Be an All-STAAR
Knock it out of the park!

Frisco ISD
U.S. History
STAAR Review
U.S. History Timeline and Eras

- **1600**
  - 1607
  - 1620
  - Colonial Era

- **1700**
  - 1776
  - Revolutionary Era

- **1800**
  - 1787
  - U.S. Constitution
  - Early Republic
  - 1803
  - Westward Expansion

- **1861-65**
  - Civil War & Reconstruction
Motives for Colonization:

Colonialism: European nations established colonial empires for “gold, God, and glory” (economic, religious (social), and political reasons)

Economic & Social: increased economic opportunity due to abundant natural resources for both settlers and Britain (mercantilism); Social hierarchy, land ownership

Political: desire for an increase in political participation (self government to representative government)

Religious: Religious freedom (Quakers, Puritans, Catholics, Pilgrims)

JAMESTOWN, VA (1607): First permanent British colony founded for economic reasons

MAYFLOWER COMPACT (1620): Pilgrims signed Mayflower Compact and arrived in Plymouth Colony

Thomas Hooker: Founded Connecticut and helped establish the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

William Penn: A Quaker who founded Pennsylvania as a free and open colony

By 1733, there were 13 British colonies.

New England Colonies:
Land: thin rocky soil, forested
Climate: harsh
Farming: mostly subsistence, small farms
Other economic activity: fur trade, timber, shipping, fishing
Heavy Puritan (came for religious freedom) influence

Middle Colonies:
Land: rich soil
Climate: regular rainfall, not as harsh as New England
Farming: small to medium sized farms, cultivated native plants (corn, squash, tomatoes, pumpkin) and introduced European plants like wheat and barley
Became known as the “breadbasket”

Southern Colonies:
Land: tidewater (flat and marshy), piedmont (rich soil and dense forests) and highlands (mountainous)
Climate: mild
Farming: varied from subsistence to cash crops such as tobacco which required lots of labor
Labor force: initially indentured servants were used, but later African slavery became the norm
Strong ties to Europe as a result of trade

Foundations of Representative Government

| Magna Carta | (1215) guaranteed right of trial by jury; king could not impose new taxes without consent |
| English Bill of Rights | (1689) guaranteed Englishmen had certain rights |
| Mayflower Compact | Established the concept of self-government in the colonies, majority rule |
| Virginia House of Burgesses | First representative legislature in the 13 colonies |
| Fundamental Orders of Connecticut | Provided the first written constitution in the 13 colonies |
French and Indian War
War between Britain and France. Britain defeated France. Britain was left with a large debt.

Proclamation of 1763
To prevent Indian attacks, Britain declared that colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mts.

Stamp Act
Placed new duties on legal documents such as wills, diplomas, and marriage papers. Colonists upset. “No Taxation without representation”

Boston Massacre
Protest against British economic policies where 5 colonists were killed.

Boston Tea Party
Sons of Liberty protested Tea Act by dumping chests of tea into the Boston Harbor

Intolerable Acts
Port of Boston was closed, town hall meetings forbidden, custom officers were tried in Britain and Parliament passed a new Quartering Act

American Revolution

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

First Continental Congress meets and decides to continue protesting taxes.

Lexington & Concord
“Shot Heard ‘Round the World” Start of the American Revolutionary War

Second Continental Congress meets where delegates vote to join in the fight. Patrick Henry in support of the war— “Give me liberty, give me death” George Washington appointed Commander

Declaration of Independence:
Issued on July 4, 1776. List of grievances and its pursuit to protect citizens “unalienable rights”

1776—Declaration of Independence Written by Thomas Jefferson

Common Sense written by Thomas Paine Patriots begin to demand independence

Battle of Saratoga
Continental Army victory; turning point in the war convincing the French to support Patriots

Winter of Valley Forge
Time to regroup; Marquis de Lafayette helped train Washington’s troops

Battle of Yorktown
With the help of the French, General Cornwallis and British Army forced to surrender ending the war.

