

# Review Packet for Chapters 13 and 14

U.S. History



## Vocabulary for Chapter 13, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Pages 380-402)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

Review Packet

A. Annex	B. Manifest Destiny	C. Refuge
D. Rendezvous	E. Tejanos	F. Vaqueros

- \_\_\_\_ 1. A place where people meet for a get-together.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. People of Mexican ancestry born in Texas.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. To add land to a country.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Indian and Mexican cowboys who worked on ranches in the Southwest.
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The idea that white Americans had the right and the duty to spread their culture across the continent.
- \_\_\_\_ 6. A place where people are safe from persecution.

## Chapter 13, Section 1 (Pages 380-384)

**True or False** If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Oregon Country attracted American settlers who sought good farmland in the West. Along the Pacific coast, the soil is fertile. Temperatures are mild all year round, and rainfall is plentiful.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The biggest threat to pioneer families traveling the Oregon Trail was giant mutant grizzly bears that could wipe out entire wagon trains. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 3. As they moved toward the Rockies, pioneers often saw Indians. Many Native Americans played practical jokes on the Americans, like sticking “kick me” signs on the pioneers’ backs.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapter 13, Section 2** (Pages 385-389)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mexico allowed Americans to settle in Texas in the 1820s. Mexico wanted American settlers to develop the land and control Indian attacks. In return for the land, Austin and the American settlers had agreed to learn to play mariachi music and to attend lucha libre wrestling matches. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In 1833, General Antonio López de Santa Anna gained power in Mexico. Two years later, he threw out the Mexican constitution and became a dictator. A huge number of Americans had moved to Texas by the 1830s and Santa Anna intended to drive them out of Texas.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The fall of the Alamo ignited cries for revenge. The Texans were eager to attack, but General Sam Houston held them back until the time was right. The Texans finally attacked the Mexican army at the Battle of San Jacinto. The next day, the Texans captured Santa Anna and forced him to dress up in a chicken costume and wrestle a longhorn steer. Everybody later admitted that the event was extremely weird, but that it was also the best day of their lives.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. As a new country, Texas faced many challenges. First, the government of Mexico refused to accept Santa Anna's treaty declaring Texas as an independent nation. Second, Texas was nearly bankrupt. Third, Comanche and other Indian groups threatened to attack small Texan communities. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapter 13, Section 3** (Pages 391-393)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. When Spain colonized California, Spanish soldiers forced Indians living there to work on Catholic missions. In the 1820s, Mexico won their independence from the Spanish and took control of California. Mexico took land from the missions and gave it to wealthy individuals. These people built Hollywood so that they could make a lot of bad movies and a few good ones. Native Americans still did most of the work here.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapter 13, Section 4** (Pages 394-397)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When James K. Polk ran President, he had promised to win all of Oregon Country for the United States. As President, Polk did not really want to fight Britain. In 1846, he agreed to divide Oregon at 49° N. Britain got the lands north of the line and the U.S. took the lands south of the line. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Mexican War was fought between the United States and Mexico in the 1840s. The Americans won the war in 1848. That year, the two sides signed the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. According to the treaty, Mexico would give up the Mexican Cession (California and New Mexico) to the United States. In return, the U.S. would pay Mexico \$15 million and agreed to teach Spanish in American high schools.

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### **Chapter 13, Section 5** (Pages 398-402)

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Mormon leader Brigham Young realized that the Mormons needed a refuge where they could be safe from religious persecution. Young had read about the valley between the Black Hills and the Missouri River in South Dakota. He hoped this place would be a good home for the Mormons. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. 49ers working the gold fields of California were usually young men under the age of 30. Very few miners struck it rich in the gold fields. Crime rates skyrocketed at this time and there were no police to capture criminals. A few men took it upon themselves to become vigilantes and do their best to enforce the law. Although many miners left the gold fields, they usually stayed in California and found other jobs or took up farming in the territory.

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### **Vocabulary for Chapter 14, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4** (Pages 408-426)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Artisan	B. Clipper	C. Cottonocracy
D. Famine	E. Nativist	F. Strike

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. A very fast ship with tall masts, huge sails and a narrow hull.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Refusal by workers to do their jobs in order to gain better working conditions and better pay.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A severe food shortage.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. A person who wanted to preserve the country for native-born white citizens.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Wealthy southern families who owned 50 or more slaves and dominated southern politics.

