams Administration Crossword



Across

- 3) The Constitution provides for freedom of speech and freedom of the ____
- 7) Adams supported the power of the ____ government
- 8) Vote result in election of 1800
- 9) X, Y, and Z were agents of this country
- 11) The states placed a ____ on the national government
- 13) Showing a feeling of being better than others
- 14) Someone who lives in one country but is a citizen of another
- 15) Man who got sixty-four votes in 1800

Down

- 1) To send someone away from a country
- 2) Man who influenced Congress about presidential choice
- 4) Adams's political party
- 5) Person who got same number of votes as Jefferson
- 6) Act which made it a crime to speak out against the government
- 10) Members of the electoral ____ choose the President
- 12) France agreed not to interfere with American ____ ships

The Louisiana Purchase

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Napoleon Bonaparte
- _____ 2) France
- _____ 3) New Orleans
- _____ 4) Robert Livingston
- _____ 5) West Point
- _____ 6) James Monroe
- _____ 7) Virginia
- _____ 8) Thomas Jefferson
- _____ 9) Minnesota
- _____ 10) Mississippi River
- _____ 11) District of Columbia
- _____ 12) Florida
- _____ 13) Spain
- _____ 14) John Marshall
- _____ 15) Congress

Column B

- a) present-day state that was part of Louisiana Purchase
- b) where Jefferson was inaugurated
- c) forced to surrender Louisiana
- d) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- e) country from which America bought Louisiana Territory
- f) French leader
- g) important port for international trade
- h) American ambassador
- i) sent to Paris by Jefferson
- j) believed Constitution controlled government
- k) approved the Louisiana Purchase
- l) waterway gained by Louisiana Purchase
- m) Jefferson's home state
- n) part of \$10 million purchase
- o) site of United States Military Academy

Growth and Exploration True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) President Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore the northwest.
- _____ 2) Lewis and Clark started their journey at Chicago.
- _____ 3) Lewis and Clark reached the Atlantic Ocean.
- _____ 4) From Lewis and Clark's exploration, America learned about the Oregon Country.
- _____ 5) Lewis and Clark claimed the Oregon Country for America.
- _____ 6) Zebulon Pike looked for the source of the Missouri River.
- _____ 7) After following the Arkansas River into the Rockies, Pike reached Pikes Peak.
- _____ 8) Pike was jailed for a while by the French.
- _____ 9) Both France and Great Britain were upset that America was trading with its enemy.
- _____ 10) France set up a trade blockade, while Great Britain did not.
- _____ 11) Jefferson believed that the oceans were neutral.
- _____ 12) France and Great Britain could easily get along without supplies from America.
- _____ 13) With the Embargo Act, Jefferson was seeking to show the world that methods other than war could solve problems.
- _____ 14) American merchants did not like the Embargo Act.
- _____ 15) Jefferson was pleased with the success of the Embargo Act.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) What new policy did Madison propose?

2) How would Britain be affected if Americans closed ports to the British?

3) What did the “War Hawks” of the Twelfth Congress want?

4) What ongoing problem did American merchant ships face?

5) What was the difference between America’s relationship with Great Britain and America’s relationship with France?

Fill in the Blanks About the New War

Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

action	industries
defeated	interfered
doubled	organize
established	standstill
frontier	support

- 1) When James Madison became President, twenty years had passed since the Constitution _____ the new government.
- 2) By 1810, the area of the United States had _____ in size.
- 3) While the southern states were producing cash crops, the New England states were developing _____ .
- 4) The _____ was being pushed farther west.
- 5) The War Hawks believed it was time for Americans to take _____ .
- 6) Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun thought Canada could easily be _____ .
- 7) The British had seized American ships and _____ with trade.
- 8) Tecumseh tried to _____ a confederacy against settlers.
- 9) America had no money to _____ a well-trained army.
- 10) Foreign trade had almost come to a complete _____ .

During or After

Directions: Write each phrase from the box beneath a heading below the box. Choose the heading that matches the time period of the phrase.

- support was mixed
- westward expansion was safe
- spending was increased
- a battle at New Orleans was fought
- movement of American Indians was forced
- the need to be self-sufficient grew
- everything was in a state of confusion
- Americans met with British in Belgium
- Jackson's popularity spread
- America had a new sense of nationalism

During the War of 1812

After the Treaty of Ghent

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) What helped James Monroe to become elected?

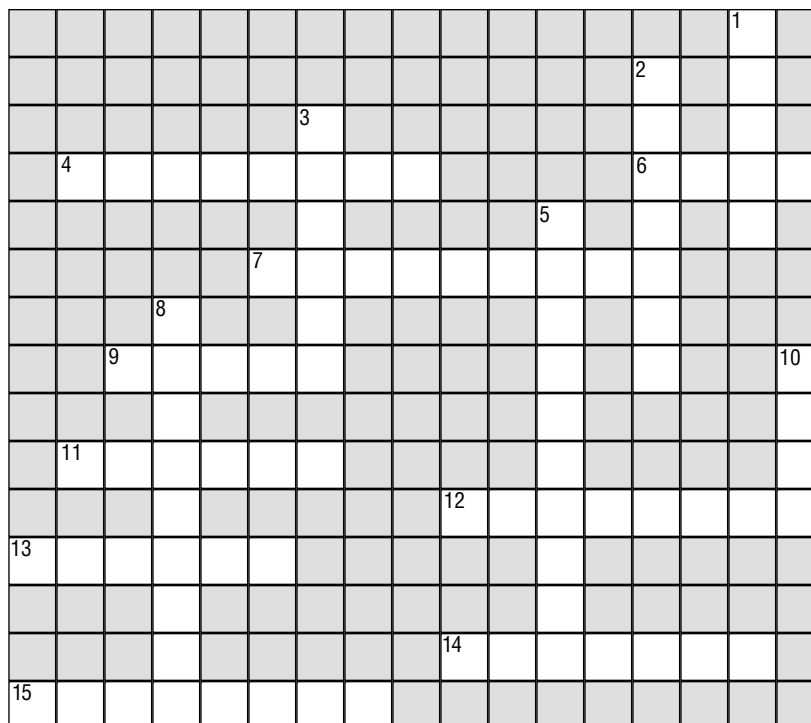
2) From 1790 to 1820, how did the population on the frontier change?

3) What effect did the Erie Canal have?

4) What were four important problems that westerners faced?

5) How did the invention of the cotton gin affect the South?

Monroe's Era Crossword



Across

- 4) Admission of this state caused new slavery debate
- 6) Speaker of the House
- 7) Some believe William Plumer wanted George Washington to remain the only President to be elected by a ____ vote
- 9) Freed slave who had planned to attack South Carolina cities
- 11) Crop grown in the South
- 12) American Indians from Florida
- 13) Rebellion
- 14) To put to death
- 15) "Era of Good ____"

Down

- 1) Present-day state once held by Spain
- 2) He led an invasion into Spanish Florida
- 3) Secretary of State Adams's middle name
- 5) The issue of free states and slave states was settled by the Missouri ____
- 8) Related to the interests of a region
- 10) States that weren't slave states were called ____ states

Identifying Who Said It

Directions: The statements below might have been made by famous people during the early 1800s. Decide who may have made each statement. For Thomas Jefferson write *TJ*, for Andrew Jackson write *AJ*, for James Monroe write *JM*, for John Q. Adams write *JQA*, for George Canning write *GC*, and for Henry Clay write *HC*.

- 1) "I am certain that my military successes will help me win the election." _____
- 2) "I encourage an agreement between my country and America." _____
- 3) "I know that Clay's efforts kept me out of office." _____
- 4) "Do I have experience? Why, I have been Speaker of the House." _____
- 5) "European countries caused serious problems during my presidency." _____
- 6) "Yes, Mr. President, I agree with the British foreign secretary." _____
- 7) "A joint declaration is a bad idea." _____
- 8) "Great Britain has a proposal for us, gentlemen." _____
- 9) "May I remind you that my father was President." _____
- 10) "Kentuckians thank you for nominating one of their own." _____
- 11) "We must all support Adams." _____
- 12) "I will win in the next election." _____
- 13) "I am very upset with the Americans." _____
- 14) "I have announced the doctrine to Congress." _____
- 15) "The Monroe Doctrine would have been stronger if our country had taken part in it." _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) Why was John Quincy Adams not a popular President?

2) Which region of the country did not like the tariff system? Why?

3) What three things happened after the Tariff Bill of 1828 was passed?

4) What is meant by the spoils system?

5) What did Jackson consider to be his duty as President?

Southern Tension

Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

challenge	lowered	oppression
fearful	nullified	revolt
followers	opposed	worship
heritage		

- 1) Nat Turner and a group of _____ killed slave owners and their families.
- 2) As a result of their _____, Turner and about twenty others were hanged.
- 3) More than 100 innocent Africans were killed by _____ masters.
- 4) Slaves gained a new courage to fight _____.
- 5) The South and West _____ the tariff act passed under President Adams.
- 6) Enslaved Africans had to _____ in the fields as they worked.
- 7) Much American folk song _____ comes from African Americans.
- 8) A new tariff act passed in 1832 _____ some tariffs.
- 9) South Carolina passed an ordinance that _____ tariffs in their state.
- 10) President Jackson felt that no state should be allowed to _____ the country's unity.

Facts About Texan Independence

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) John Quincy Adams
- _____ 2) Mexico
- _____ 3) William Travis
- _____ 4) Jim Bowie
- _____ 5) Antonio López de Santa Anna
- _____ 6) Alamo
- _____ 7) Goliad
- _____ 8) San Jacinto
- _____ 9) Sam Houston
- _____ 10) Texas
- _____ 11) President Jackson
- _____ 12) Santa Fe
- _____ 13) Louisiana
- _____ 14) Texans
- _____ 15) San Antonio

Column B

- a) river near the Gulf of Mexico
- b) offered Mexico \$5 million for Texas
- c) commander of Texas army
- d) would not sell Texas
- e) town near Alamo
- f) refused to obey Mexican laws
- g) state east of Texas
- h) offered Mexico \$1 million for Texas
- i) Mexican dictator
- j) town that was part of the land claimed by Texas and Mexico
- k) Texan colonel
- l) town in south Texas where Santa Anna won battle
- m) rebuilt mission
- n) famous westerner who died at Alamo
- o) Houston became its president

Election of 1836

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct phrase from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

become careless	manufacturers and shippers
central government	road and canals
entered a depression	rushed to banks
factories and mills	same approach
farm products	the national bank charter
given loans	three Whig candidates
gold or silver	unemployment spread
manufactured goods	

In the election of 1836, Whig candidates Henry Clay and Daniel Webster received strong support from northeastern **1)** _____. These men promoted the renewal of **2)** _____, high tariffs, and a strong **3)** _____. Martin Van Buren wanted people to know that a vote for him was like a vote for Jackson, because he believed in the **4)** _____. Van Buren got more votes than the **5)** _____ all together.

Shortly after President Van Buren took office, the country **6)** _____, called the Panic of 1837. A good number of Jackson's smaller banks had **7)** _____. Paper money was not backed up by **8)** _____. Some had **9)** _____ that were never paid back. When word of these problems got out, many people **10)** _____ to take out money deposited earlier.

As a result of the panic, many **11)** _____ closed. Prices fell on **12)** _____ and **13)** _____. New construction of **14)** _____ stopped. During this depression, which lasted several years, **15)** _____.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Between 1790 and 1840, what percentage of Americans lived in cities?

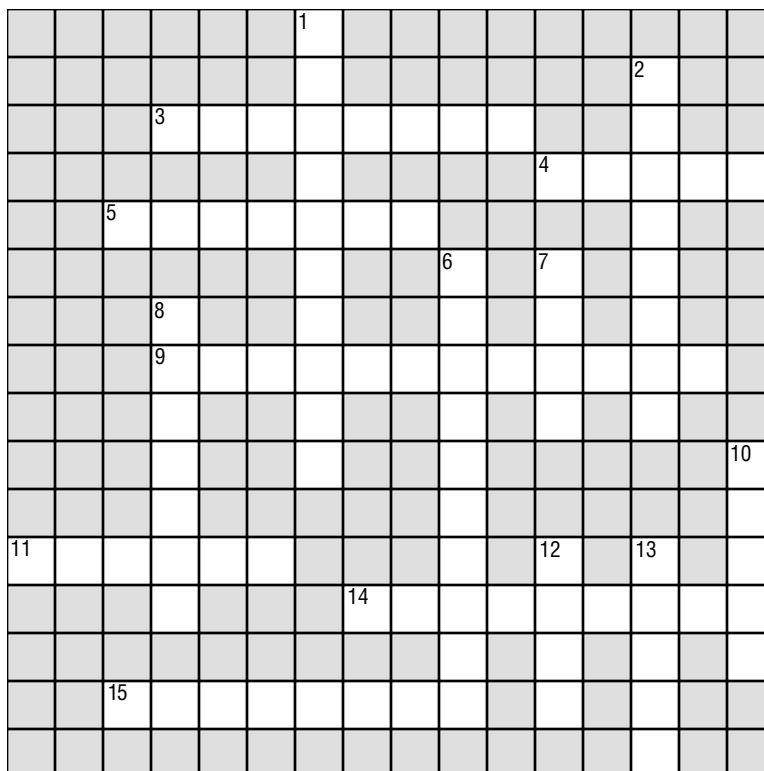
- 2) Why were bankers not eager to lend money to manufacturers?

