Who gained the most economically from the invention of the cotton gin?

A. Slave men who spent time in the cotton fields.

B. Slave owners who made a profit from the clean cotton.

C. Slave women who worked in the shade carrying baskets of cotton.

D. Slave workers who were able to separate cotton from the seeds more easily.

How is Sacagawea important to the history of the United States?

A. She welcomed the first colonists to Virginia.

B. She translated for the Corps of Discovery.

C. She helped people escape from slavery.

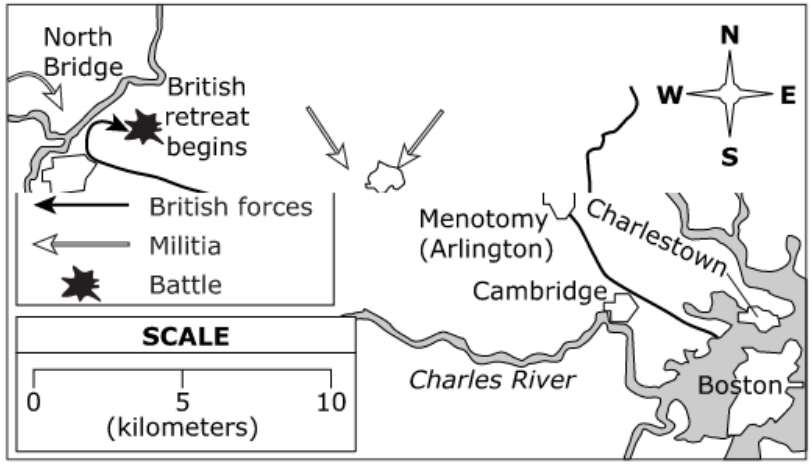
D. She guided settlers to new territories.

Read the passage, study the map, and answer the question below.

On the night of April 18, 1775, British General Thomas Gage ordered his soldiers to destroy all military supplies belonging to the Massachusetts colonists. When the British soldiers arrived, they were met by the colonial militia, ready to defend the colonists' property.

The first shots of the American Revolution were fired just as the Sun was rising on April 19, 1775. The colonial militia was outnumbered, and they fell back. The British soldiers proceeded to the next town to destroy more stored supplies. It was here, however, that the colonial militia stood their ground and defeated three companies of British troops.

The Shot Heard Round the World



Where did the battles mentioned in the passage and shown on the map happen?

- A. Princeton and Trenton
- B. Lexington and Concord
- C. Saratoga and Bunker Hill
- D. Valley Forge and Kings Mountain

Look at the chart and answer the question below.

Population of Colonies

Year	Virginia	North Carolina
1677	45,000	4,000
1717	100,000	10,000
1754	284,000	90,000
1774	520,000	260,000

Based on the information in the chart and your own knowledge, how did the changes shown in the chart affect American Indians?

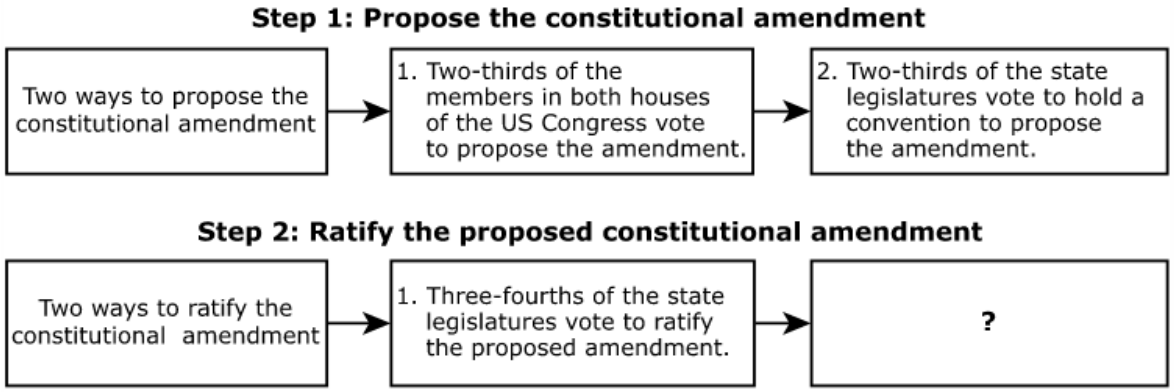
A. More European colonists led to the loss of native languages.

