

## Review: Lessons 8–14

### Cause and Effect

Review lessons 8-14. The left column has events (causes) of the Revolutionary era that caused a reaction (effect) in the right column. Use the choices in the box to fill in each blank.

Causes	Effects
Northwest Ordinance	Articles of Confederation
George Washington fights for Great Britain	Proclamation Line of 1763 and new taxes
Publication of “Common Sense”	The Intolerable Acts
“shot heard round the world”	Battle of Yorktown
Tea Act	Congress appoints Continental Army commander
American victory at Saratoga	Sons of Liberty protest British taxes

#### CAUSE

#### EFFECT

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a. Britain desired land in Canada and west of the Appalachian Mountains | → | 1. The French and Indian War                                      |
| b. British acquired debt from the French and Indian War                 | → | 2. _____  |
| c. Stamp Act  | → | 3. _____  |
| d. _____  | → | 4. Boston Tea Party   |
| e. Boston Tea Party   | → | 5. _____  |
| f. _____  | → | 6. Revolutionary War began  |
| g. Revolutionary War began  | → | 7. _____  |
| h. _____  | → | 8. Persuaded Congress to vote for the Declaration of Independence |
| i. _____  | → | 9. France became America’s first ally                             |
| j. Need for an America national constitution                            | → | 10. _____   |
| k. _____  | → | 11. New U.S. states could now be created                          |

10. Key points:  
Similarities at first – Settlers were mainly families and often came for religious freedom or economic opportunity. They were expected to work together to succeed. They believed in education and their leaders were often religious leaders. They lived in small villages or towns often near the coast.

Diversity and less unity – Colonists later moved to towns away from the coastline. Some began to reject the strict religious rules and came to believe in a separation of church and state. Dissidents broke off from Massachusetts to start their own colonies.

#### Lesson 6 (p. 27)

1. b, sentence 2
2. d, sentence 5
3. a, sentence 11
4. d, sentences 8, 16
5. c, sentences 16, 17, 18
6. d, sentence 34
7. c, sentences 36, 40
8. a, sentence 35
9. d, sentences 31, 33, 34
10. Key points:  
The Middle Colonies attracted a diverse population with a multitude of talents. The region had thriving ports for both imports and exports. There was rich soil, a longer growing season, and mild climate for crops. Iron ore and coal were located in the region.

#### Review: Lessons 3, 5, and 6 (p. 29)

1. New Hampshire
2. Massachusetts
3. Rhode Island
4. Connecticut
5. New York
6. Pennsylvania
7. Virginia
8. New Jersey
9. Delaware
10. Maryland
11. North Carolina
12. South Carolina
13. Georgia

#### Cities (north to south)

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Jamestown, Charleston

#### Geographic Features (north to south)

Cape Cod, Chesapeake Bay, Atlantic Ocean, Spanish Florida

#### Mountains (north to south)

Adirondack Mts., Appalachian Mts.

#### Review: Lessons 3-6 (p. 30)

1st Column: New England Colonies, Hudson, Pilgrims, fish, Mayflower Compact

2nd Column: Middle Colonies, Mason-Dixon, Dutch, Quakers, breadbasket, Independence

3rd Column: Southern Colonies, Chesapeake, Catholics, debtors, tobacco, Burgesses

#### Lesson 7 (p. 33)

1. b, sentences 1, 5
2. a, sentence 26
3. a, sentence 14
4. b, sentence 17
5. a, sentence 30
6. Good nutrition/diet will promote your health and therefore reduce medical bills.
7. d, sentences 33, 34, 35
8. c, sentences 20, 37
9. Declaration of Independence, Constitution
10. Key points:  
Franklin started a science organization called the American Philosophical Society to encourage invention. He also developed bifocal glasses, a musical instrument, an odometer, a more efficient wood burning stove, and the lightning rod. He also conducted famous electrical experiments with lightning. His experiments and inventions made him famous worldwide.