- 3) What advantage did the steel plow offer over wooden plows?

- 4) Who provided financial support to Samuel Slater in Rhode Island?

- 5) What was used as fuel in the making of iron?

Transportation and Communication Crossword



Across

- 3) Buying or selling goods
- 4) Man who laid underwater cable
- 5) The pony _____ carried mail
- 9) Rail cars brought boats over these mountains
- 11) Inventor of steam-powered boat
- 14) Most important improvement in transportation
- 15) A road travelers pay to use

Down

- 1) 600-mile road to the West
- 2) Name of first steam-powered boat
- 6) Engine that rides on rails
- 7) To transport goods
- 8) Robbers
- 10) He developed the telegraph
- 12) Lake near New York City
- 13) Human-made waterway

Immigrant Facts

Directions: In the box are facts about immigrants from Ireland and Germany. Write each fact under the correct heading below. Some facts may apply to either group of immigrants.

- by 1850, nearly one and a half million of them lived in America
- left their homeland due to a potato failure
- by 1850, about four million of them lived in America
- they had escaped political problems in their homeland
- they became a part of the American melting pot
- many of these people came to America between 1790 and 1820
- they depended on potatoes for food in their homeland
- they faced hunger in their homeland
- they hoped for a better life in America
- they had no choice but to leave their homeland

Germans

Irish

Early Education

Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

academies	Public	taxes
democracy	reference book	tutors
education	standard	vote
grammar		

- 1) Many wealthy families paid _____ to teach their children.
- 2) Some older children attended _____ and colleges.
- 3) _____ education was not a popular idea, especially with working-class families.
- 4) People began to realize that education was important so people could _____ wisely.
- 5) Thomas Jefferson had said _____ calls for an educated people.
- 6) In Massachusetts, schools were supported by state _____.
- 7) Noah Webster wrote a series of readers, spellers, and _____ books.
- 8) A _____ is a book used to find information.
- 9) Horace Mann was in charge of _____ for the state of Massachusetts.
- 10) Webster's books provided a _____ of learning for American schoolchildren.

Identifying Who Said It

Directions: The statements below might have been made by famous people during the 1800s. Decide who may have made each statement. For Henry Wadsworth Longfellow write *HWL*, for Edgar Allan Poe write *EAP*, for John James Audubon write *JJA*, for Harriet Beecher Stowe write *HBS*, for Frederick Douglass write *FD*, and for James Fenimore Cooper write *JFC*.

- 1) "Oh, yes, I will give a speech, if that will help people realize the evils of slavery." _____
- 2) "The country would run best under the guidance of a few successful people." _____
- 3) "Could I interest you in a copy of *The North Star*?" _____
- 4) "I like to think that my book helped end slavery." _____
- 5) "I want to help people find out the news of the country." _____
- 6) "I have scared them out of their wits." _____
- 7) "When it comes to drawing, I must say that birds are my specialty." _____
- 8) "Yes, I am from New England. Does that mean I can't be concerned about the South?"

- 9) "It pleases me that you like Leatherstocking." _____
- 10) "Of course, my most famous poem may be "The Raven." _____
- 11) "If you are interested in the French and Indian War, I have written something for you."

- 12) "I never went to school—I taught myself all I need to know." _____
- 13) "Bill MacGillivray and I work well together." _____
- 14) "Thousands of copies of my book were sold after it was released in 1852." _____
- 15) "My poem gives readers a look at that famous ride at the beginning of the Revolutionary War." _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Who were the presidential candidates in the election of 1840? Which party did each candidate represent?

- 2) Why was William Henry Harrison so well known?

- 3) What were some of the new election ideas tried by the Whigs?

- 4) Why did President Tyler have problems with Congress?

- 5) How was the problem with Maine settled?

People and Places

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Guadalupe Hidalgo
- _____ 2) Rio Grande
- _____ 3) Zachary Taylor
- _____ 4) James Polk
- _____ 5) Nueces
- _____ 6) Nicholas Trist
- _____ 7) Winfield Scott
- _____ 8) John Slidell
- _____ 9) Stephen Kearny
- _____ 10) California
- _____ 11) Mexico City
- _____ 12) Sam Houston
- _____ 13) Texas
- _____ 14) Santa Anna
- _____ 15) United States

Column B

- a) river Taylor advanced beyond
- b) “Old Fuss and Feathers”
- c) as of 1848, it stretched from coast to coast
- d) United States offered \$25 million for it
- e) boundary between Texas and Mexico
- f) he had surrendered to Houston
- g) was sent to Mexico City
- h) he led the first battle of the Mexican War
- i) President during Mexican War
- j) treaty that ended the Mexican War
- k) American leader in Texas War of Independence in 1836
- l) one of the American leaders who invaded California
- m) he negotiated the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- n) where offer to purchase California was presented
- o) joined the Union in 1845

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) How many free states and slave states were there in 1848?

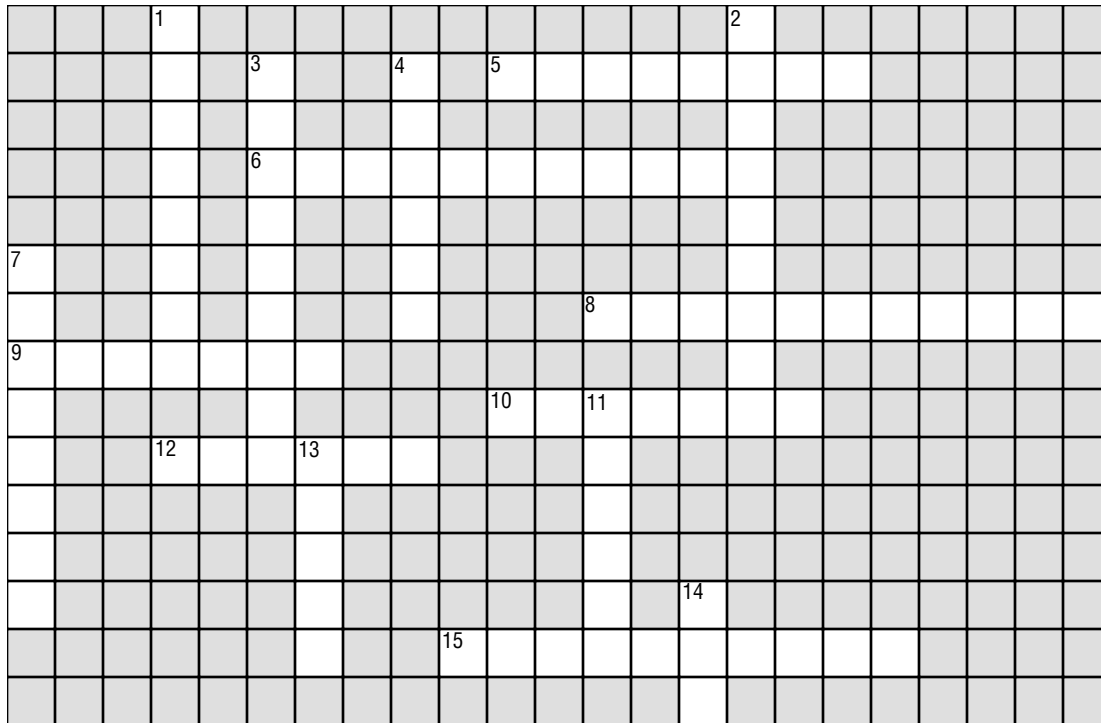
- 2) How long did Zachary Taylor serve as President?

- 3) How did the Compromise of 1850 affect slavery in the District of Columbia?

- 4) What law made it easier for slave owners to recapture runaway slaves?

- 5) What state did the U.S. government pay \$10 million to give up its claim to New Mexico?

Slavery Issues Crossword



Across

- 5) Locations on freedom route
- 6) The _____ Railroad helped slaves escape
- 8) _____ did not think slavery was wrong
- 9) Man who worked out the purchase of land in 1853
- 10) System linked together in some way
- 12) Important crop in the South
- 15) Large farm on which crops such as tobacco, sugar, or cotton are grown

Down

- 1) Former slave who helped free others
- 2) Name for a person who worked the Underground Railroad
- 3) Now New Mexico and Arizona
- 4) President in 1853
- 7) Running from the law
- 11) Harriet _____ spoke out against slavery
- 13) Sojourner _____ also spoke out against slavery
- 14) Cotton was an important _____ material for northern textile industries

The 1850s

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

connected	northern	slavery
conflicts	population	sovereignty
covered	produce	tension
Fugitive	routes	territory
introduced	ship	travel

Since the time it joined the Union, the **1)** _____ of California had grown a good deal. Thousands of people traveled to the West by **2)** _____ wagon in a very long journey.

The railroads **3)** _____ cities throughout the East. Businesses used them to **4)** _____ their goods. Farmers were able to bring their **5)** _____ to market by railroad. People could **6)** _____ more safely than ever before. Congress discussed possible **7)** _____ for a coast-to-coast railroad, but the members could not agree.

Northerners had to deal with the problem of building a railroad through Nebraska, which was not a **8)** _____. Stephen Douglas **9)** _____ a bill to allow Nebraska to become a territory. In a plan called popular **10)** _____, the residents of the states would have the choice to enter the Union as slave states or free states.

Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act caused many **11)** _____ among political parties. The slavery issue had been a greater problem as **12)** _____ between slave states and free states continued to grow.

In 1854, Democrats, Free Soilers, and **13)** _____ Whigs met and formed the Republican party. This new party wanted to take a clear stand on **14)** _____. The party wanted to repeal the **15)** _____ Slave Law and the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Most of the proslavery settlers who moved to Kansas came from which southern states?

- 2) The violence between the proslavery and the antislavery groups in the Kansas territory led to what nickname for the area?

- 3) Who was John Brown?

- 4) Which senator led the proslavery group in Kansas? Which state did he represent?

- 5) What was the estimate of property damage caused by the violence in Kansas in 1856?

The Late 1850s

Directions: Read each statement. Decide whether it applies to Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, John Brown, or Robert E. Lee. On the line next to the statement, write *Lincoln*, *Douglas*, *Brown*, or *Lee*.

- _____ 1) This man was barely over five feet tall.
- _____ 2) His men captured John Brown.
- _____ 3) For two years, he had been a member of the House of Representatives.
- _____ 4) His crime was treason.
- _____ 5) People considered him an excellent speaker.
- _____ 6) He debated with Stephen Douglas.
- _____ 7) He believed that violence was sometimes necessary.
- _____ 8) Charlestown, Virginia, was the place of his death.
- _____ 9) He was not a strong public speaker.
- _____ 10) This debater knew he had made a mistake.
- _____ 11) Slaves, he believed, should be armed against their masters.
- _____ 12) This colonel was sent to Virginia with marines.
- _____ 13) The capture of Harper's Ferry was his success.
- _____ 14) People began to call him "Honest Abe."
- _____ 15) He lost the Senate election.

The Election of 1860

Directions: The phrases in the box were true of northern Democrats, southern Democrats, Republicans, or the Constitutional Union party. Write each phrase under the correct heading below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • believed that peace required cooperation • nominated Stephen Douglas • believed in higher tariffs • received eighteen percent of the vote • won the election • nominated John Bell • said slave states could make decisions about slavery within their own borders • supported popular sovereignty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supported slavery • nominated Abraham Lincoln • nominated John Breckinridge • territories could offer free land for farming • made up of former American party members and Whigs • received twenty-nine percent of the vote • received thirteen percent of the vote |
|---|---|

Northern Democrats

Southern Democrats

Republicans

Constitutional Union

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What plan did President Buchanan have to bring the country back together again?