B. More contact with European colonists led to less trading opportunities.

C. It became necessary for there to be better relations with European colonists.

D. As European colonists moved in, there were more battles over land ownership.

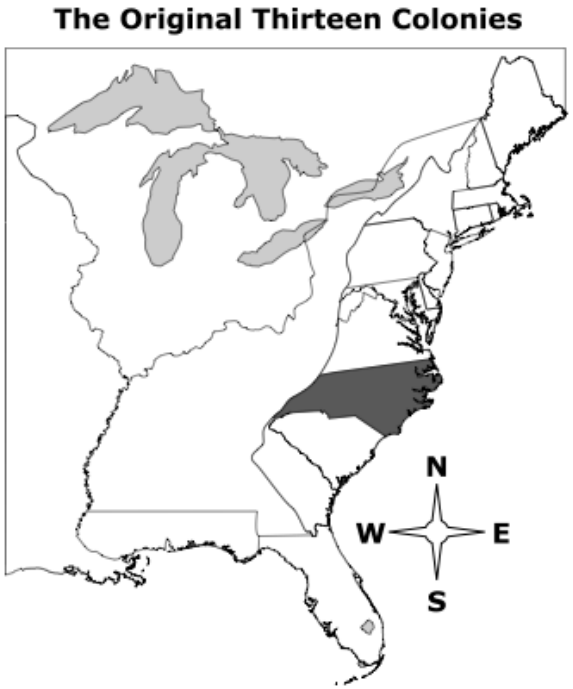
Look at the charts and answer the question below.



Which statement best completes the chart?

- A. The US Supreme Court votes to ratify the proposed amendment.
- B. The president of the United States votes to ratify the proposed amendment.
- C. Conventions in three-fourths of the states vote to ratify the proposed amendment.
- D. Three-fourths of the members in both houses of the US Congress vote to ratify the proposed amendment.

Look at the map and answer the question below.



What colony is shaded?

- A. South Carolina
- B. North Carolina
- C. Georgia
- D. Virginia

Read the passage and answer the question below.

In the early 1800s, Great Britain and France were engaged in a long and bitter battle with each other. In order to keep supplies from the enemy, Britain blocked trade between the United States and France by placing extreme restrictions on the United States. The British also forced U.S. seamen to leave their ships and serve on those in the British Royal Navy.

The United States eventually declared war on the British. The United States suffered many defeats during the War of 1812, including the capture and burning of the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., in August 1814. However, U.S. troops were able to hold off the British in New York, Baltimore, and finally in the Battle of New Orleans.

Which was a consequence of the events in the passage?

- A. The United States had more confidence and patriotism, and began to think of taking new territory after their victory.
- B. The British became stronger and planned an attempt to develop more settlements in the United States.
- C. The French became a stronger force in international battles.
- D. The United States and the British became allies.

Read the passages and answer the question below.

From Paul Revere's Narrative about His Ride

I likewise mentioned that we had better alarm all the inhabitants till we got to Concord; the young Doctor much approved of it, and said he would stop with either of us, for the people between that and Concord knew him and would give the more credit to what we said. . . . Mr. Dawes and the Doctor stopped to alarm the people of a house; I was about one hundred rods ahead, when I saw two men. . . . In an instant I was surrounded by four. . . . We tried to get past them; but they being armed . . . they forced us into the pasture.

Source: Public Domain/The Internet Archive

From "Paul Revere's Ride"
by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm,—
A cry of defiance and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!

Source: Public Domain

Why is Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's description of the ride different from Paul Revere's?

A. Longfellow wanted to focus the story on Revere's bravery to create an exciting story.

B. Longfellow described Revere's ride in detail to create an important historical document.

C. Revere left out the story of their capture by enemy soldiers to make the story more heroic.

D. Revere did not tell about the other riders with him to make himself sound like the hero.

Which was one cause of the failure of the Lost State of Franklin?

A. loss of settlers to disease

B. defeat at an important battle

C. defeat during the Indian Wars

D. loss of support from North Carolina

Which explorer claimed the entire Mississippi river basin and established a fort at the present-day location of Memphis, Tennessee?

