

# U.S. History Final Review Packet



## Final Vocabulary Terms

Match the term from the box with its definition below. **Use your textbook's glossary.**

A. Sachem	B. Patriot	C. Strike	D. Embargo
E. Legislature	F. Secede	G. Militia	H. Republic
I. Veto	J. Abolitionist	K. Precedent	L. Nullification
M. Manifest Destiny	N. Ratify	O. Boycott	P. Suffrage

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A specially chosen Iroquois leader was known as a \_\_\_\_\_. These leaders were chosen by the women of the tribe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A example for future generations to follow is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A group of people with the power to make laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. To refuse to buy certain goods or services.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. An unofficial army of citizens who serve during emergencies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A colonist who favored war against Britain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. To approve a document.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Founding Fathers decided to create a \_\_\_\_\_ where citizens rule themselves by electing representatives to the government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The right of the President to reject bills presented by Congress
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The idea that each state has the right to cancel federal laws they consider unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A ban on trade.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The movement of people from farms to the city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The right to vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The idea that white Americans had the right and the duty to spread their culture across the continent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Refusal by workers to do their jobs in order to gain better working conditions and better pay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. A person who wanted to completely end slavery in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. When a state removes itself from membership in the United States.

**Directions:** Most of the following questions are the exact same questions from previous review packets. Some are **true or false** questions (where you fix false statements). Others are **fill in the blank** questions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and natural resources helped shape Native American cultures in different regions. American Indians were able to adapt their lifestyles, clothing and homes in order to live in every area and climate of the Americas before European contact. (p.43)
2. Though they were outnumbered, Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ were able to defeat the Aztec and the Inca for several reasons: They had horses, guns and steel weapons. Also, the Indian empires were weakened by European diseases. Finally, they had help from enemy tribes of the empires. (p.74)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The English colony of Jamestown struggled to survive in its early years. Instead of planting crops for food, colonists spent all of their time digging for gold (and found none.) This led them to steal food from the nearby Powhatan tribe. The colony only began to succeed when they began to grow and sell tobacco. (p.89) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In 1675, a Wampanoag chief named Squanto (AKA King Philip) became fed up with the alarming number of English colonists taking tribal land. He united tribes around the region and attempted to push the English back into the sea. (p.106) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Pontiac's War convinced the British to stop their colonists from settling on Indian lands. The government issued the \_\_\_\_\_ to keep colonists off tribal land but many angry colonists ignored the proclamation and moved west anyway. (p.147)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Declaration of Independence included comments on American Indians (p.179), calling them merciless Indian savages who had been encouraged by King George to attack Americans of all ages, sexes and conditions. \_\_\_\_\_
7. When men went off to fight, women took on added work. Some planted and harvested crops while others followed the army – usually caring for the wounded, washing clothes and cooking. In later years the ideals of the Revolution (liberty and equality) would encourage women to campaign for \_\_\_\_\_ . (p.186-187)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Supporters of the Constitution called themselves Federalists because they thought it sounded cool. (p.215) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In the 1790's, a confederation of Ohio River Valley tribes defeated the U.S. army in major battles. Some tribes, however, began to leave the confederacy. The United States defeated the Indian confederacy at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1794 and forced them to give up huge chunks of land in Ohio and Indiana at the Treaty of Greenville. (Tribes and Government notes) \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

10. The Federal government is divided into three branches. The Legislative branch (Congress) makes laws. The Executive branch (the President) carries out/enforces the laws. Finally, the \_\_\_\_\_ branch (Supreme Court) judges court cases and can declare laws unconstitutional. (p.256-257)
11. The First Amendment protects the freedoms of religion, speech and the \_\_\_\_\_. It also protects the rights of people to assemble peacefully and to petition the government. (p.260)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. President Washington felt that America was not prepared to join in a war. He also wanted the country to stay out of European conflicts. In 1793, he issued the Neutrality Proclamation, stating that the United States would support neither France nor Britain in their war. (p.285)
- \_\_\_\_\_
13. One way President Jefferson wanted to lessen government power was by reducing the \_\_\_\_\_. He also decreased the size of the federal government and the military. This meant there were fewer people in the federal government and that it spent less money. (p.303)
14. The Prophet and Tecumseh taught that white customs corrupted the Indian way of life. They said that by returning to the \_\_\_\_\_, Indians could gain the power to resist white invaders. (p.317)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Although factory work was often tedious and hard, many women valued the economic freedom they got from working in the mills. (p.303) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Though cities were filthy and full of diseases, they also had attractions. Football games, jazz concerts and talking pictures created an air of excitement. Jobs were also available for people looking for work. \_\_\_\_\_ (p.335)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. In 1832, the Supreme Court ruled that Georgia had no right to enforce its laws within tribal land. The Cherokee had won their court case. President Harrison, however, ignored the court and allowed the tribe to be removed to the West. (p.372) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. 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. (p.380-381) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Very few miners struck it rich in the gold fields. Crime rates skyrocketed so a few men became vigilantes and enforced 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. (p.401)
- \_\_\_\_\_