#### Review: Lessons 1-7 (p. 35)

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. o | 6. n  | 11. f |
| 2. j | 7. g  | 12. e |
| 3. c | 8. a  | 13. k |
| 4. l | 9. m  | 14. d |
| 5. h | 10. b | 15. i |

#### Lesson 8 (p. 40)

1. b, sentence 8
2. a, sentence 10
3. c, sentence 14
4. c, sentence 29
5. a, sentences 17, 33
6. d, sentences 20, 29
7. cartoon: If the individual colonies do not join together to coordinate a military defense, they will lose the war to France.
8. d, sentence 39
9. a, sentence 48
10. Key points:  
The war left France with no land claims in North America. Britain and Spain took over former French lands. Former French settlers, Acadians, were displaced from their homes. Native Americans were on the “losing” side and were now ruled by the British. Britain prevented American colonists from settling in new lands in the Ohio River Valley region after the war. Many more British troops roamed the colonies and were quartered by colonists. Britain decided that Americans should help pay the war debt.

**Bonus Activity** (p. 63)

A. 1	B. 2	C. 3	D. 2	E. 1	F. 1
3	3	1	1	2	3
2	1	2	3	3	2

**Lesson 14** (p. 66)

1. a, sentence 2
2. c, sentence 5
3. no, sentence 17
4. d, sentence 26
5. d, sentences 2, 23
6. b, sentence 25
7. b, sentence 41
8. c, sentence 47
9. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
10. Key points:  
(any eight) 1) states split government into three departments 2) the governor had less power and was elected not appointed 3) all elected officials had short terms of office 4) powers of the courts were limited 5) rights of the people were clearly listed 6) under the Articles most of the power went to the states, not the national government 7) Articles called for an army but only suggested how many soldiers each state would provide 8) states printed their own money 9) under the Articles national government could not collect taxes 10) Articles had no president or supreme court 11) all states were equally represented in Congress 12) all 13 states had to agree to changes in the Articles

**Review: Lessons 8-14** (p. 68)

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
d. Tea Act	2. Proclamation Line of 1763 and new taxes
f. "shot heard round the world"	3. Sons of Liberty protest British taxes
h. Publication of "Common Sense"	5. The Intolerable Acts
i. American victory at Saratoga	7. Congress appoints Continental Army commander
k. Northwest Ordinance	10. Articles of Confederation

**Bonus Activity** (p. 69)

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. c  |
| 2. d | 7. b  |
| 3. b | 8. d  |
| 4. c | 9. c  |
| 5. a | 10. a |

**Review: Lessons 8-14** (p. 70)

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. g | 6. m  | 11. e |
| 2. k | 7. o  | 12. n |
| 3. d | 8. f  | 13. l |
| 4. b | 9. h  | 14. c |
| 5. i | 10. j | 15. a |

**Lesson 15** (p. 75)

1. a, sentence 8

2. There were events like Shays' Rebellion in other states and not much unity.
3. d, sentence 18
4. a, sentence 21
5. c, sentence 27
6. courts (judicial branch, president (executive branch), Congress (legislative branch)
7. d, sentence 37
8. d, sentence 46
9. b, sentence 73
10. Key points:  
A compromise is a middle-ground, or mixed, solution to an issue. Delegates at the Constitutional Convention made many compromises: 1) over representation of the states in Congress 2) the president should be elected by the people 3) the federal government couldn't veto state laws but federal laws overruled state laws if in conflict 4) four year terms of office for the president 5) federal government makes coins but much power remains with states 6) checks and balances on each of the three branches of government 7) compromises on slavery, the slave trade, and how many slaves would count in representation.

**Review: Lessons 14-15** (p. 77)

<u>Articles of Confederation</u>	<u>Constitution</u>
1781-1787	"We the People"
one vote per state in Congress	has Supreme Court
loose form of union states	Congress: House & Senate
first U.S. national rules	1788 to present
no power to collect national tax	James Madison: "Father"
created Northwest Ordinance	Great Compromise
no president	checks and balances
states print own money	"Bundle of Compromises"
	slaves are counted as 3/5ths

**Bonus Activity** (p. 78)

1. 13
2. 13
3. 13
4. 13
5. 13
6. 13
7. There were 13 British colonies so designers of the dollar used that number symbolically.
8. E Pluribus Unum is Latin for "From many, one."  
From many states and peoples, one nation will be formed.