Treaty of Paris of 1783
Official end of the war; British recognized independence and defined U.S. borders (all land between the Mississippi River and Atlantic Ocean, Great Lakes to Florida)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>Massachusetts patriot leader who defended the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre and attended both Continental Congresses; part of the Committee who drafted the Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Adams</td>
<td>Leader of the Sons of Liberty and attended both Continental Congresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercy Otis Warren</td>
<td>Revolutionary play write who wrote plays that made fun of British officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>Pennsylvania inventor who authored the Albany Plan of Union during the French and Indian War, and attended both Continental Congresses; part of the Committee who drafted the Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crispus Attucks</td>
<td>African-American killed during the Boston Massacre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George III</td>
<td>Responsible for the acts and laws passed prior to the American Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Henry</td>
<td>Virginia orator who gave a speech in the House of Burgesses stating “Give me liberty, give me death”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Paine</td>
<td>Author of patriot propaganda—<em>Common Sense</em> and <em>The Crisis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>British soldier during French &amp; Indian War who later attended both Continental Congresses and was appointed Commander of the Continental Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail Adams</td>
<td>Wrote numerous letters to her husband in support of women’s rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>Primary author of the Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth Cheswell</td>
<td>Revolutionary war veteran who was the first African American elected to office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Armistead</td>
<td>African American Revolutionary spy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernardo de Galvez</td>
<td>Governor of Louisiana, led Spanish armies against Britain during the American Revolution and closed the port of New Orleans to British ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haym Salomon</td>
<td>Polish Jew who helped finance the American Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquis de Lafayette</td>
<td>Provided French support to the American cause during the revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paul Jones</td>
<td>U.S. Navy commander who won several important naval victories against the British Navy during the American Revolution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Articles of Confederation**
Constitution drafted during the Revolutionary War. First written constitution of the United States. Fearing a strong central government, much power was left to the states.
Weaknesses: lacked power to regulate trade, no national court system, lacked power to tax, lacked national unity.
Strengths: Passed **Northwest Ordinance**, creating procedures to admit new states to the Union.

**Constitutional Convention 1787**
Held in Philadelphia, PA, delegates of the Convention abolished the Articles of Confederation and wrote the **U.S. Constitution**
*James Madison* became known as “Father of the Constitution” for his contributions.
Delegates agreed on three government branches: **Legislative, Executive, Judicial**

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**Limited Government**
Powers of gov’t limited by Constitution

**Republicanism**
Democratic government in which decisions are made by elected representatives

**Popular Sovereignty**
People hold supreme power

**Federalism**
Powers divided between national and state governments

**Constitutional Principles**
- **Limited Government**
- **Republicanism**
- **Popular Sovereignty**
- **Federalism**
- **Separation of Powers**
  - Divided powers into three separate branches
- **Individual Rights**
  - People have unalienable rights
- **Checks and Balances**
  - To prevent one branch from becoming too powerful, each branch can “check” the others

**Great Compromise**
Two Houses: House of Representatives (by population); Senate (2 per state)

**Virginia Plan**
Large state - Representation based on population.

**New Jersey Plan**
Small state - Representation to be equal in Congress.

**3/5 Compromise**
3/5 of slaves would count in population

**Northern states**
Slave should not be counted in population

**Southern States**
Slaves should be counted in population

**Constitutional Compromises**

**Ratification (approval by states) of U.S. Constitution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Anti-Federalists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Supported approval of Constitution</td>
<td>• Opposed the approval of Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Favored strong central government</td>
<td>• George Mason and Patrick Henry leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>James Madison, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton</em> wrote <em>Federalists Papers</em></td>
<td>• Feared central government would become too powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Argued the Constitution had protections preventing tyranny</td>
<td>• Lacked a bill of rights to protect the people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federalist succeeded in obtaining ratification, but Anti-Federalist arguments impacted the U.S. government.
*Bill of Rights* was added in 1791
Bill of Rights

1791

AMENDMENT IS PROPOSED BY:  AMENDMENT IS APPROVED:  BECOMES A PART OF:

(2/3 VOTE OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS)  (3/4 OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES)  

1st Amendment: Guarantees freedom of religion, speech, press, right to assemble, right to petition

2nd Amendment: Well regulated militia and right to “bear arms”

3rd Amendment: Prohibits government from quartering troops in your homes without consent

4th Amendment: Prevents “unreasonable searches and seizures”

5th Amendment: Individuals cannot be tried twice for the same crime (double jeopardy) and cannot be forced to incriminate themselves (Miranda Laws—Right to remain silent…)

6th Amendment: Guarantees those accused of a crime to a fair and public trial and assistance of a lawyer

7th Amendment: Guarantees trial by jury in a civil dispute

8th Amendment: Prevents excessive bail and “cruel and unusual” punishment

9th Amendment: People hold other rights, not just the individual rights listed

10th Amendment: Powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved for the states

Amendment Process: allows changes and additions to the text of the Constitution
George Washington: First President of the U.S. Set many precedents (two term, Cabinet). Faced many domestic challenges (maintain national security, building a military, creating a stable economic system (paying debts and Hamilton’s creation of the Bank of the U.S.), setting up a court system, and defining central government’s authority (Whiskey Rebellion). Foreign policy: Neutrality Proclamation (U.S. would not take part in British and French conflicts), *Farewell Address* (warned against political parties, foreign alliances, national debt).