- A. Hernando de Soto
- B. Robert de La Salle
- C. Amerigo Vespucci
- D. Ferdinand Magellan

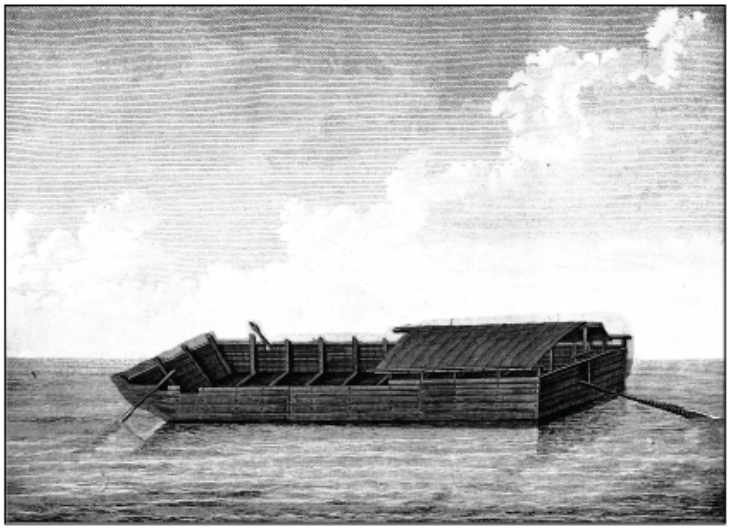
Read the text and answer the question below.

> Unlike harvesting other crops, picking cotton did not take a great deal of strength. It only took patience and skill.

How did cotton plantations change the work of slaves?

- A. Male slaves only worked in areas other than cotton fields.
- B. More female and child slaves could work in the cotton fields.
- C. Male and child slaves cared for the animals used to plow the cotton fields.
- D. Female slaves would cook for the male slaves who worked in the cotton fields.

Look at the picture and answer the question below.



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress—American Memory

Why were boats like the one in the picture important in the settlement of the Cumberland area?

A. They served as homes for families of settlers in Tennessee and Kentucky.

B. They provided a good defense against American Indian attacks in Tennessee.

C. They allowed families and large groups to travel with their belongings down the Ohio River.

D. They allowed people to live on the Ohio River and move upstream and downstream with ease.

Read the paragraphs and answer the question below.

From The Federalist Papers

It is well worthy of consideration therefore, whether . . . the people of America . . . should . . . be one nation, under one federal government, or that they should divide themselves into separate confederacies, and give to the head of each the same kind of powers which they are advised to place in one national government. . . .

. . . [W]e have uniformly been one people . . . enjoying the same national rights, privileges, and protection. As a nation we have made peace and war; as a nation we have vanquished our common enemies; as a nation we have formed alliances, and made treaties, and entered into various compacts and conventions with foreign states.

Source: Public Domain

Why were these paragraphs included in *The Federalist Papers*?

- A. to convince Americans to be patriotic
- B. to show that a united nation is more safe
- C. to prove that Americans share the same beliefs
- D. to explain why people in a nation need to pay taxes

Which action of the Committees of Correspondence supports the idea that they were the foundation for the First Continental Congress?

A. Some committees encouraged colonists to protest by boycotting British goods.

B. Some committee were sent by their colonies to the Continental Congress meetings.

C. The committees unified the colonies through communication against the British government.

D. The committees held town meetings to help citizens understand the issues that would be addressed by the Continental Congress.

Read the paragraph and answer the question below.

Sam Houston was governor of Tennessee before moving to Texas in 1832. Texas was part of Mexico at that time. Houston and others wanted Texas to be independent. In 1835, Sam Houston was picked to lead the Texas army. In 1836, Mexican General Santa Anna attacked the Alamo and killed the Texans defending it. Later that year, Sam Houston led a surprise attack on Santa Anna and his troops. As they attacked, the Texans yelled, "Remember the Alamo!" They defeated the Mexicans and won independence for Texas.

Which did Sam Houston and the Texans mean by "Remember the Alamo!"?

A. Texans should fight bravely and avenge the loss at the Alamo.

B. Santa Anna should feel sorry for killing the Texans at the Alamo.

C. Sam Houston's family died at the Alamo and he wanted revenge.

D. Sam Houston's army would beat Santa Anna just like they did at the Alamo.

Read the lists and answer the question below.