- 2) What compromise did Senator John Crittenden suggest for preserving the Union?

- 3) How did the southern states go about forming their own government?

- 4) How did President Buchanan respond to the Fort Sumter situation?

- 5) What challenges faced President Lincoln when he took office?

From Fort Sumter Onward

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

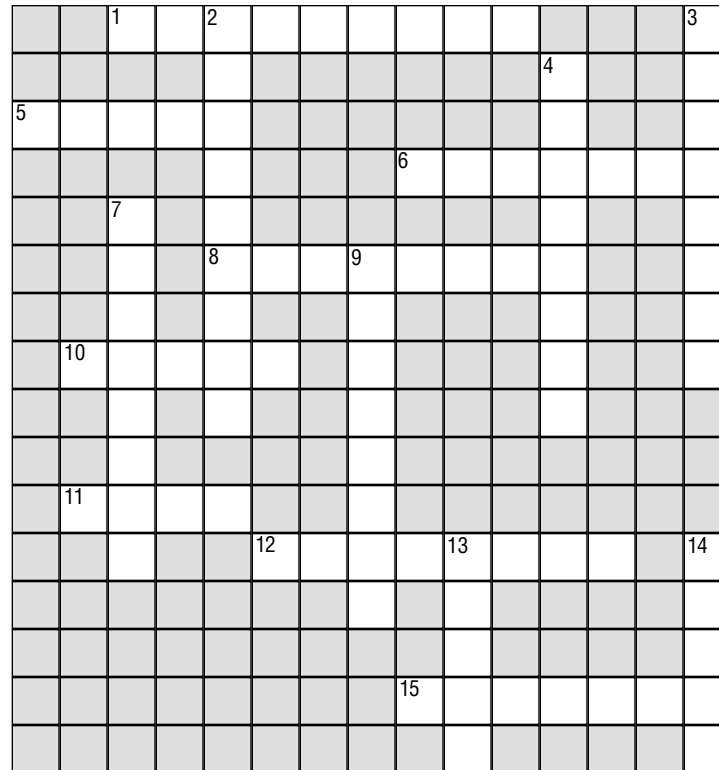
Column A

- _____ 1) General Beauregard
- _____ 2) Richmond
- _____ 3) Robert E. Lee
- _____ 4) The North
- _____ 5) Mississippi River
- _____ 6) Abraham Lincoln
- _____ 7) General Winfield Scott
- _____ 8) Robert Anderson
- _____ 9) Anaconda Plan
- _____ 10) Jefferson Davis
- _____ 11) Southerners
- _____ 12) Virginia
- _____ 13) Fort Sumter
- _____ 14) Confederacy
- _____ 15) South Carolina

Column B

- a) “Old Fuss and Feathers”
- b) had eleven states
- c) Scott’s plan for winning the war
- d) were fighting for land and rights
- e) Union major at Fort Sumter
- f) South Carolina Confederate commander
- g) new Confederate capital
- h) site of solid Confederate defense
- i) Confederate general
- j) Scott had all shipping here stopped
- k) ordered blockade of seceded states
- l) had most of the factories
- m) location of Fort Sumter
- n) Confederate President
- o) fort where first battle occurred

Civil War Crossword



Across

- 1) Thomas J. Jackson's nickname
- 5) He was replaced by McClellan
- 6) McClellan led the Union army of the _____
- 8) It was renamed *Virginia*
- 10) Antietam _____
- 11) Battle of _____ Run
- 12) Battle was fought here in August of 1862
- 15) Experienced or former member of the armed forces

Down

- 2) To have more people than an opponent in a battle
- 3) In March of 1862, Confederates wanted to break the northern _____
- 4) Ship with iron-plated sides
- 7) Under his control, the Union gained most of the Mississippi Valley
- 9) Confederate capital
- 13) Number of Days Battles
- 14) He led the capture of Fort Henry

The Continuing War

Directions: The statements in the box could be said of people in the Union or the Confederacy. Write each statement under the correct heading at the bottom of the page.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They did not think Lincoln would free all the enslaved people.• George Pickett led 13,000 men toward the line at Gettysburg.• Joseph Hooker led them at Chancellorsville.• They won at Gettysburg.• Originally they had planned a defensive war.• A small army remained at Fredericksburg.• George Meade led 85,000 men at Gettysburg.• Their leader thought a major northern victory would end the war. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 180,000 formerly enslaved people joined its army.• Lee retreated to the Potomac River.• Their victory at Antietam had been important.• Stonewall Jackson was wounded by his own men.• Twenty-three African soldiers won the Medal of Honor.• Lee approached Pennsylvania with 65,000 men.• Their leader thought of trying to win back the West. |
|---|---|

Union

Confederacy

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Under President Lincoln's plan, how could a state rejoin the Union?

- 2) Who shot President Lincoln? Why did he shoot Lincoln?

- 3) What were three problems that faced the southern states after the Civil War?

- 4) What was a problem for President Johnson in dealing with Congress?

- 5) What were the "Black Codes?"

Rebuilding the South

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Tenure of Office Act
- _____ 2) William Seward
- _____ 3) southern whites
- _____ 4) American Indians
- _____ 5) Edwin Stanton
- _____ 6) Senate
- _____ 7) African Americans
- _____ 8) Radical Republicans
- _____ 9) House of Representatives
- _____ 10) Tennessee
- _____ 11) Civil Rights Act of 1866
- _____ 12) Freedmen's Bureau
- _____ 13) Ulysses S. Grant
- _____ 14) Horatio Seymour
- _____ 15) Reconstruction Act of 1867

Column B

- a) 450,000 voted for Grant
- b) only Confederate state that immediately accepted the Fourteenth Amendment
- c) won in a very close popular vote
- d) voted to impeach Johnson
- e) was meant to reverse "Black Codes"
- f) blamed Republicans for the Civil War
- g) put ten states under military rule
- h) was vetoed by Johnson
- i) held a trial to make final impeachment ruling
- j) arranged the purchase of Alaska
- k) fired by President Johnson
- l) lost election to Grant
- m) were not covered by Fourteenth Amendment
- n) got many bills passed in Congress
- o) formed to help formerly enslaved people

End of Reconstruction

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

carpetbaggers	murder	scalawags
clauses	outcome	scandals
conditions	prevented	suffrage
depression	Reconstruction	taxes
equality	rich	troops

The Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed **1)** _____ to all male Americans except for American Indians. Southerners became concerned because they feared that African Americans would be able to decide the **2)** _____ of an election. In some states, African Americans were **3)** _____ from voting. Some states passed laws with grandfather **4)** _____ that made many African Americans ineligible to vote.

The Ku Klux Klan wanted to make **5)** _____ leave the South and to punish the **6)** _____. Often the violence of the Klan, while intended to scare their victims, led to **7)** _____.

President Grant's administration was harmed by many **8)** _____. Many of the friends he appointed to government positions tried to get **9)** _____ through their power in government. During Grant's second term in office, the country went into a **10)** _____.

After ten years of the Reconstruction, northerners grew tired of it. They disliked the high **11)** _____, and they felt it was time for the South to take care of itself. Rutherford B. Hayes told southern Democratic leaders he would end **12)** _____ if they would support him as President. Shortly after, he took office. Hayes had all federal **13)** _____ removed from the South.

Southern state governments denied African Americans social **14)** _____ and the right to vote. In many cases, **15)** _____ for African Americans were not much better than they had been before the Civil War.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What two companies were chosen to build the transcontinental railroad?

- 2) What form of transportation did most Americans use to travel to the West before the completion of the transcontinental railroad?

- 3) What improved communication in 1861?

- 4) Before the transcontinental railroad was completed, how were goods and supplies shipped from east to west?

- 5) How was the completion of the transcontinental railroad observed?

Miners, Cowhands, and Farmers

Directions: Write each of the following words or phrases from the Word Bank under the heading to which it belongs.

Word Bank

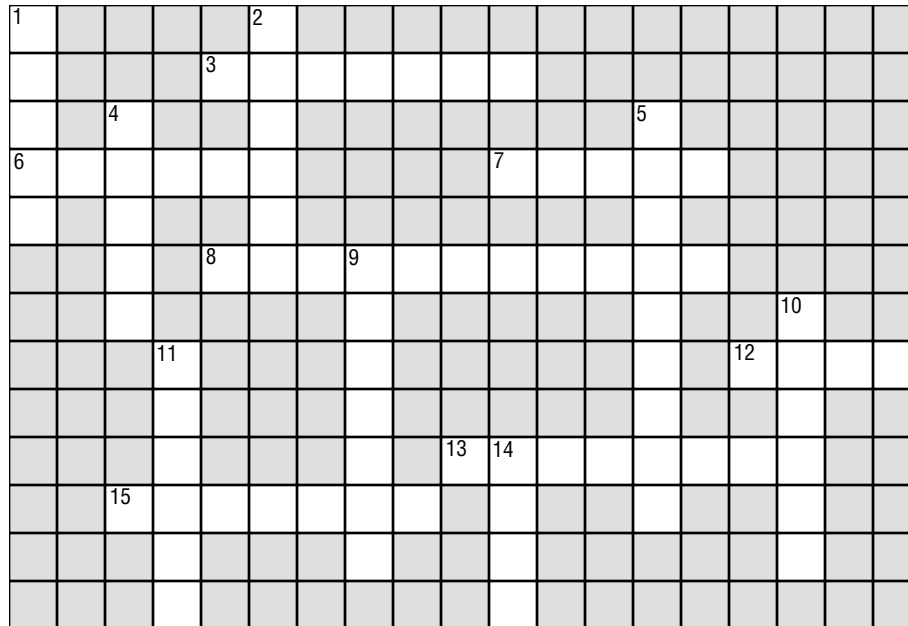
branding	longhorns	silver strike
Chisholm Trail	Nevada	sod house
dry farming	Pikes Peak	stampede
gold strike	prospectors	Texas
homesteaders	railroad holding pens	windmills

Miners

Cowhands

Farmers

Plains Indians Crossword



Across

- 3) One man killed 4,000 of these in eighteen months
- 6) American Indians believed the Great _____ lived in the Black Hills
- 7) Chief Red _____
- 8) People looking for gold
- 12) "Buffalo Bill"
- 13) One group that fought the Seventh Cavalry
- 15) State where battle occurred in June of 1876

Down

- 1) Chief Crazy _____
- 2) Man who led the Seventh Cavalry
- 4) The Black Hills were holy to these people
- 5) To give up to the enemy
- 9) Chief _____ Bull
- 10) Famous Nez Percé Chief
- 11) Territory where Black Hills were located
- 14) Little Big _____ River

Failed Attempts to Help American Indians

Directions: Choose a phrase from the box to complete each sentence below. Write the correct answer on the line after each question.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| • no frontier line | • family-sized farms | • by government agents |
| • the vast western lands | • religious movement | • become farmers |
| • had been mistreated | • protect them from bullets | • killed or wounded |
| • every member of Congress | | |

1) *A Century of Dishonor* detailed how badly American Indians

2) Helen Hunt Jackson's book was given to

3) The Dawes Act was intended to help American Indians

4) American Indian lands were divided into

5) Sometimes, American Indians were victimized

6) The Ghost Dance was a

7) Some American Indians believed the Ghost Dance would

8) At Wounded Knee, 290 Ghost Dance followers were

9) By 1890, there was

10) Between 1864 and 1912, thirteen states were created from

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What are some natural resources that contributed to America's industrial growth?

- 2) How is iron purified to make steel?

- 3) Why is steel a better construction material than iron?

- 4) What is the Brooklyn Bridge?

- 5) Who created the symbols for the two major political parties? What are those symbols?

Major Industries

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Elisha Otis
- _____ 2) Horatio Alger
- _____ 3) Henry Ford
- _____ 4) Thomas Edison
- _____ 5) Booker T. Washington
- _____ 6) Nelson Morris
- _____ 7) Alexander Graham Bell
- _____ 8) New York Central
- _____ 9) George Washington Carver
- _____ 10) Cornelius Vanderbilt
- _____ 11) Great Northern
- _____ 12) George Eastman
- _____ 13) Ottmar Mergenthaler
- _____ 14) Menlo Park
- _____ 15) James J. Hill

Column B

- a) invented early telephone
- b) started Tuskegee Institute
- c) location of Edison's research lab
- d) invented the elevator
- e) invented typesetting machine
- f) "The Empire Builder"
- g) scientist who aided farming
- h) helped inspire child labor laws
- i) invented indoor electric lightbulb
- j) invented auto assembly line
- k) worked on the camera
- l) linked railroads in the Northeast
- m) rail system to the Northwest
- n) helped develop meat-packing industry
- o) America's first great rail system

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) In 1850, what percentage of the U.S. population lived in cities?