### Rise of Political Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Democratic-Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Party Leader</td>
<td>Alexander Hamilton</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Views</td>
<td>Loose interpretation of Constitution</td>
<td>Strict interpretation of Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Views on Government</td>
<td>Favored strong central government</td>
<td>Favored states’ rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Views on Foreign Policy</td>
<td>Favored Britain (trading partner)</td>
<td>Favored France (revolutionary ally)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Supporters</td>
<td>Merchants and manufacturers</td>
<td>Farmers and skilled craftsmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who should vote</td>
<td>Only those who own property</td>
<td>Open to all adult males</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Thomas Jefferson: (Democratic-Republican) 3rd President of the U.S. Louisiana Purchase 1803—gained port of New Orleans and doubled the size of U.S. *Marbury v. Madison*—established *judicial review* Embargo Act—banned trade with all of Europe, devastated the U.S. economy

James Madison: (Democratic-Republican) 4th President of the U.S. Preserved the nation’s Independence: War of 1812—Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain

**WAR OF 1812**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

James Monroe: 5th President of the U.S. “Era of Good Feelings” Purchase of Florida—Adams-Oneis Treaty *McCulloch v. Maryland*—bank case (strengthened the powers of the federal government) *Gibbons v. Ogden*—Interstate commerce (strengthened the powers of the federal government) Missouri Compromise of 1820—slavery prohibited in Louisiana Territory north of the Missouri Compromise Line—balance of free and slave states *Monroe Doctrine*—No European recolonization or new colonization in Western Hemisphere
Election of 1824: Jackson won the popular vote, yet no one won the electoral majority. Congress chose John Quincy Adams as President which angered Jackson supporters.

Election of 1828: Jackson easily defeated Adams with his supporters from the South and West. Voted for the “common man” (opposing the rich and national bank); created Democratic Party.

After 1828, political parties strengthened and began to use nominating conventions to select presidential candidate and party platform. Expanded suffrage (right to vote) to all men, not just property owners.

The Nullification Crisis—does a state have the power to nullify (cancel) a federal law within its borders? Tariff of Abominations VP Calhoun against the tariff, secretly published The Exposition and Protest (essay pronouncing the tariff unconstitutional.) South Caroline threatens secession.

War on Bank—Jackson disliked moneyed interests and declared “war” on national bank.

Free Enterprise System—Individuals free to produce and sell what they want, people go into business to make a profit, prices set by supply and demand.

Industrial Revolution—Hand made to machine made, mass production in factories, use of steam engines in factories, cotton gin increased need for slaves in South.

Native American (Indian) Policies and Events
Conflict between large tribes in the South (Cherokee, Creek, Seminole) and white settlers. Whites settled on Indian lands and Indians would raid U.S. farms. Jackson led U.S. wars against Creek and Seminole and negotiated treaties that took Indians’ eastern lands in exchange for lands west of the Mississippi River.

Indian Removal Act (1830) required tribes to move west of the Mississippi River. Those that resisted were forced by Jackson so whites could settle and farm their land.

Worcester v. Georgia (1832) Supreme Court ruled that Cherokee nation was “distinct community” and only federal government could deal with Indians.

Trail of Tears Jackson sent U.S. troops to force Cherokees to leave their territory and head west. Many died of hunger, cold and disease.

Era of Reform
Religious Revival—Second Great Awakening
Abolitionist Movement—set out to abolish slavery
Prison Reform and treatment of mentally ill
Temperance Movement
Education Reform—Horace Mann
Women’s Rights Movement
Seneca Falls Convention
Issued the Declaration of Sentiments
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott

American Cultural Developments
Hudson River School—landscape painters of America’s natural beauty
John James Audubon—painted, studied and wrote about America’s birds
Transcendentalism—philosophy based upon the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the processes of thought; answers can be found in nature and within (self)
MANIFEST DESTINY
The belief that the United States is destined to spread from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The desire to stretch from coast to coast.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana Purchase</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson negotiated purchase from France. Doubled the size of the U.S. Gave U.S. control of Mississippi River and port of New Orleans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Spain sold to U.S. Adams-Onis Treaty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Annexation</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Annexed by U.S. at Republic of Texas (country) request; Texas won independence from Mexico in 1836.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Territory</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Many American settlers were in this territory. Britain abandoned it’s claim to this territory not wanting another war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Cession</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Part of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo; Mexico ceded land after the U.S.-Mexican War; Purchased for $15 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadsden Purchase</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Mexico sold to U.S. for $10 million settling land dispute between borders, secured land for a transcontinental railroad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Civil War 1861-1865**

**The Big 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Quincy Adams</th>
<th>Sparked conflict of abolition by being outspoken about the topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>Known as the “Great Compromiser”, he sponsored several compromises in Congress to help diffuse conflicts between the Northern and Southern states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John C. Calhoun</td>
<td>Politician from South Carolina who supported the issue of states’ rights. Big player in the Nullification Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Webster</td>
<td>Directly involved in the Compromise of 1850 which temporarily diffused the conflict over expansion of slavery in new territories and saved the Union</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Congressional Acts before the Civil War**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missouri Compromise</th>
<th>Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, maintaining the balance of power in the Senate. It also banned slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of the 36° 30’ parallel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compromise of 1850</td>
<td>California admitted as a free state and the slave trade would be abolished in Washington D.C. Congress would not pass laws regarding slavery in the rest of the territories gained during the Mexican War, and a stronger fugitive slave law was passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas-Nebraska Act</td>
<td>Louisiana Territory divided into the Kansas and Nebraska territories and slavery was decided by popular sovereignty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Events of the Civil War 1861-1865**

- **Election of Lincoln 1860**
- **Secession of the Southern States**
- **Battle of Antietam**—First battle in Union territory; bloodiest day of war; Confederacy did not win losing their chance for European support
- **Fort Sumter**—Opening battle of the Civil War
- **Emancipation Proclamation**—Lincoln delivers proclamation freeing all slaves in rebel states.
- **Battle of Vicksburg**—turning point in war; Grant led Union to victory gaining the Mississippi River and splitting the Confederacy
- **Battle of Gettysburg**—3 day battle fought in Union territory; Union victory, many deaths. Place of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address
- **Appomattox Courthouse**—final battle of the Civil War and location where Robert E. Lee surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant
- **Assassination of President Lincoln**—shortly after his reelection and the end of the war, Lincoln was shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth
Reconstruction 1865-1877

Legislative Acts by Radical Reconstruction Congress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freedmen’s Bureau</th>
<th>Helped freed slaves by providing food, clothing, medical care, set up black schools and helped reunite families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13th Amendment</td>
<td>Abolished slavery in every state in the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Amendment</td>
<td>Defined U.S. citizen as any person born in the U.S. or naturalized; guaranteed equal protection to all citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th Amendment</td>
<td>Guaranteed right to vote to all citizens, regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problems during Reconstruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reunification of the Union, determin-</td>
<td>Racism and inclusion of the freemen</td>
<td>Need for paid labor in the South, lack of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing who would control the southern</td>
<td>in society—</td>
<td>jobs for the freemen, and destruction of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>states, passage of Reconstruction</td>
<td>• Freedmen’s Bureau—Lincoln established</td>
<td>Southern economy—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments, and whether or not to</td>
<td>this bureau for the task of feeding and</td>
<td>• Sharecroppers—Farmers who paid for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treat the south as brothers or as a</td>
<td>clothing war refugees in the South using</td>
<td>rent of their crops (many southern plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conquered territory</td>
<td>army supplies, also helped former slaves</td>
<td>owners continued to be financially stable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Radical Republicans—</td>
<td>(helped freemen adjust and enter into</td>
<td>• Carpetbaggers—Northerners who went south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressmen who resisted Lincoln’s</td>
<td>society with a better chance of success)</td>
<td>and became involved in the new states politics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan to help the South</td>
<td>• Ku Klux Klan—Secret society to undermine</td>
<td>They were called this because of the luggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scalawags—Southerners who</td>
<td>Republican rule and terrorize African</td>
<td>they carried (generated more animosity toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worked with the Republicans</td>
<td>Americans, white Republics, carpetbaggers,</td>
<td>the North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(created more tension in the South</td>
<td>teachers in African American schools and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as these men were viewed as turning</td>
<td>others who supported the Republican rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their backs on the South)</td>
<td>(spread terror throughout the South)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Black Codes—passed by southern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>states to limit the rights of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Americans (deepened</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>discrimination against African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans in the South)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homestead Act
1862 – gave land to anyone who would farm it for five years which increased the number of people moving west.