**Lesson 16** (p. 81)

1. b, sentence 3
2. b, sentence 5
3. d, sentence 10

four sectional candidates. The Democratic Party split in two. States were already threatening to secede from the Union. Lincoln was elected with only 39% of the popular vote.

**Review: Lessons 44-50** (p. 243)

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. f | 6. o  | 11. a |
| 2. i | 7. b  | 12. h |
| 3. n | 8. g  | 13. j |
| 4. e | 9. l  | 14. d |
| 5. c | 10. k | 15. m |

**Lesson 51** (p. 247)

- b, sentence 1
- c, sentence 30
- d, sentence 28
- d, sentence 52
- to keep Washington, D.C. from being surrounded and to control both sides of the Ohio River
- a, sentence 29
- b, sentence 43
- Because, like an Anaconda snake, the Union would slowly squeeze the CSA into surrender.
- c, sentence 72
- Key points:  
Because this was a war among Americans, hard choices had to be made when deciding whether to support the North or the South. Sometimes old friends had to fight one another. An example would be P.T.G. Beauregard firing at his old West Point teacher, Anderson. Anderson, a former slave owner, stayed with the North because he admired Lincoln. The family of Mrs. Lincoln split when civil war was declared.

**Lesson 52** (p. 251)

- c, sentences 7, 10
- Rich people who got drafted could avoid actual service by paying a substitute.
- c, sentences 26, 27
- d, sentence 39
- b, sentence 47
- Lincoln - 1) He kept Northern political divisions together. 2) He listened to all sides. 3) He invited his critics to help him lead.
- d, sentence 64
- repeating rifles or Gatling (machine) guns
- a, sentence 66
- Key points:  
The North had more men for soldiers; 90% of factories; 70% of nation's railroads; more military weapons; superior financial resources; a better leader as president

**Lesson 53** (p. 255)

- b, sentences 4, 5
- they had fought in the Mexican War
- d, sentences 9, 11
- a, sentence 30
- b, sentences 17, 26
- a, sentence 21
- d, sentence 44

- symbols: Lincoln is shown as a clownish boy playing with toys that are Union generals.

message: when the president gets bored with one general he "plays war" with another. The president is not a mature leader.

- c, sentence 50
- c, sentence 52

**Lesson 54** (p. 259)

- a, sentence 2
- d, sentences 9, 11
- c, sentence 14
- c, sentence 17
- ending slavery in the Confederate states.
- b, sentences 30, 31
- (any four of these) 1) slaves became far less productive 2) cotton harvests down 75% 3) manufactured goods became scarce 4) prices skyrocketed 5) food shortages 6) transportation networks were ruined
- a, sentence 48
- c, sentence 53
- Key points:  
At the beginning of the war, Lincoln's sole goal was preservation of the Union. Lincoln hoped to woo the South back by not interfering with slavery. Frederick Douglass helped change Lincoln's mind on the effort to free the slaves. So did the circumstances of the war. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 in an effort to convince Southern states in rebellion to stop fighting in order to keep their slaves. This also gained him political support from abolitionists and Radical Republicans.

**Lesson 55** (p. 263)

- b, sentence 11
- b, sentence 4
- to cross into the North and try to capture Washington, D.C. or Philadelphia
- d, sentence 13
- a, sentence 24
- a, sentence 33
- d, sentence 35
- c, sentence 44
- a, sentences 48, 54
- Key points:  
The Battle of Gettysburg stopped Lee's invasion of the North. It also inflicted great damage to the South as 1/3 of Lee's men were killed in battle. Lincoln's eventual Gettysburg Address stirred Northerners to continue fighting for their cause. At Vicksburg, Grant captured over 30,000 CSA soldiers. Most importantly, the victory gave the North complete control of the Mississippi River. This allowed the North to ship supplies the length of the river. It also divided Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana from the rest of the Confederacy

**Bonus Activity** (p. 265)

- 1776;  $(4 \times 20) + 7 = 87$ .  $1863 - 87 = 1776$ .
- Founding Fathers like Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, George Washington, John Adams and members of the Continental Congress