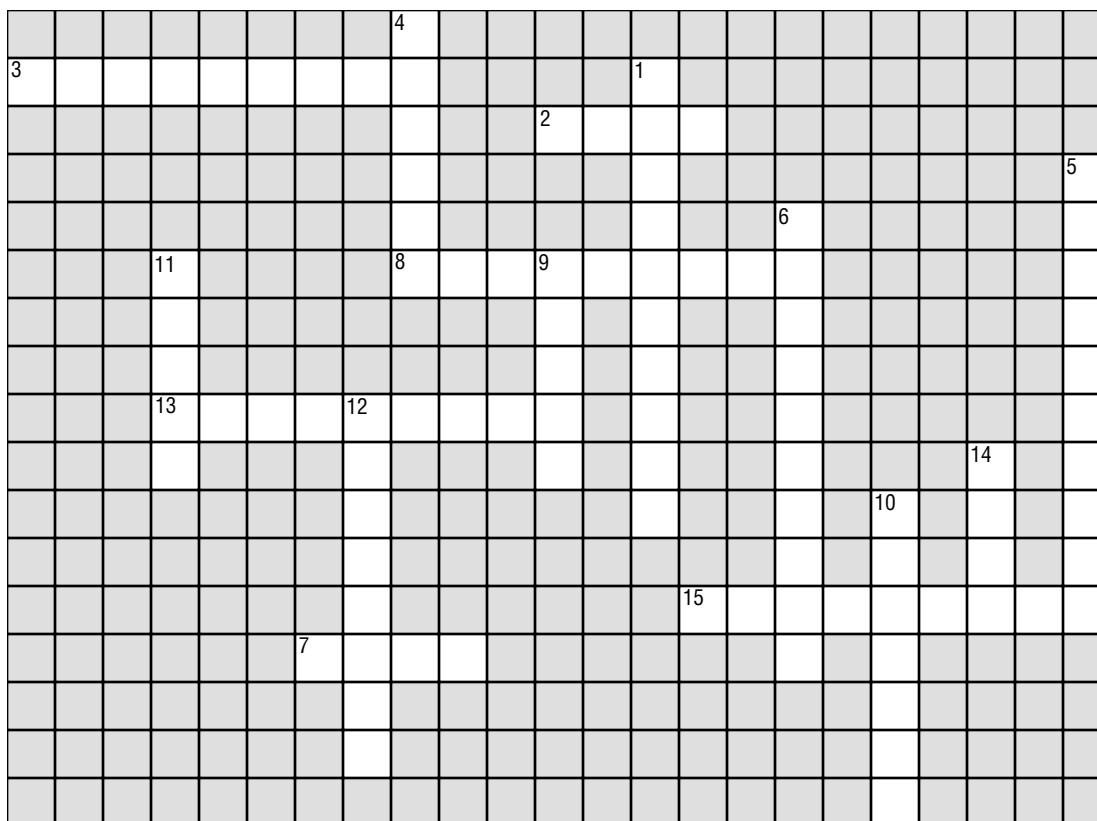
- 2) Where were factories usually built?

- 3) What lowered the cost of products?

- 4) During this period, how many hours a week did some factory employees work?

- 5) Why was it not necessary for employers to pay high wages to factory workers?

Immigrant Crossword



Across

- 2) Jim ____ Laws separated African Americans and whites
- 3) Action or belief against someone due to race, sex, religion, or age
- 7) Only the Supreme Court could reverse Jim Crow ____
- 8) Act passed in 1862 that offered farm land to immigrants
- 13) This state passed a law requiring “separate but equal” rail facilities
- 15) Some ____ did not like the new immigrants

Down

- 1) Amendment that applied to states and not individuals
- 4) Half of those who came from Poland and Russia were these people
- 5) Getting to America was difficult for most ____
- 6) Announced publicly
- 9) “Separate but ____”
- 10) In 1882, a new law said no more of these people could come to America
- 11) Country from which the largest group of “new immigrants” came
- 12) Part of a ship for passengers paying the lowest fare
- 14) Immigrants from this continent settled on the west coast

City Living

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

basketball	leisure	schedule
department	museums	specialized
electric	Naismith	spectator
fixed	orchestras	streetcars
income	retail	trolleys

American cities offered their residents theaters, music halls, skating rinks, and other

1) _____ activities. Libraries offered the opportunity to read books, while

2) _____ areas included different stores and restaurants.

City transportation included horse-drawn 3) _____ that carried ten to fifteen people at a time. After Thomas Edison invented the 4) _____ motor, people traveled in larger vehicles known as 5) _____. These were usually inexpensive to ride, and they ran on a set time 6) _____.

The early stores 7) _____ in only a few products. Shoppers went from one store to another. When business owners put many different stores into one large building, the 8) _____ stores became very popular. F. W. Woolworth was one of the first to offer many different products at a 9) _____ price. People who live on a limited 10) _____ were able to purchase many items for a reasonable amount of money.

Many cities built opera houses and halls for symphony 11) _____. Works of art could be seen at public 12) _____. Sports teams were organized in numerous cities. Baseball became a favorite 13) _____ sport. James 14) _____ invented a new game known as 15) _____.

City Problems

Directions: Read each statement. Choose the best meaning from the Word Bank for the underlined word or phrase below. Write the meaning in the space provided.

Word Bank	
city	tenements
dumbbell tenements	ventilation
immigrants	waste disposal
slums	Young Men's Christian Association
talents	Young Women's Christian Association

- 1) With the large numbers of people in many cities, sanitation was poor. _____
- 2) Hundreds of five- or six-story buildings were built in some areas. _____
- 3) The YMCA helped the urban poor. _____
- 4) As many as thirty-two families lived in five- or six-story brick buildings.

- 5) The YWCA also helped the urban poor. _____
- 6) Jacob Riis wrote about the living conditions of people who had moved from other countries.

- 7) Too many people had to live in areas with poor living conditions. _____
- 8) Some of the buildings had little circulating fresh air in them. _____
- 9) Some people believed that the poor were lazy or had no skills. _____
- 10) Urban leaders were not sure how to deal with many of the problems. _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Why did Mark Twain use the term “Gilded Age” as a label for the 1870s?

- 2) What feeling did reform leaders have about the industrial leaders?

- 3) How did the Crédit Mobilier’s activities affect its stock?

- 4) What corrupt move did William Belknap make?

- 5) What happened in the Whiskey Ring Scandal?

Labor Unions

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. You may use words more than once.

Word Bank

700,000	membership
all	Samuel Gompers
American Federation of Labor	secret
Chicago	strike
eight-hour	strikebreakers
Haymarket Square	Terence Powderly
Knights of Labor	workers

In 1869, Uriah Stephens organized the **1)** _____. The union was small. It was also a **2)** _____ organization. Ten years later a new leader named **3)** _____ changed the union. The union accepted **4)** _____ workers. The membership grew to over **5)** _____ members.

Later, another union was formed. This union was called the **6)** _____. The union's leader was **7)** _____. This new union organized many different skilled **8)** _____ into one powerful union.

The most effective tool that the unions used to force businesses to meet their demands was a **9)** _____. Union workers refused to work for a company until their demands were met. Companies sometimes hired workers to replace those who refused to work. These nonunion workers were called **10)** _____. Sometimes, violence would occur when nonunion workers tried to take the jobs of union workers. One instance of violence was the **11)** _____ bombing in the city of **12)** _____. City workers were on strike to gain an **13)** _____ workday. At a protest meeting, a bomb was thrown. Several people were killed. This event hurt the movement. Many people blamed the **14)** _____ for the people who were killed. After this event, the union's **15)** _____ steadily declined.

The Populist Party

Directions: The words or phrases in the box refer to something that was believed to help either big business or the average American in the 1880s. Write each item under the correct heading at the bottom of the page.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • gold standard | • William McKinley |
| • graduated income tax | • William Jennings Bryan |
| • higher farm prices | • trusts |
| • President Cleveland | • silver coins |
| • James Weaver | • Sherman Anti-Trust Act |
| • limited money supply | • senators chosen by the people |
| • Populist party | • publicly owned railroad companies |
| • Interstate Commerce Commission | |

Big Business

Average American

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What helped put America in a better position to compete with the countries of Europe?

- 2) What parts of the former Spanish empire remained in North America?

- 3) Why was America so concerned about Cuba?

- 4) What did President McKinley offer to do in order to avoid a war with Spain?

- 5) Why did Theodore Roosevelt send an American fleet to the Philippines?

Splendid Little War

Directions: The statements below could have been made about Cuba or the Philippines. Write each statement under the correct heading at the bottom. Some statements may apply to both countries.

- Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish navy there.
- The Rough Riders captured San Juan Hill there.
- In 1902, the United States made an agreement with this new republic.
- The United States paid Spain \$20 million for it.
- It is in the Pacific Ocean.
- Its people wanted their own government.
- Walter Reed rid it of yellow fever.
- America could keep military bases there.
- American forces remained there for four years.
- The United States sent an army to stop its independence movement.

Cuba

Philippines

The United States and China

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

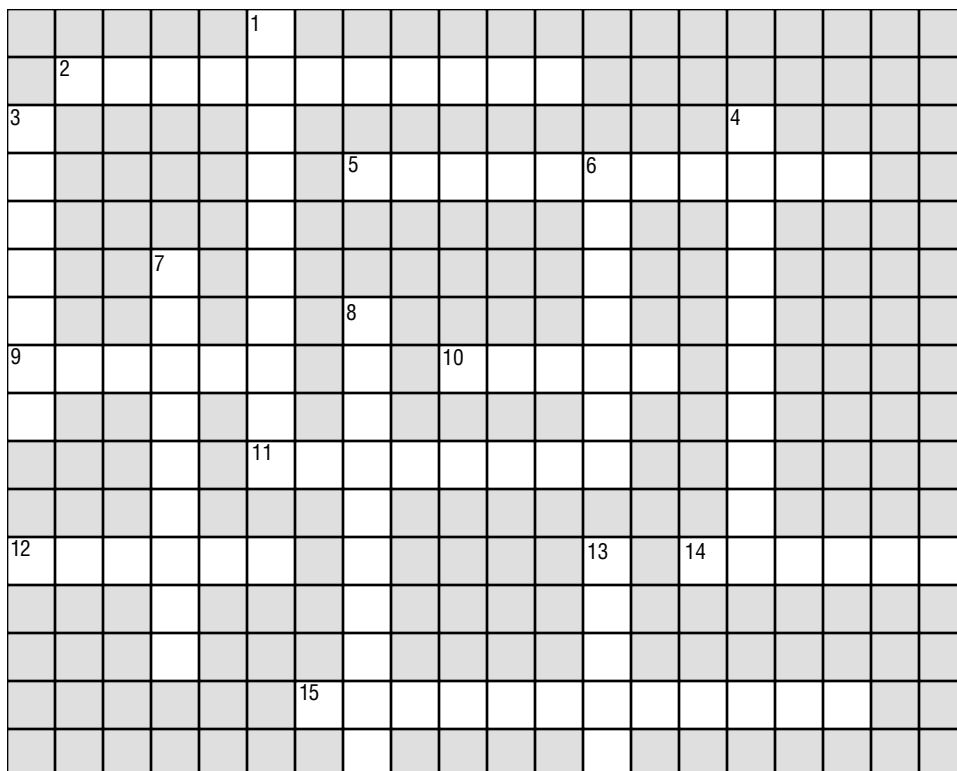
Column A

- _____ 1) foreigners
- _____ 2) Open Door Policy
- _____ 3) Hawaiian Islands
- _____ 4) John Hay
- _____ 5) Japan
- _____ 6) American universities
- _____ 7) European countries
- _____ 8) Boxers
- _____ 9) China's trade
- _____ 10) Pacific
- _____ 11) troops
- _____ 12) Boxer Rebellion
- _____ 13) Great Britain
- _____ 14) Chinese
- _____ 15) Philippines

Column B

- a) U.S. Secretary of State
- b) owned land in China
- c) Chinese who rebelled
- d) trading plan for China
- e) ocean between China and United States
- f) some Chinese wanted them out
- g) Asian country that gained Chinese land
- h) threatened to destroy Open Door Policy
- i) money returned was used to send Chinese young people to these
- j) established own government and courts in China
- k) with Hawaii gave America a stronger ability to trade with the Far East
- l) became American territory in 1900
- m) American merchants were afraid it would fall under control of a few countries
- n) sent to China to protect American interests
- o) revolt in China

Turn-of-the-Century Crossword



Across

- 2) Ida Tarbell accused him of making an oil monopoly
- 5) America set up a naval base here
- 9) Throughout the world
- 10) Democratic candidate in 1900
- 11) He was assassinated in 1901
- 12) Roosevelt agreed with striking coal _____
- 14) Vote out of office
- 15) New reform group

Down

- 1) The right voters have to approve or reject bills
- 3) Anti-Trust Act named for him
- 4) Power citizens have to suggest new laws
- 6) An election in which people choose the candidates
- 7) Took office in 1901
- 8) People who write about corruption
- 13) President Roosevelt became known as a "_____ buster"

Roosevelt Numbers

Directions: Choose a number from the box for each blank in the sentences below. Write that number on the correct blank. Some numbers may be used more than once.

