

PGAMO FREE K-12 SCHOOL · STUDY PACK

Grade 7 History & Geography

Unit 2: A History of the United States, Part 2 (Chapters 6-9)

4 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **A History of the United States, Part 2 (Chapters 6-9) Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 6: The New Republic and the War of 1812	PDF pages 126–147	AP 6.1
☐	Chapter 7: Westward Expansion Before the Civil War	PDF pages 148–171	AP 7.1
☐	Chapter 8: Division, Civil War, and Reconstruction	PDF pages 172–197	AP 8.1
☐	Chapter 9: Westward Expansion After the Civil War	PDF pages 198–219	AP 9.1, AP 9.2
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 6: The New Republic and the War of 1812

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the main events that occurred in the United States from the time that George Washington became the first president to the seventh president, Andrew Jackson?

Words to know

- **electoral college** — a group of representatives who elect the president and vice president based on the popular vote in each state *In 2020, Joseph R. Biden won both the popular vote and the vote of the electoral college.*
- **inaugural ceremony** — the series of official events in which a newly elected candidate is installed in office *The inaugural ceremony featured the president taking the oath of office, as well as performances by singers and a poet.*
- **oath of office** — a promise made by a government official to obey the law and fulfill the responsibilities of his or her job *The president takes the oath of office with one hand raised and the other on an important book, usually a Bible.*
- **precedent** — an example for future actions or decisions *George Washington set many precedents that later presidents would follow.*
- **chief justice** — the highest judge on a court *The chief justice spoke with the other justices of the Supreme Court before the hearing began.*
- **judicial circuit** — lower courts that are organized according to region *The judge worked many years in the second judicial circuit before she became a justice of the Supreme Court.*
- **confirm** — to formally approve *The Senate is likely to quickly confirm the president's choice for secretary of defense so that he can get right to work.*
- **cede** — to grant or transfer *After the war, the losing country ceded land to the winner.*
- **almanac** — a yearly publication that contained information about astronomy, meteorology, and other things such as weather predictions and general information *The farmer always consulted her almanac when deciding when to plant the first seeds in spring.*
- **impressment** — the act of seizing seamen to serve against their will as sailors in a navy *Impressment of American sailors by the British navy was one reason for the War of 1812.*
- **veto** — to reject or refuse to approve a law *Both houses of Congress have passed the new law, but the president is expected to veto it.*

Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 126–147. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why did the framers of the Constitution create the electoral college?
2. Why did George Washington reject certain titles?
3. What three executive departments did Congress create, and what did each department do?
4. Who was part of the president's cabinet in Washington's time?
5. Why might it be helpful to have an uneven number of justices on the Supreme Court?
6. How did Benjamin Banneker's involvement in the building of the new capital save the project after L'Enfant was fired?
7. Why did President Washington turn down the request to serve a third term?
8. What did Washington want people to focus on instead of focusing on their differences?
9. How was the vice president chosen in the nation's early years?
10. What decision made John Adams more unpopular?
11. What was surprising about the President's House when John and Abigail Adams moved in?
12. What kind of country did the Democratic-Republicans believe in?
13. What kind of country did the Federalists believe in?
14. What was Jefferson's great purchase on behalf of the United States?
15. France and the United States benefited from the Louisiana Purchase. Who was harmed?
16. Why did impressment infuriate Americans?
17. By what name were the leaders in Congress who were calling for armed action against Britain known?
18. Why did things not go well for the Americans at the start of the War of 1812?
19. What happened at the Battle of New Orleans?
20. What were the outcomes of the War of 1812?
21. Why was James Monroe's first term known as the Era of Good Feelings?
22. For whom was the Era of Good Feelings not good?
23. Why wasn't John Quincy Adams successful?
24. What caused a surge in the number of voters in the 1820s?
25. Why did the new voters love Andrew Jackson?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the main events that occurred in the United States from the time that George Washington became the first president to the seventh president, Andrew Jackson?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 6.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 4-6 — Teacher Guide PDF page 132

Chapter 7: Westward Expansion Before the Civil War

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the main events that occurred as people moved west before the Civil War?