Dawes Act
Originally gave land to Native Americans in Oklahoma; amended in 1891 to allow for individual ownership of land. This opened up for more white settlement and further marginalized the influence of the Native Americans.

Morrill Act
1862 (Land Grant College Act) - established institutions in each state that would focus on agriculture, home economics, mechanical arts and other professions that were practical the time. More Americans received a higher education. Ex: Texas A&M University.
Directions: Follow the three steps below. (Don’t answer the question itself yet.)

1) **Cover**—Quick! Cover the answer choices with your hand! Don’t look at them while you read the question. Now read the time line and the question. What do you think the answer might be?

2) **Category**—What era is this question about? Describe what the people were concerned about:

3) **Key**—Circle important information in the time line and question.

Use the time line and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1763</th>
<th>1765</th>
<th>1770</th>
<th>1775</th>
<th>1776</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French &amp; Indian War begins</td>
<td>Stamp Act 1765</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>U.S. Constitution written 1787</td>
<td>George Washington takes oath of office 1789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which event in U.S. history would best complete the box above?

A. Nullification Crisis  
B. American Revolution begins  
C. Purchase of the Louisiana Territory  
D. Completion of the Erie Canal

Use the time line and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

| 1763 French & Indian War begins | 1765 | 1770 | 1775 Battles of Lexington & Concord | 1776 Declaration of Independence |

Which events in U.S. history best complete the time line above?

A. Stamp Act, Boston Massacre  
B. Sugar Act, Shays’ Rebellion  
C. Townshend Act, Battle of Yorktown  
D. Intolerable Acts, Articles of Confederation
Directions: Follow the three steps below. (Don’t answer the question itself yet.)

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Use the illustration and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

![Tombstone illustration]

The accomplishments shown on the tombstone are associated with -

A. Benjamin Franklin  
B. Thomas Jefferson  
C. James Madison  
D. John Adams

These people served as public officials during the Civil War. Which of the following matches is incorrect?

A. Jefferson Davis—secretary of state for the Confederacy
B. Ulysses S. Grant—commander of the Union army
C. Robert E. Lee—commander of the Confederate army
D. Abraham Lincoln—president of the United States
Directions: Follow the three steps below. (Don’t answer the question itself yet.)

1) **Cover**—Quick! Cover the answer choices with your hand! Don’t look at them while you read the question. Now read the time line and the question. What do you think the answer might be?

2) **Category**—What era is this question about? Describe what the people were concerned about:

3) **Key**—Circle important information in the time line and question.

4) **Read**—Read the question with each answer choice. Underline each answer choice as you read it.

5) **Reduce**—Cross off answer choices you are sure are not correct. Circle the best answer choice.

---

Use the boxes below and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

**Federalists**
- Nationalists
- Strong federal government
- Alexander Hamilton

**Anti-Federalists**
- Localists
- Strong state governments
- ?

Which of these leaders is most closely associated with the ideas of the Anti-Federalists?

A. James Madison  
B. Patrick Henry  
C. John Adams  
D. George Washington

---

Use the quotation below and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

So you’re the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war!  
—Abraham Lincoln to Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1862

To which book is President Lincoln referring in the excerpt above?

A. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*  
B. *The Wealth of Nations*  
C. *Democracy in America*  
D. *McGuffey’s Eclectic Reader*
Answer the questions below using the five steps above.

Which 1620 document was signed by male members of the community to establish a government for settlers at Plymouth?

A. The Articles of Confederation
B. The Mayflower Compact
C. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
D. The Albany Plan

Among the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment is the right to—

A. The free exercise of religion
B. Keep and bear arms
C. Due process of law
D. A speedy and public trial

In 1787 many of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution because of its failure to—

A. Include a bill of rights
B. Reduce states’ rights
C. Eliminate slavery
D. Establish a foreign-trade policy

In addition to declaring that the United States would remain neutral in European wars, the Monroe Doctrine—

A. Invited the European powers to begin to develop new colonies in Africa and Asia
B. Maintained that the United States had a duty to combat injustice in Asia
C. Ended the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States
D. Demanded that the European powers not establish colonies in the Western Hemisphere

The present-day states of California, Nevada, and Utah were acquired in 1848 from —

A. Spain
B. Mexico
C. Great Britain
D. Russia