3	1902	1908
10	1905	1914
150	1906	7,000

- 1) The Panama Canal was completed in _____ .
- 2) Roosevelt helped Russia and Japan end their war in _____ .
- 3) Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act in _____ .
- 4) Gifford Pinchot convinced the President to add _____ million acres of land to the country's forest preserve.
- 5) The federal government gained the power to build dams to create irrigation projects by a law passed in _____ .
- 6) Many state governments had set up their own conservation projects by the year _____ .
- 7) The United States had _____ foreign policy plans.
- 8) The Republic of Panama received \$ _____ million from the United States, plus yearly rent.
- 9) The Panama Canal took _____ years to build.
- 10) The Panama Canal cut the distance from New York to San Francisco by more than _____ miles.

Roosevelt Becomes a Bull Moose

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term or phrase from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

American Tobacco Company	Republican party
Bull Moose party	Robert E. Peary
Congress	Sixteenth Amendment
Democratic party	Standard Oil Trust
Department of Labor	William Howard Taft
Matthew Henson	William Jennings Bryan
New Freedom	Woodrow Wilson
New Nationalism	

President Roosevelt, not wanting a third term in office, convinced the
1) _____ to nominate 2) _____. Their
candidate had no trouble winning the presidency. He defeated the
3) _____ candidate, 4) _____.

President Taft took office in 1909. That same year, two men discovered the North Pole.
African American 5) _____ accompanied
6) _____ on that journey as well as many others during a twenty-
year period.

President Taft demanded a restructuring of the 7) _____ and
he ordered the break-up of the 8) _____. During his
administration, 9) _____ gave the government power to collect
income taxes, through the passage of the 10) _____. Also, the
11) _____ was set up.

In 1912, Roosevelt sought re-election as a candidate of the
12) _____. This candidate went against Republican Taft and the
Democratic candidate, 13) _____. The Democrats promised a
program called the 14) _____, while Roosevelt called his plan the
15) _____. The Democrats won the election.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What political experience did Woodrow Wilson have before he became President?

- 2) What specific event started the war?

- 3) Explain the chain reaction that occurred when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

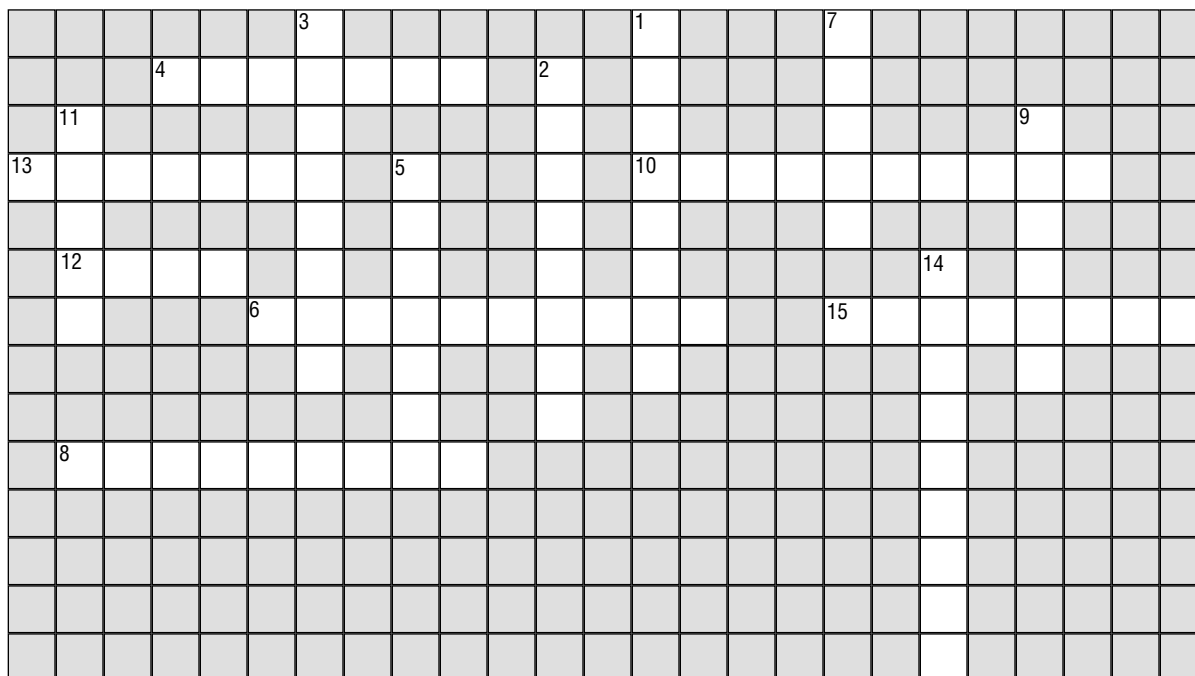
- 4) Which countries made up the Central Powers?

- 5) Which countries made up the Allied Powers?

The United States Stays Neutral

Directions: Fill in the blanks in each sentence with either *America*, *Great Britain*, *Germany*, or *France*. Write the name of the correct country on each line.

- 1) Although _____ wanted to remain neutral, it carried supplies across the Atlantic Ocean.
- 2) _____ accused _____ of not remaining neutral.
- 3) America provided goods to _____ and _____ .
- 4) Meanwhile, _____ tried to prevent America from trading with _____ .
- 5) _____ set up a war zone around _____ .
- 6) The Allied Powers seemed to be losing to the Central Powers, so _____ became concerned about the future of _____ .
- 7) America felt a loyalty to _____ , because that country had been an ally during the Revolutionary War.
- 8) Many Americans began to feel that _____ was cruel.
- 9) The *Lusitania*, while traveling from _____ to _____ , was destroyed by a U-boat from _____ .
- 10) The people of _____ wanted to declare war on _____ .

World War I Crossword**Across**

- 4) President Wilson wanted America to fight for “peace and _____”
- 6) German note to Mexico
- 8) American soldiers were called “_____”
- 10) Something not changing or improving
- 12) Americans limited use of this to allow more for the military
- 13) One of the states Germany said it would give Mexico
- 15) Day, hour, and month that the war ended

Down

- 1) General whose men upset the German stronghold
- 2) American factories stopped production of _____ goods to make war supplies
- 3) Ocean in which U-boats caused so much damage
- 5) Officers from this country met Allied officers in a railroad car in France
- 7) The government sold these to raise money for the war
- 9) Germany asked these for an armistice
- 11) Practice of requiring people to serve in the armed forces
- 14) The _____ Service added men to the military

The League of Nations

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Versailles
- _____ 2) Germany
- _____ 3) President Wilson
- _____ 4) Austro-Hungarian Empire
- _____ 5) Asia and Africa
- _____ 6) David Lloyd George
- _____ 7) Poland
- _____ 8) Paris
- _____ 9) Georges Clemenceau
- _____ 10) United States
- _____ 11) Bosnia and Serbia
- _____ 12) Czechoslovakia
- _____ 13) Republican senators
- _____ 14) Vittorio Orlando
- _____ 15) The U.S. Senate

Column B

- a) did not join League of Nations
- b) became part of Yugoslavia
- c) one country given land after war
- d) representative of Great Britain
- e) palace where peace conference met
- f) one new nation created after war
- g) did not like the Treaty of Versailles
- h) blamed for starting the war
- i) carried his message to the people by train
- j) split into Austria and Hungary
- k) representative of Italy
- l) city near which world leaders met
- m) twice voted against the Treaty of Versailles
- n) representative of France
- o) former German colonies were here

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Who led the National Woman Suffrage Association?

- 2) What percentage of the popular vote did Warren Harding receive in the election of 1920?

- 3) What event led to Calvin Coolidge becoming President?

- 4) Why was the Veteran's Bureau established?

- 5) Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall was jailed because of his role in what political scandal?

Society Changes

Directions: Choose the phrase from the Word Bank that will best complete the sentences below. Write a phrase on each line.

Word Bank

assembly line	Communication by phone	older generation
became affordable	fastest speed	social changes
challenge old ideas	leisure time	social freedom
changed gears	monthly payments	ten million Americans
commercial radio station	more mobile	unlimited source

- 1) Many _____ occurred in America in the 1920s.
- 2) People's purchasing power changed with a new ability to buy things in _____.
- 3) _____ helped to bring people closer together.
- 4) Americans had more money and more _____.
- 5) As more people bought cars, the society became _____.
- 6) In the mid-1920s, the price of cars dropped, so they _____ to a greater number of Americans.
- 7) The Model T was the first car made on an _____.
- 8) Unlike our modern cars, the early automobiles were able to travel a _____ of forty miles per hour.
- 9) When driving the Model T, Americans _____ by using a foot pedal.
- 10) Women of the 1920s refused to be tied down to the actions of the _____.
- 11) Women began to _____ about how they should act.
- 12) Women's desire to gain more _____ could be seen in the changes in their style of dressing.
- 13) The radio became an _____ of free information and entertainment.
- 14) In 1920, the first _____ began broadcasting in Pittsburgh.
- 15) By 1929, about _____ owned radios.

Social Problems

Directions: Each statement below is related to the Immigration Act, the Ku Klux Klan, or Prohibition. Write each statement under the correct heading at the bottom of the page.

- The Twenty-First Amendment repealed it.
- Its people helped elect governors in two states.
- New people from Japan were not allowed in America.
- It limited the number of immigrants from Europe.
- Because of this, the 1920s became known as “The Dry Decade.”
- It was formed in the South.
- Because of it, speakeasies became popular.
- It came into being in 1924.
- Its people held a parade in Washington.
- It was brought about by the Eighteenth Amendment.

Immigration Act

Ku Klux Klan

Prohibition

American Confidence

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Herbert Hoover
- _____ 2) Great Depression
- _____ 3) United States
- _____ 4) Charles Lindbergh
- _____ 5) Al Smith
- _____ 6) stock market
- _____ 7) profit
- _____ 8) *Spirit of St. Louis*
- _____ 9) soup houses
- _____ 10) Radio Corporation of America
- _____ 11) Babe Ruth
- _____ 12) Calvin Coolidge
- _____ 13) Paris, France
- _____ 14) New York
- _____ 15) Roaring Twenties

Column B

- a) man who made first solo flight
- b) he hit sixty home runs
- c) its stock rose by over \$400 a share in one year
- d) Lindbergh's destination
- e) Republican nominee in 1928
- f) he did not seek re-election in 1928
- g) city Lindbergh left from
- h) Hoover's opponent in 1928
- i) what stock buyers hoped to make
- j) Great Depression was the worst depression in its history
- k) name for a decade
- l) Republican campaign posters said Smith would bring on these
- m) name of Lindbergh's plane
- n) market for buying and selling stock
- o) a time of great struggle

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) How did Americans lose confidence?

- 2) How had businesses grown during the 1920s?

- 3) What were two reasons for the decline in American exports during the 1920s?

- 4) Why was industrial production slowed after 1930?

- 5) Why did many banks go out of business during the depression?

Hoover or Roosevelt?

