

Name _____

Class/Day _____

#1

1. Some hunters walked or sailed along the coast of a land bridge that once connected Russia to Alaska and their descendants became known as Native Americans or American Indians.
2. Native Americans adapted to living in different regions.
3. The Plains Indians hunted buffalo by herding them off a cliff.
4. Diseases from Europe wiped out entire tribes of Native Americans and claimed Indian land for themselves.
5. In the late 1800's, the US Government forced Native Americans to live on tracts of land called reservations.
6. Today, there are more than 550 federally recognized tribes in the U.S.
7. Native American are working to improve living conditions on their reservations and to preserve their languages, religions, and cultural identities.

#2

1. The first explorers who sailed the ocean spotted monsters, which were really whales, and thus felt the oceans were not navigable.
2. In 1488, Bartholomew Diaz reached the southern tip of Africa, proving you could round Africa.
3. Explorers were lured by the promise of gold, spices, and slaves.
4. Spain explored land to the west, while Portugal explored land to the east.
5. Different cultures met for the first time and goods and ideas were traded throughout the globe.
6. Shipping, banking, and overseas trade flourished in Europe.

#3

1. The Revolutionary War ended in 1781.
2. The Confederation Congress called on states to send delegates to the grand convention.
3. Under the terms of the Articles of Confederation, all 13 states must agree to any changes.
4. The purpose of the convention was just to make recommendations to change the Articles of the Confederation.
5. On May 25th of 1787, the necessary quorum of 7 states was reached.
6. The Congress met in secret.
7. They voted to get rid of the Articles of Confederation.

#4

1. For 18th and 19th century Americans, the western frontier represented the opportunity to start over.
2. Without railroads there would be no way to bring crops to market.
3. Railroads brought the goods that people needed to them.
4. Railroads allowed settlers to stay connected.
5. Name one American Indian Chief _____
6. American Indians were forced to be civilized.
7. Businesses were set up close to railroad stations.

#5

1. The Civil War claimed half a million lives.
2. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 allowed slavery in the state of Missouri but not in Louisiana Territory.
3. Stephen A. Douglas believed that the status of slavery in a territory should be decided by its residents and not Congress
4. The Northerners did not like the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
5. Slavery became a dividing factor that could not be ignored.
6. Abraham Lincoln was an early supporter of the Republican Party
7. Border Ruffians were pro-slavery Missourians who crossed state lines to vote in fraudulent elections.

#6

1. In June, 1863, Robert E. Lee took his armies to the North.
2. The Battle of Gettysburg started by accident.
3. 30,000 Confederates were able to outflank 18,000 Union troops.
4. The Yankees formed their troops in the shape of a fishhook
5. Night fighting was odd during the Civil War.
6. Robert E. Lee failed during Picket's Charge.
7. After the Battle of Gettysburg, the Civil War continued for two more years.

#7

1. In Colonial days, Americans were self-sufficient.
2. People had to work all the time just to survive.
3. The Industrial Revolution actually began in England.
4. Indentures kept workers legally bound to their factories.
5. Awards were being offered to anyone who could build a cotton spinning machine.
6. Sam Slater was known as the father of the American Industrial Revolution.