Regional Differences Before the Civil War

North:
- urban
- many immigrants

South:
- large slave populations
- plantation economy

West:
- frontier settlements
- _____

What term best completes the list about the West?

A. schools

B. bankers

C. pioneers

D. factories

Which statement best describes the effect of fur trapping on colonial North America in the 1600s and 1700s?

A. Trapping furs provided the main source of income for the British colonies in North America.

B. Exploration of the Southwest territory was driven by the high prices for fur in Spanish markets.

C. American Indian tribes traded furs with Europeans for products they could not make themselves.

D. European colonists in North America trapped animals to sell their furs to other colonists in need of raw materials.

How did geography contribute to the success of the Northern colonies?

A. Because of accessibility to water, the colonists were able to have a reliable food supply and sufficient resources to trade with Europe.

B. Because of poor defensibility, the colonists were forced to cluster in small villages and depend upon each other for food and protection.

C. Because of available resources, the colonists were able to trade with Europe and other colonies in exchange for both food and protection.

D. Because of limited food supply, the colonists were forced to work hard growing enough crops to survive and could only trade a few products.

Whose invention greatly increased the supply of raw materials to textile factories in New England?

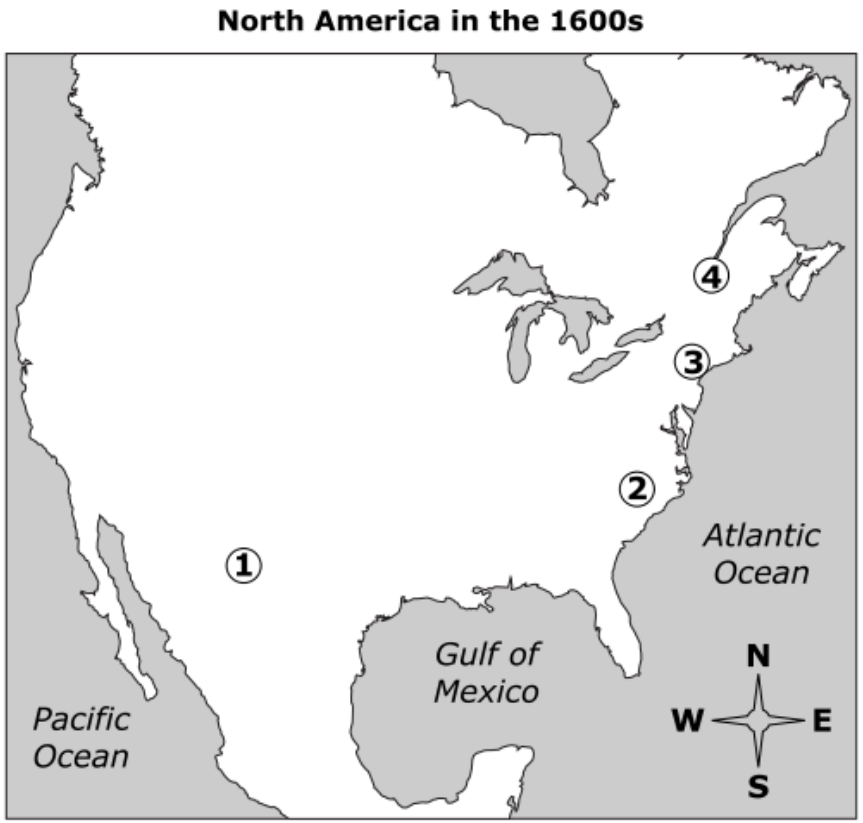
A. Eli Whitney

B. Robert Fulton

C. John Donelson

D. Benjamin Franklin

Look at the map and answer the question below.



Which number on the map shows the location of a Dutch settlement in the 1600s?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Look at the picture and answer the question below.

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

Which part of slave life in the South is shown in this picture?

- A. being forced to work in both the field and the house
- B. being punished for disobeying an order or for running away
- C. being forced to work under difficult and dangerous conditions
- D. being sold at any time without being warned or asked permission

Read the passages and answer the question below.

Mercy Otis Warren

Mercy Otis Warren was a leading political figure in the American Revolution; she wrote numerous pamphlets reflecting her own viewpoints and those of other patriots. She strongly believed in the need for a bill of rights in the Constitution. Her largest concerns revolved around the lack of limits on terms for federal officials. She was also concerned about the lack of limits on judiciary powers.