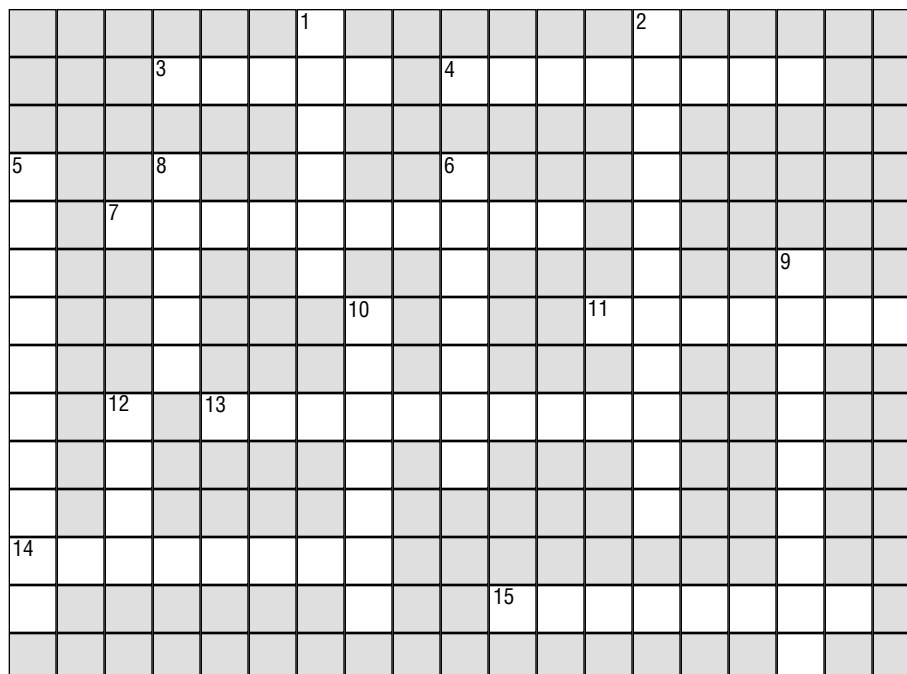
Directions: The plans in the box were suggested by either Herbert Hoover or Franklin Roosevelt. Write each one under the correct heading at the bottom.

- The Tennessee Valley Authority put thousands to work on construction projects.
- A moratorium was put on war debts to the United States in hope that Europe would be better able to buy American products.
- The National Recovery Administration was established to help businesses recover.
- The Federal Emergency Relief Administration loaned money to states for food, clothing, and shelter for the poor.
- The Emergency Banking Act made federal loans available to banks.
- Congress approved \$500 million to buy surplus crops from farmers.
- A federal public works program was set up to spend \$750 million on jobs.
- The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established to lend money to banks, insurance companies, and railroads.
- A national "bank holiday" was set up to prevent people from taking out all of their money from banks.
- The Civilian Conservation Corps hired young people to plant trees, work on roads, and help with rural flood control.

Herbert Hoover

Franklin Roosevelt

New Deal Crossword



Across

- 3) Painting or drawing on a wall
- 4) Social _____ Act
- 7) Type of bargaining between workers and employers
- 11) African Americans had voted Republican because of him
- 13) Person's job or line of work
- 14) To reverse
- 15) To reject or show disapproval

Down

- 1) Other name for the National Labor Relations Act
- 2) The usual way of doing things
- 5) American _____ of Labor
- 6) One who favors change
- 8) _____ Progress Administration
- 9) New Deal programs helped restore the _____
- 10) Federal _____ Administration
- 12) Number of "old men" Roosevelt saw in Supreme Court

Depression Leisure and Literature

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Ginger Rogers
- _____ 2) *The Wizard of Oz*
- _____ 3) Federal Communications Commission
- _____ 4) Fred Astaire
- _____ 5) Max Schmeling
- _____ 6) Adolf Hitler
- _____ 7) Jesse Owens
- _____ 8) Shirley Temple
- _____ 9) Scarlett O'Hara
- _____ 10) Margaret Mitchell
- _____ 11) Orson Welles
- _____ 12) Wallace Carothers
- _____ 13) Amelia Earhart
- _____ 14) Joe Louis
- _____ 15) Marx Brothers

Column B

- a) crazy comedians
- b) spun first man-made fibers
- c) wrote *Gone With the Wind*
- d) female dance partner
- e) first woman to fly Pacific Ocean solo
- f) produced *The War of the Worlds*
- g) world heavyweight champion
- h) male dance partner
- i) American Olympic runner
- j) German boxer
- k) child star
- l) investigated and passed regulations
- m) German leader
- n) character in *Gone With the Wind*
- o) popular film of the 1930s

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What was a major factor in the collapse of the German economy in 1923?

- 2) What group of people were stripped of their citizenship and property by the Nazis?

- 3) What was Adolf Hitler's title? What did it mean?

- 4) Why did Americans feel safe from foreign attack?

- 5) What did the neutrality laws of 1935 and 1937 forbid?

The Beginning of the War

Directions: During the early years of World War II, the following statements might have been made by certain world leaders. After each statement, write *C* for Winston Churchill, *H* for Adolf Hitler, *R* for Franklin Roosevelt, or *S* for Joseph Stalin.

- 1) "Poland surrendered a few weeks after we attacked it."

- 2) "We must rescue the soldiers at Dunkirk." _____
- 3) "I shall insist that the RAF increase its defenses." _____
- 4) "We should consider lending arms to France and Great Britain."

- 5) "Hitler can't be trusted. We must now join the others, for this man wants to conquer Europe." _____
- 6) "Our island must defend itself at any cost." _____
- 7) "I believe this policy will keep us out of the war." _____
- 8) "Gentlemen, I ask you to approve these funds to ready us for war." _____
- 9) "Tell them we will grant them rights to our naval bases."

- 10) "What? Is he forgetting our friendship treaty?" _____
- 11) "Our troops and troops from France and Belgium were trapped at the sea." _____
- 12) "We will stage a blitzkrieg." _____
- 13) "We must come to the aid of Poland." _____
- 14) "Like it or not, we'll have to begin a lottery for more soldiers."

- 15) "Using their bases, we can protect the Panama Canal."

War in Asia

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

alliance	Filipino troops	lend-lease
allies	gained control	naval fleet
announcement	gaining	negotiate
battleships	infamy	oil
empire	lack of	victory

America's Open Door Policy was threatened by the **1)** _____ of Japan that it intended to rule all of Asia, including China. Japan continued its plan to create an **2)** _____. It went on to form an **3)** _____ with Germany and Italy.

After Japan conquered Indochina, America became concerned that Japan was **4)** _____ too much land. In response, the United States stopped selling steel and **5)** _____ to that country. In the meantime, America offered a **6)** _____ plan to China. Japan's Premier Fumimaro Konoye and Secretary of State Cordell Hull began to **7)** _____.

On December 7, 1941, 353 Japanese airplanes set off to destroy the American **8)** _____ at Pearl Harbor. Within hours, the American Pacific fleet had lost many **9)** _____, destroyers, and planes. More than 2,000 Americans had been killed. President Roosevelt referred to December 7 as a "date that will live on in **10)** _____." Japan's **11)** _____, Germany and Italy, soon declared war on the United States.

In the Philippines, American and **12)** _____ fought the Japanese. Because the Filipinos and Americans had a **13)** _____ vehicles and ammunition, Japan had gained another **14)** _____. Japan had **15)** _____ of the Philippines.

The Home Front

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) volunteers
- _____ 2) industries
- _____ 3) General Motors
- _____ 4) civilians
- _____ 5) bacon grease
- _____ 6) underestimated
- _____ 7) shortages
- _____ 8) combat
- _____ 9) pressure of war
- _____ 10) victory gardens
- _____ 11) gunpowder bags
- _____ 12) detention
- _____ 13) many Japanese Americans
- _____ 14) ration
- _____ 15) posters

Column B

- a) caused nation to set aside democratic principles
- b) to use sparingly
- c) to fail to guess size, quantity, or number
- d) worn stockings were used to make these
- e) fighting
- f) needed raw materials
- g) parks and flower beds were turned into these gardens
- h) holding someone against his or her will
- i) changed styles of women's clothes
- j) was able to make more war supplies than all of Germany and Japan
- k) fought bravely in Europe
- l) reminded Americans of their duty
- m) collected tires, cans, and papers
- n) used for making ammunition
- o) people who are not in military

The War Ends

Directions: The statements in the box are about the final days of World War II. However, they are in the wrong order. Rewrite them on the lines at the bottom, in the order in which they occurred.

- President Roosevelt died.
- Allied leaders met in Yalta.
- President Roosevelt was re-elected.
- The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.
- General MacArthur accepted the surrender of Japan.
- The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
- President Truman gave a last warning to Japan.
- Germany surrendered.
- The Allies began an invasion of Japan.
- The Soviet Union entered the war against Japan.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) How many American men and women did the United States lose in World War II?

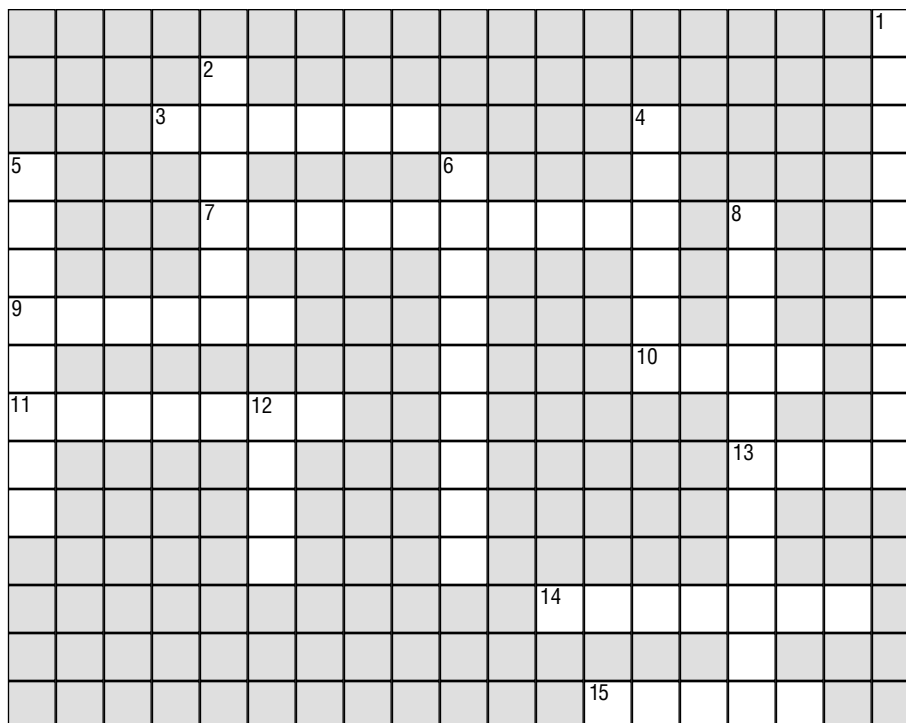
- 2) What five nations were made permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in 1945?

- 3) What were the four features of President Truman's "Fair Deal?"

- 4) What did the Taft-Hartley Act prevent employers from doing?

- 5) Who was the Republican party's nominee for President in 1948?

Cold War Crossword



Across

- 3) Doctrine of containment was named for him
- 7) First head of the NATO force
- 9) After the war, the United States began a struggle with the _____ Union
- 10) Many countries formed this alliance in 1949
- 11) Using planes to deliver food and supplies
- 13) Churchill said that an “_____ curtain had descended”
- 14) To lower upon
- 15) Agreement signed at the end of World War II

Down

- 1) Complete control
- 2) Nation that had serious political and economic problems and a civil war after World War II
- 4) German city that was closed off
- 5) Secretary of State
- 6) He challenged the United States to contain communism
- 8) Policy of using force to control spread of communism
- 12) Number of divisions in Germany after the war

Korean War

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some may be used more than once.

Word Bank

China	Republic of Korea
communists	Seoul
Democratic People's Republic	Soviet Union
General Douglas MacArthur	United Nations
Manchuria	United Nations Security Council
President Truman	United States
Pusan	

After World War II, Korea was divided into two parts. The northern section was held by the **1)** _____, while the south was controlled by the **2)** _____. America withdrew its troops when the **3)** _____ was set up, but North Korea remained the **4)** _____.

After North Korea invaded the south, the **5)** _____ announced that the move was wrong. South Korea asked the **6)** _____ for its help. Because they had been boycotting that organization, the **7)** _____ was unable to veto the plan of action. **8)** _____ sent American troops to help South Korea.

North Korea captured the South Korean capital of **9)** _____. **10)** _____ set up a defensive line of American troops at the port of **11)** _____. He and his troops were able to push the North Korean army toward the Chinese province of **12)** _____.

13) _____ asked President Truman for permission to bomb **14)** _____. When Truman refused, he went to Congress. As a result, Truman fired him.

Peace talks began in July of 1951. Both the north and the south withdrew from their battle line. The North Koreans and Chinese who opposed the **15)** _____ were able to remain in South Korea.