## **Chapter 14, Section 1** (Pages 408-411)

**Fill in the Blank:** Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. A number of new farm machines appeared in the mid-1800s, including the steel plow, mechanical reaper and a threshing machine. These machines helped farmers raise more grain with fewer hands. As a result, thousands of farmworkers left the countryside. Some went west to start farms of their own but most found jobs in new factories in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The telegraph helped many businesses to thrive. Merchants and farmers could have quick access to information about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There were problems with the early railroads. They were not always safe or reliable. Even when they worked, their smokestacks belched thick black smoke and hot embers. The embers sometimes burned holes in passengers' clothing or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the 1830s, factories began to use steam power. Factories that used steam power could be built almost anywhere. At the same time, new machines made it possible to produce more goods at a lower cost. Railroads allowed factory owners to transport large amounts of raw materials and finished goods cheaply and quickly. Railroads linked distant towns with \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. These towns became new markets for factory goods.

## **Chapter 14, Section 2** (Pages 413-417)

5. Factories of the 1840s and 1850s were very different from the mills of the early 1800s. The factories were larger and they used steam power. Laborers worked longer hours for lower wages. Entire families now worked for the factory. Usually, workers lived in \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the shadow of the factory.
6. In the 1820s and 1830s, workers in each trade united to form trade unions. The unions called for shorter workdays, higher wages and \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes they went on strike in order to gain their demands.
7. Immigrants supplied much of the labor that helped the nation's economy grow. Most of the Irish immigrants had little money and were forced to take low-paying jobs in northern cities. Immigrants from Germany often had enough money to move to the Midwest and buy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. By the early 1800s, all the northern states had outlawed slavery and thousands of free African Americans lived in the North. Free African Americans in the North, however, faced harsh \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Despite such obstacles, some African Americans achieved notable success in business.

### **Chapter 14, Section 3** (Pages 418-421)

9. The cotton gin led to a boom in cotton production. Tragically, as the Cotton Kingdom spread, so did \_\_\_\_\_. Even though cotton could now be cleaned by machine, it still had to be planted and picked by hand. The result was a cruel cycle in which the work of slaves brought profits to planters, who then used the profits to buy more land and more slaves.
10. With little industry of its own, the South came to depend more and more on \_\_\_\_\_ and Europe. Southern planters often borrowed money from northern banks and purchased their furniture, farm tools and machines from northern factories.

### **Chapter 14, Section 4** (Pages 422-426)

11. Less than 1% of white southerners belonged to the Cottonocracy. These powerful families owned 50 or more slaves. About 75% of southern whites were small farmers who owned the land they farmed. They may own one or two slaves. Those that did own slaves would work in the fields alongside their slaves. A small group of southerners were \_\_\_\_\_ who did not own the land they farmed. Instead, they rented the land and paid the owner with part of their crop.
12. Southerners passed laws known as slave codes to keep slaves from either running away or \_\_\_\_\_. Under the codes, slaves were forbidden to gather in large groups, leave their owners land without a pass, own guns, or learn to read or write.
13. Enslaved African Americans struck back against the system that denied them both freedom and wages. Some broke tools, destroyed crops and stole food. Many tried to \_\_\_\_\_, though this was very difficult. A few African American slaves used violence to resist slavery by participating in slave revolts.

**Continue on the next page**

## **“Defending the West” Worksheet** (Not in the book)

**True or False** If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first president of Texas, Sam Houston, negotiated with Indian tribes living there in the hopes of avoiding violence. The next president of Texas, Bill San Antonio, tried to ethnically cleanse or drive out all the Indians of Texas. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Native women living in California during the gold rush suffered at the hands of the 49ers. Indian women were victims of sexual violence and often forced into prostitution or slavery. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The U.S. government forced California’s Indian tribes to live on Catholic missions in the 1850’s. The government also passed laws they claimed would help protect Indian tribes. In reality, these laws forced Indian people to work for little pay as laborers on ranches owned by white Americans. \_\_\_\_\_