From a letter by Abigail Adams to her husband John Adams

I long to hear that you have declared our independency. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could.

Source: Public Domain / Library of Congress—American Memory

Based on the passages, which belief did Mercy Otis Warren and Abigail Adams share?

A. When given the opportunity, people will misuse power.

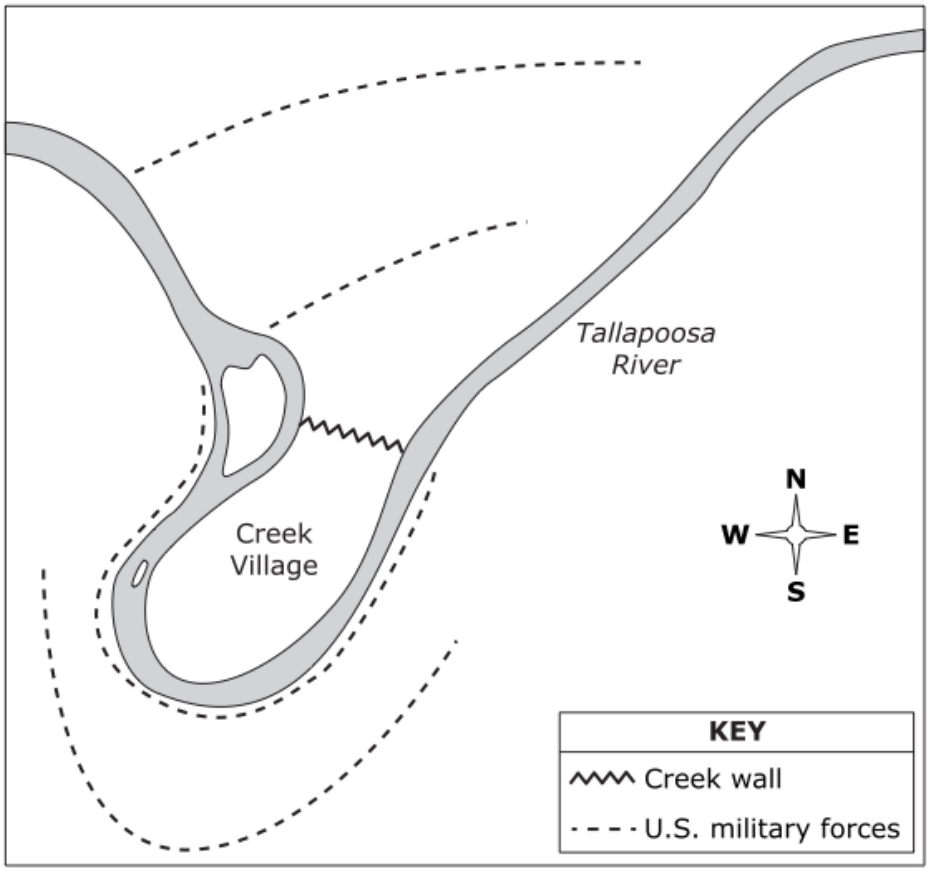
B. Women and men should have rights listed in the Constitution.

C. Patriots had an opportunity to make laws that would benefit everyone.

D. When laws are being created, the makers must consider possible results.

Look at the map and answer the question below.

Battle of Horseshoe Bend, 1814



Why did the Creek Indians most likely choose to fight in the place shown on the map?

A. The river provided food.

B. The river provided protection.

C. They refused to move the village.

D. They had been trapped in the village.

Read the paragraph and answer the question below.

> "I am voting for Andrew Jackson because he is the people's candidate," stated Jeremy Wilson.
>
> "Do you believe 'Old Hickory' would be a good president or do you just think he should have been elected four years ago in 1824?" replied Nathan Harrison.

Which event are these two voters discussing?

- A. the corrupt bargain
- B. the nullification crisis
- C. the passing of the Indian Removal Act
- D. the abolishing of the Second Bank of the United States

How did the arrival of animals from Europe most directly affect American Indians?

A. They learned to raise animals for food.

B. They began to use animals to transport people.

C. Their own animals were found to be no longer useful.

D. Their own animals were found to be more useful than the new ones.

What impact did Sequoyah's invention have on the Cherokee?