Challenge in the 1950s

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Korean War veterans
- _____ 2) Rosa Parks
- _____ 3) Earl Warren
- _____ 4) Martin Luther King Jr.
- _____ 5) National Guard
- _____ 6) technology
- _____ 7) bomb shelters
- _____ 8) Dwight D. Eisenhower
- _____ 9) *Sputnik*
- _____ 10) Joseph McCarthy
- _____ 11) Republicans
- _____ 12) Howdy Doody
- _____ 13) Thurgood Marshall
- _____ 14) nuclear war
- _____ 15) Adlai Stevenson

Column B

- a) senator who used fear of communism for his political gains
- b) defeated in 1952
- c) a new threat to Americans
- d) stressed the need for change
- e) were buying new homes
- f) NAACP lawyer
- g) Supreme Court Chief Justice
- h) was called into Little Rock
- i) advances in it offered a better life
- j) television puppet
- k) minister who led bus boycott
- l) Soviet satellite
- m) elected in 1952
- n) woman who challenged segregation
- o) were built in many backyards

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What does NASA stand for?

- 2) Why didn't Eisenhower run for re-election in 1960?

- 3) Who was the Republican candidate in the 1960 election? What political experience did this man have?

- 4) What role did television play in the 1960 presidential election?

- 5) There were two things about President Kennedy that made him a unique President. What were they?

Supporting Freedom Abroad

Directions: The statements below may have been made by world leaders during the early 1960s. Write *JK* if you think John Kennedy may have said it, *NK* for Nikita Khrushchev, and *FC* for Fidel Castro.

- 1) "It is time to force them out of West Berlin." _____
- 2) "I just received a letter from the Premier." _____
- 3) "The United States will not leave Berlin." _____
- 4) "I am telling you we need your help." _____
- 5) "I feel he is too young and inexperienced." _____
- 6) "I will authorize the training, but no other participation."

- 7) "We have killed or captured most of the invaders." _____
- 8) "I don't care if it belongs to Americans. Seize it!" _____
- 9) "We will build a wall down the middle." _____
- 10) "I led the revolt against our dictator." _____
- 11) "You must give me your word that you will not invade Cuba."

- 12) "I take full responsibility for the failed Bay of Pigs invasion."

- 13) "The navy must stop those ships." _____
- 14) "I order our ships to return at once." _____
- 15) "We have discovered that Cuba has hidden missiles." _____

Struggles at Home and Abroad

Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

federal government	Tonkin Gulf
Great Society	President Kennedy
Medicare	Urban
Paris, France	Vietcong
Poverty	Vietnam

- 1) President Johnson challenged America to wage a “War on _____.”
- 2) During the 1964 presidential campaign, Johnson challenged the people to make America a “_____.”
- 3) Johnson’s opponent, Senator Barry Goldwater, felt that the _____ should not interfere in states’ policies.
- 4) Johnson’s _____ plan provided health insurance for the elderly.
- 5) Robert Weaver was appointed head of the new Department of Housing and _____ development.
- 6) Johnson decided to expand America’s role in an Asian country called South _____.
- 7) _____ had sent only military advisors to Vietnam.
- 8) The Congressional vote on the right to “take all necessary measures” to protect American forces was called the _____ Resolution.
- 9) As _____ groups were destroyed, they were replenished by North Vietnamese.
- 10) In 1969, a meeting among North and South Vietnam, the United States, and the Vietcong was held in _____.

New Movements in America

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Malcolm X
- _____ 2) Equal Rights Amendment
- _____ 3) Altamont
- _____ 4) Stokely Carmichael
- _____ 5) Nobel Peace Prize
- _____ 6) baby boom
- _____ 7) AIM
- _____ 8) War in Vietnam
- _____ 9) hippies
- _____ 10) college students
- _____ 11) Woodstock
- _____ 12) Black Power
- _____ 13) counterculture
- _____ 14) feminists
- _____ 15) Cesar Chavez

Column B

- a) rock music became its voice
- b) New York rock concert
- c) extreme members of the youth culture
- d) wanted more control over studies
- e) Black Muslim leader
- f) wanted more African-American power
- g) fought for women's rights
- h) movement that promoted African-American heritage
- i) it was passed by many states
- j) subject of much protest
- k) led Mexican-American migrants
- l) set up for American Indians
- m) those born right after World War II
- n) music festival where someone died
- o) awarded to Martin Luther King Jr.

Politics of Protest

Directions: The statements in the box might have been said about American political figures during the 1960s. Write each statement under the correct heading at the bottom of the page.

- He was elected President in 1968.
- On June 6, 1968, he died.
- His convention was very confused.
- His promise was an end to the Vietnam War.
- His campaign for President had been gaining strength.
- He wanted to "Bring Us Together."
- Many felt he would follow Johnson's policies.
- This man died in Memphis.
- He tried to please both sides in the Vietnam disagreements.
- In a speech, he referred to the "Promised Land."

Robert Kennedy

Martin Luther King Jr.

Lyndon Johnson

Hubert Humphrey

Richard Nixon

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Which astronaut was the first to walk on the moon? On what date?

- 2) Who ran for President against Richard Nixon in 1972?

- 3) What did the War Powers Act require?

- 4) At what university did National Guardsmen fire at student protesters?

- 5) How many Americans were killed in Vietnam? How much did the war cost?

Nixon's Foreign Relations

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

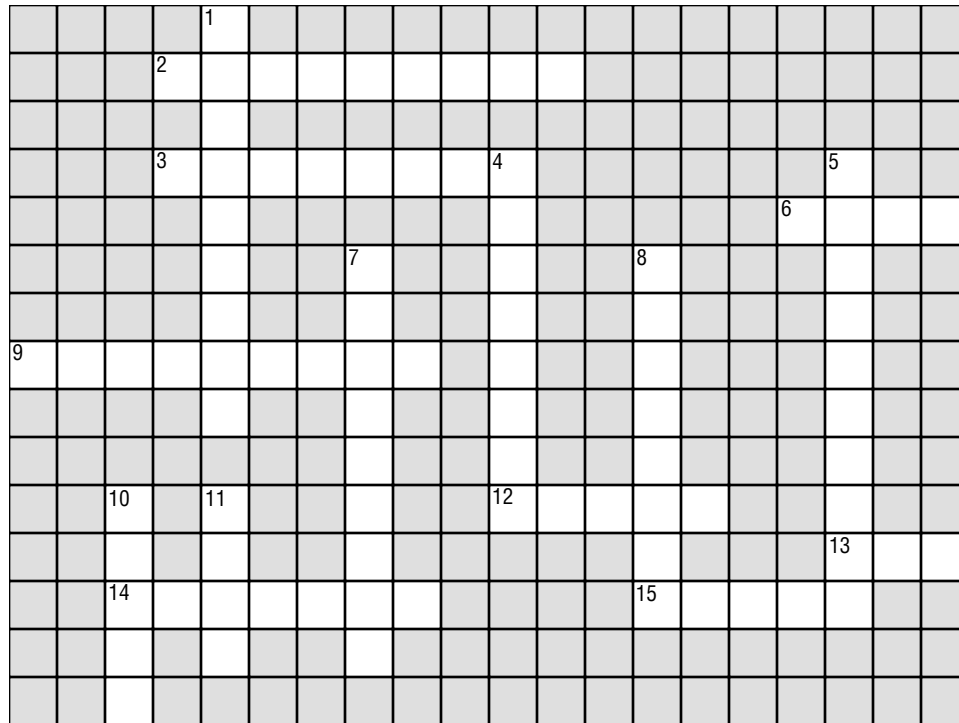
Column A

- _____ 1) Henry Kissinger
- _____ 2) SALT
- _____ 3) Cold War
- _____ 4) People's Republic
- _____ 5) Brezhnev
- _____ 6) détente
- _____ 7) Taiwan
- _____ 8) Pacific
- _____ 9) China
- _____ 10) President Nixon
- _____ 11) Chou En-lai
- _____ 12) space exploration
- _____ 13) rivals
- _____ 14) American people
- _____ 15) Moscow

Column B

- a) Soviet President
- b) one of America's enemies in the Korean War
- c) Nixon's top foreign policy adviser
- d) neither the United States or China would dominate it
- e) Soviet city that Nixon visited
- f) hoped to improve relations with the Chinese and Soviets
- g) Americans and Soviets agreed to cooperate on this
- h) what China and the Soviet Union were becoming
- i) was shocked that Nixon would visit China
- j) name for communist China
- k) French word for "relaxation"
- l) the United States had called this the legal government of China
- m) Nixon wanted to relax its tensions
- n) arms limitation treaty
- o) Chinese Premier

More Struggles at Home Crossword



Across

- 2) Nixon said some of his were wrong
- 3) What burglars placed on phones
- 6) Became President in 1974
- 9) Building that housed Democratic main office
- 12) People who assist
- 13) Special prosecutor
- 14) Failing to pay one's taxes is tax _____
- 15) FBI agent who wanted to spy on Democrats

Down

- 1) The House _____ Committee had grounds for impeachment
- 4) A court order
- 5) Joint act of breaking the law
- 7) Stealing money by using some kind of threat
- 8) Chairman of CREEP
- 10) Committee for Nixon's re-election
- 11) One of Nixon's aides who was fired

Ford Administration

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term or phrase from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

bicentennial	pardoning
criticized	Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain
embargo	sailing ships
Exporting	shocked
gas stations	United States
heating oil	<i>Viking I</i>
Israel	Watergate
Mars	

Shortly after becoming President, Gerald Ford surprised the nation by

- 1) _____ Richard Nixon. Although President Ford felt the nation needed to forget
2) _____, he was 3) _____ for this action.

During a conflict between Arab states and 4) _____, the Arab countries placed
an 5) _____ on oil shipments to many countries, including the United States.
Americans had to wait in long lines at 6) _____ and there was a shortage of home
7) _____. Americans were 8) _____ at how dependent they were on other
countries. The Organization of Petroleum 9) _____. Countries began to regulate oil
prices. This drove up the price of gasoline and heating oil in the 10) _____.

On July 4, 1976, America celebrated the 11) _____ of its Declaration of
Independence. 12) _____ presented America with a six-ton bell.
More than 200 large 13) _____ came from thirty nations. Two weeks after the
celebration, the spaceship 14) _____ successfully landed on 15) _____.

A New Leader

Directions: The statements in the box could have been made about different countries of the world in the 1970s. Write each statement under the correct heading below.

- Arab neighbors refused to recognize its right to exist.
- Anwar Sadat was its president.
- Civil war broke out here.
- Israel bombed it several times.
- It finally recognized Israel as an independent state in 1979.
- Its dictator, Anastasio Somoza, was overthrown.
- Many PLO members were located here.
- Menachem Begin was its prime minister.
- Was not happy that America owned the Panama Canal.
- Will gain control of the Panama Canal in 2000.

Egypt

Israel

Lebanon

Nicaragua

Panama

International Problems

Directions: Each statement below could have been made about a country in the 1970s. Decide which country each statement applies to. Write *US* for United States, *IR* for Iran, *SU* for the Soviet Union, or *AF* for Afghanistan after each statement.

- 1) Eight American soldiers died on its desert. _____
- 2) Iranian students here organized protests. _____
- 3) Sixty-six people from this country were taken hostage.

- 4) Babrak Karmal was its new president. _____
- 5) Its president and his family were executed. _____
- 6) Its president ordered all oil imports stopped. _____
- 7) The United States stopped sending wheat to this country.

- 8) They claimed the United States stole money from them.

- 9) Its former leader came to the United States for medical treatment. _____
- 10) Kabul is its capital. _____
- 11) The United States boycotted the Olympics here. _____
- 12) It refused to return the Shah to his homeland. _____
- 13) Its president, as of 1979, was the Ayatollah Khomeini. _____
- 14) The Soviets invaded it. _____
- 15) Its leader signed SALT II with President Carter. _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What happened to the fifty-two American hostages in Iran on the day President Reagan took office?