20. 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. (p.413)

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. Alcohol was widely abused in the United States in the 1800s because drinking water was often contaminated with bacteria. Children drank heavily from a young age, making them more likely to become alcoholics as adults. In response, a campaign against alcohol abuse took shape in the 1820s called the drink responsibly movement. (p.436)

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Women had few political or legal rights in the mid-1800s. They could not vote or hold office. When a woman married, she had to give her husband all of her property and wages. (p.444) \_\_\_\_\_

23. The Republican Party was formed in 1854. Like the Free-Soil Party before it, the main goal of the Republican Party was to keep slavery \_\_\_\_\_. Only a few Republicans were abolitionists. (p.473)

**Chapter 17 (Pages 486-510) Civil War Key Terms:**

Choose the definition that best matches each term. Then write the letter of the definition in the answer space.

**Column I**

**Column II**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. States located between the North and the South that decided to remain in the Union during the Civil War.

a. Border States

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Rule by the military instead of by the elected government.

b. Copperheads

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A statement by President Lincoln declaring freedom for all slaves living in the Confederacy. This changed the nature of the war because the Union was now fighting to end slavery.

c. Martial Law

d. Emancipation Proclamation

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Northerners who disliked the Civil War because they opposed using force to keep the South in the Union.

e. Total War

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Completely destroying an enemy's resources in order to end their ability to fight.

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

1. When the Civil War began, each side was convinced that its cause was just. Southerners wanted independence so they could keep their traditional way of life (including slavery). Northerners, meanwhile, believed that they had to fight to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (p.486)
2. The North had almost four times as many free citizens as the South. Thus, it had a large source of volunteer soldiers. Industry was the North's greatest resource. Before the war, northern factories produced more than 90% of the nation's manufactured goods. These factories supplied the North with guns, bullets, cannons, boots, uniforms, etc. In addition, the North had more than \_\_\_\_\_% of the nation's rail lines, which it used to transport both troops and supplies. (p.488)
3. Many of the army's best \_\_\_\_\_ served the Confederacy. As a result, President Lincoln had trouble finding generals to match those of the South. Led by superior generals, the South won most of the early battles of the Civil War. As the war dragged on, however, the South lost too many soldiers to replace and was eventually overwhelmed by the North. (p.489)
4. At the beginning of the Civil War, the Union had a three-part strategy to achieve victory. First, the Union planned to use its navy to blockade southern ports. This would cut off the South's supply of manufactured goods. In the East, Union generals aimed to seize Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital. They thought that they might end the war quickly by capturing the Confederate government. In the West, the Union planned to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. This would disrupt supplies and split the Confederacy in two. (p.490)
5. Early Civil War battles like the Battle of Bull Run showed both the Union and the Confederacy that their soldiers \_\_\_\_\_. (p.491)
6. The Union army assigned African American volunteers to all-black units, commanded by white officers. At first, the black troops served only as laborers by building roads and guarding supplies. They received only half the pay of white soldiers. By 1863, African American troops were fighting in major battles against the Confederates and proving their bravery. Many slaves living in the South helped the Union by slowing down work or refusing to work at all. Whenever a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ appeared nearby, slaves from all over the area would flee their former masters. (p.498-99)
7. As the war came to an end, President Lincoln wanted to reunite the North and South peacefully, without punishment. As the Confederates surrendered (at Appomattox Court House), Union soldiers began to cheer. General Grant ordered them to be silent. "The war is over," he said. "The rebels \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (p.510)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

8. The toll of the Civil War was immense. No war has ever resulted in more American deaths. The war cost was about 20 billion dollars. The balance of power was changed. The Democratic Party lost its influence and the Republicans were in a commanding position in Congress for the next 20 years. The idea that each state might secede, if it chose, was dead. The war also put an end to \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere in the United States. (p.510)

**Use “Tribes Join the Civil War” notes to answer the following fill in the blank question.**

9. Around \_\_\_\_\_ American Indians enlisted in the Civil War. Some joined the Union while others joined the Confederacy. The war had a significant impact on the future of many tribes.
10. The outbreak of the Civil War split the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe. Many owned black slaves and joined the Confederacy. Others were abolitionists who joined the Union. Fighting in the Civil War led tribal members to fight each other in their own Cherokee civil war.
11. President Lincoln decided to execute 38 Dakota Sioux after the Great Sioux Uprising. Lincoln explained that he wanted to execute enough Dakota warriors to discourage future tribal rebellions, but that he did not want to execute so many as to seem \_\_\_\_\_.
12. There were several reasons why the Sand Creek Massacre of the Cheyenne and Arapaho at the hands of the Colorado Cavalry was such an unjust act. First, the tribes were peacefully camped at an area reserved for them and supposedly protected by the U.S. government. Second, as the cavalry approached the Indian camp, the Cheyenne chief \_\_\_\_\_ waved a flag of surrender but was ignored. Third, the cavalry killed and mutilated 270 people, most of whom were women and children.