A. They were able to communicate with distant members of the tribe.

B. They were able to communicate effectively with other tribes.

C. They were able to translate their books into English.

D. They were able to read English with ease.

Read the song and answer the question below.

No kettle sang upon their hearth,
That night, in household glee:
The harbor was the kettle then,
Salt water made the tea. . . .

Beneath it gathered sixty men
That night, who spilled the tea, sir. . . .

Friend knew not friend, whose blackened face
Bent o'er his chest of tea, sir.

They stood upon the Dartmouth's deck,
All heroes,—none to flee,
For "each was Captain for himself,"
Of those who spilled the tea.

The Rebel's tea, old Ocean's tea,
No blood-stain marked the sea, sir,
When harmless fell each empty box,
By those who spilled the tea, sir.

Source: Public Domain/The Internet Archive

What does the song reveal about the purpose of the Boston Tea Party?

- A. The Tea Party was the first act of rebellion against the British.
- B. The Tea Party was an expression of personal and group independence.
- C. The participants viewed the actions as the first step to freedom from Britain.
- D. The participants only planned to damage the tea, not any other property.

Read the paragraph and answer the question below.

William Blount and John Sevier were both important figures in the early history of Tennessee. Both served in the North Carolina militia during the Revolutionary War. Both pushed for Tennessee to become a state. Blount was the territorial governor from 1790–1796. Sevier was the first state governor from 1796–1801 and again from 1803–1809.

In which way was William Blount's time as governor different from that of John Sevier's time?

A. Blount was more popular with the people.

B. There were no American Indian wars during Blount's term.

C. Tennessee was not yet a state when Blount was governor.

D. Blount was governor when Tennessee was still part of North Carolina.

Which answer option best summarizes the events of the lost colony of Roanoke?

A. Sir Walter Raleigh was asked by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, to organize a colony on Roanoke Island. The colony eventually disappeared and no one knows what happened to it.

B. John White arrived at Roanoke Island and found it deserted. The only evidence about the colonists was the name of a nearby island written in the sand, but he was unable to explore the island.

C. John White settled a second colony on Roanoke Island. When White returned to the colony three years later, after returning to England for supplies, the colonists had disappeared leaving only a few mysterious clues.

D. After the disappearance of the colony on Roanoke Island in 1590, the British used what they had learned in order to make more successful colonies. They learned that their colonies would need more supplies, better training and good harbors for their ships.

Read the list and answer the question below.

Successes of Benjamin Franklin

- invented bifocal glasses
- invented a more efficient wood-burning stove
- started the first fire fighting company in Philadelphia
- studied electricity
- _____

Which other success belongs on this list?

A. the invention of the lightning rod to protect houses

B. the invention of the weather vane to help predict weather

C. the invention of the mercury thermometer to tell temperature

D. the invention of the steam engine to power boats and machines

Read the passages and answer the prompt below.

Both George Washington and John Jay were discussing the U.S. Constitution as the states were deciding whether to ratify it. Write an opinion piece supporting the position that the states should ratify the Constitution.

- Use prior knowledge and evidence from the passages to support your response.

> We have now the honor to submit to the . . . United States . . . that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.
>
> The friends of our country have long seen . . . that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money, and regulating commerce . . . should be fully . . . vested in the General Government of the Union. . . .
>
> . . . That [the Constitution] may promote the lasting welfare of that Country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.
>
> —George Washington, September, 1787

Source: Public Domain /Library of Congress—American Memory

The Convention concurred . . . that a national government, competent to every national object, was . . . necessary. . . . They judged . . . that the three great branches of power should be committed to different hands, and therefore that the executive should be separated from the legislative, and the judicial from both. . . .

The men who formed this plan are Americans, who had long deserved . . . our confidence, and who are as much interested in having a good government as any of us are. . . .

They tell us, very honestly, that this plan is. . . . the best which they could . . . agree to. If such men . . . could go no farther . . . to please every state and every body, what reason have we . . . to expect any system that would give more general satisfaction?

Suppose this plan to be rejected; what measures would you propose for obtaining a better? . . .

. . . At least . . . give the proposed Constitution a fair trial, and . . . mend it as time . . . and experience, may dictate.

—John Jay, 1788

Source: Public Domain /Library of Congress—American Memory

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