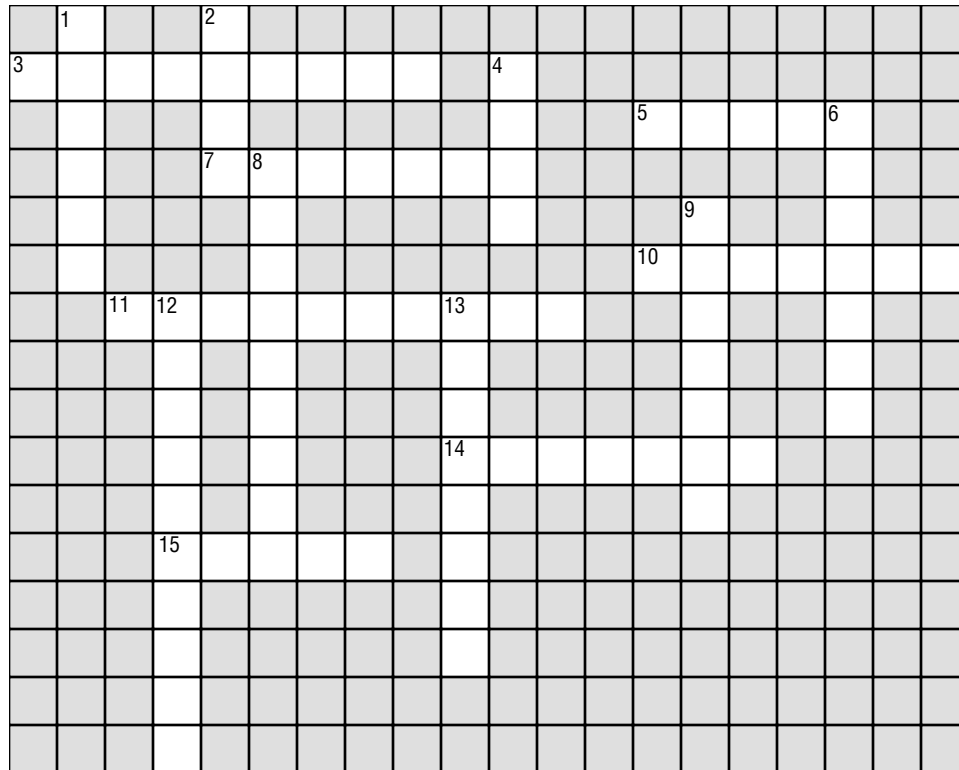
- 2) Why is Mount St. Helens about 1,300 feet shorter than it was before 1980?

- 3) What bill, passed at the urging of President Reagan, provided tax and spending cuts?

- 4) How did Justice O'Connor believe the Supreme Court should interpret the Constitution?

- 5) How long had the space shuttle *Challenger* been in the air before it exploded?

International Issues Crossword



Across

- 3) Communist government took power in this Central American country in 1979
- 5) The _____ government of South Africa denied equal rights to black people
- 7) Muammar al-_____ was the Libyan leader
- 10) Country where 200 American soldiers died at Marine base
- 11) Libyan _____ killed Americans in Rome and Vienna
- 14) Nicaraguan rebels
- 15) President of Egypt

Down

- 1) President Reagan froze all _____ assets in America
- 2) Country that fired missile at *U.S.S. Stark*
- 4) Reagan called the Soviet Union the “_____ Empire”
- 6) Reagan didn’t want to do too much damage to the South African _____
- 8) Separation of white ruling class and black people in South Africa
- 9) Gulf where United States began to protect oil tankers
- 12) Devices such as bombs
- 13) Action taken to force a country to do something

A New President

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) deficit
- _____ 2) Douglas Wilder
- _____ 3) Colin Powell
- _____ 4) Soviet Union
- _____ 5) drug abuse
- _____ 6) Cold War
- _____ 7) Deficit Reduction Plan
- _____ 8) polls
- _____ 9) David Dinkins
- _____ 10) East Germany
- _____ 11) Jesse Jackson
- _____ 12) Hungary
- _____ 13) George Bush
- _____ 14) Michael Dukakis
- _____ 15) Berlin Wall

Column B

- a) 1988 Republican presidential candidate
- b) are used to guess election outcomes
- c) its government announced citizens were free to leave
- d) 1988 Democratic presidential candidate
- e) spending more than what is taken in
- f) African-American mayor of New York City
- g) President Bush said it would end when Europe was “whole”
- h) began to protest communist rule
- i) had been having economic problems
- j) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- k) President Bush called it a “scourge”
- l) African-American governor of Virginia
- m) German city’s divider
- n) it would increase taxes and limit spending
- o) African-American candidate for President

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What three former Soviet republics were the first to join the Commonwealth of Independent States?

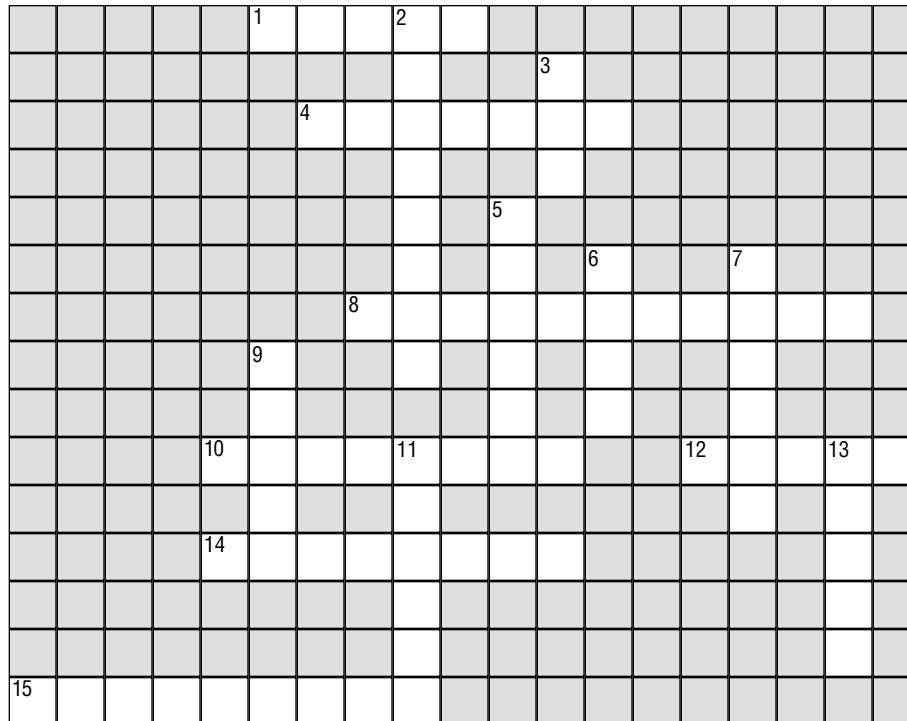
- 2) The Soviet Union controlled many eastern European countries through a trade association. What was the name of that association?

- 3) Which countries saw themselves as winners of the Cold War?

- 4) How did the Internet begin?

- 5) Name three countries that had been under Soviet control that declared their independence by the early 1990s.

Gulf War Crossword



Across

- 1) "Operation Desert Shield" became "Operation Desert _____"
- 4) Iraqi leader
- 8) Commander of the Allied forces in Kuwait
- 10) Person wounded, killed, or missing in action
- 12) Allied planes rained _____ on Iraq and Iraqi forces in Kuwait
- 14) When this passed, the United States would attack the Iraqi army
- 15) Those skilled at negotiating among nations

Down

- 2) Countries worried about one nation having so much control over an important natural _____
- 3) Persian Gulf nations agreed to raise the price on it
- 5) Country Iraq invaded
- 6) During the war, _____ and western nations cooperated
- 7) Iraq was their _____ enemy
- 9) President Bush wanted to bring a lasting _____ to the Middle East
- 11) Those who fought Iraq
- 13) Secretary of State

The Clinton Administration

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) James Brady
- _____ 2) conservatives
- _____ 3) First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
- _____ 4) Congress
- _____ 5) Omnibus
- _____ 6) Dan Quayle
- _____ 7) alliances
- _____ 8) huge tariffs
- _____ 9) Ross Perot
- _____ 10) Theodore Roosevelt
- _____ 11) Arkansas
- _____ 12) \$496 million
- _____ 13) Democrats
- _____ 14) NAFTA
- _____ 15) Carol-Mosely Braun

Column B

- a) trade agreement among United States, Mexico, and Canada
- b) African-American senator from Illinois
- c) bill named for him called for a national computer network to check gun buyers
- d) third-party candidate who had strong showing at the polls in 1912
- e) they kept control of Congress
- f) budget cut total over five years
- g) rejected health care plan
- h) argued that budget bill relied on high taxes and too few cuts
- i) Violent Crime Control and Prevention Act
- j) state from which President Clinton came
- k) groups of health care professionals
- l) third-party candidate with strong showing in 1992
- m) Mexico would end these under NAFTA
- n) Republican vice presidential candidate in 1992
- o) helped create health care plan

Foreign Issues

Directions: The statements in the box could have been made about different countries of the world during the 1990s. Write each statement under the correct heading at the bottom of the page.

- Its leader, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was removed from office.
- UN troops went there with food in 1993.
- President Clinton hosted a summit with this country and the PLO.
- American casualties forced withdrawal of troops in 1994.
- Former President Carter was sent there to negotiate with rebels.
- The United States promised to protect it in case of war.
- In 1994, it signed a peace treaty ending a forty-six-year war.
- It was part of the former Yugoslavia.
- It agreed to take down its nuclear arsenal.

Israel

Somalia

Russia and the Ukraine

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Haiti

Problems and Changes

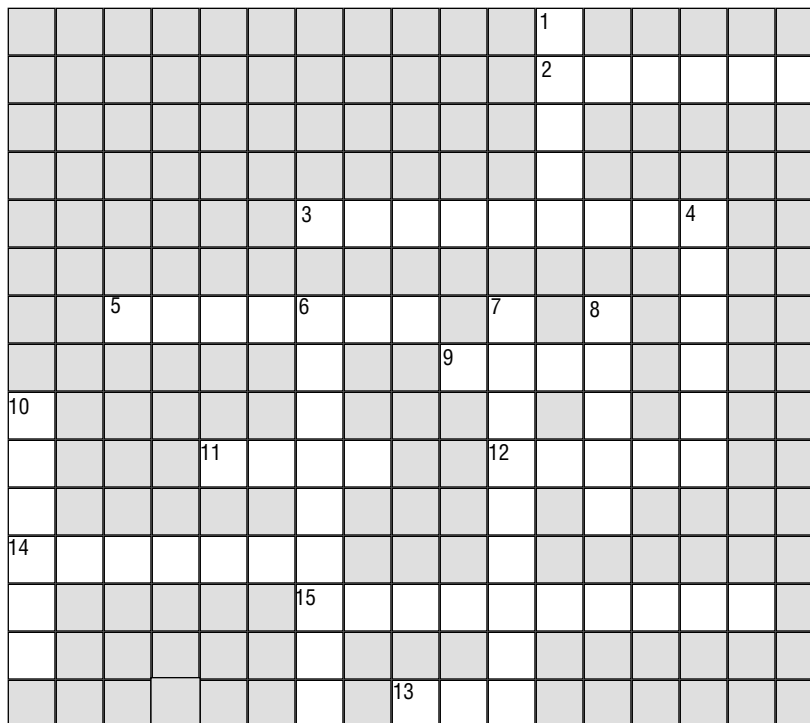
Directions: Write the word or phrase from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

balanced	nineteen children
church buildings	second term
Contract	shutdowns
impeachment	upon the states
minimum wage bill	World Trade Center

- 1) In 1994, a Republican plan called the “_____ With America” was introduced.
- 2) One bill that called for a _____ federal budget by the year 2002 was passed by the House but rejected by the Senate.
- 3) The disagreements between the President and members of Congress resulted in some temporary government _____.
- 4) In 1993, a bomb exploded in the parking garage of the _____ in New York.
- 5) A car bomb exploded near the Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 169 people, including _____.
- 6) A welfare reform bill, passed in 1995, placed more responsibility for dealing with poverty _____.
- 7) The Emergency Management Agency was ordered to help make _____ in the South more secure from arson fires.
- 8) President Clinton believed that a _____ would enable workers to raise stronger families.
- 9) Clinton was the first Democratic President to be elected to a _____ since Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 10) In 1998, the House of Representatives voted two articles of _____, but the Senate acquitted President Clinton.

The Year 2000 Crossword



Across

- 2) Pat Buchanan's party
- 3) largest number of immigrants in 2000
- 5) campaign issue about the budget
- 9) Democratic presidential candidate
- 11) Third World countries have this
- 12) a hope for the twenty-first century
- 13) people worried about the rising price of this
- 14) people fear a proliferation of this type of warfare
- 15) 1,000 years

Down

- 1) Ralph Nader's party
- 4) the part of Congress that holds impeachment trials
- 6) Al Gore's running mate
- 7) people feared the Y2K Bug in these
- 8) George W. Bush was governor of this state
- 10) where the 2000 Summer Olympics were held