Words to know

- **frontier** — where newly settled areas meet unsettled, but not necessarily uninhabited, areas *The frontier began on the western side of the Appalachian Mountains.*
- **expedition** — a special journey taken by a group that has a clear purpose or goal *The men joined an expedition to journey through unknown territory and map what they found.*
- **interpreter** — a person who translates from one language to another *The interpreter translated the English I spoke into the Spanish the family spoke so we could communicate.*
- **Continental Divide** — the high line in the Rockies from which water flows east on one side and west on the other *The Continental Divide separates the United States into two parts.*
- **locomotive** — a railroad engine *The locomotive had to be powerful enough to pull many freight cars along the tracks behind it.*
- **displacement** — the process of being removed from the usual place or land *The displacement of Native American groups meant they had to make new homes far from their old ones.*
- **treaty** — a formal agreement between two or more groups, especially countries *Representatives from the United States government and several Native American nations signed the treaty that created a new reservation.*
- **civil disobedience** — a refusal to follow the law or government because it goes against one's conscience; an act of protest *The group wrote letters and protested, but when they were ignored, they turned to civil disobedience by staging a sit-in.*

Read

Read Chapter 7 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 148–171. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Where did the frontier lie in the 1700s?
2. Was the area west of the Appalachian Mountains uninhabited at this time?
3. How did Daniel Boone and his crew make westward expansion possible?

4. What were the goals of the expedition across the Louisiana Territory?
5. Who led the expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory?
6. Who was Sacagawea?
7. What were some of the achievements of the Lewis and Clark expedition?
8. Where is the source of the Mississippi River?
9. Why do you think the United States government was interested in information about neighboring Spanish territory?
10. How did Native Americans react to the settlers' arrival?
11. What happened when the Native Americans were defeated?
12. How did William Henry Harrison drive out the Native Americans?
13. What happened at the Battle of Tippecanoe?
14. Why did roads need to be improved in order to manage stagecoaches?
15. How did turnpikes get their name?
16. What was the advantage of rivers over roads?
17. How far could goods sent by flatboat on the Ohio River travel?
18. What invention solved the problem of upstream travel?
19. Why didn't steamboats help people living between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River who wanted to send goods east or west?
20. How did DeWitt Clinton solve the transportation problem in the northern part of New York State?
21. What were the benefits of having the Erie Canal?
22. Where was the first railroad in the United States built?
23. What was the problem with having so many different railroad companies?
24. Why was better transportation a problem for Native Americans?
25. Why do you think the United States broke its treaties with Native Americans again and again?
26. What was the Trail of Tears?
27. When did Americans become interested in the farthest west parts of the North American continent?
28. What did the notion of freedom have to do with Americans' drive to settle more and more land?
29. Who was left out of this idea of freedom?
30. What promises did the American settlers make to the government of Mexico?
31. Did the American settlers keep their promises to Mexico?
32. What happened at the Alamo?
33. Why did Texas have to wait nine years to become a state?
34. Why did Congress declare war on Mexico?

35. What did Mexico think about the land along the southern U.S. border?
36. Why did the United States and Britain both want Oregon?
37. Who were the Mountain Men, and what important discoveries did they make?
38. How long did the trip to Oregon from Independence, Missouri, last, and how many miles did it cover?
39. Why did the Mormons move west?
40. Why did the Mormons choose to settle on land that was not part of the United States?
41. What brought people from the United States and as far away as Europe to California in 1849?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the main events that occurred as people moved west before the Civil War?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 7.1: Westward Expansion — Teacher Guide PDF page 133

Chapter 8: Division, Civil War, and Reconstruction

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the key issues that led to the American Civil War?

Words to know

- **abolitionist** — a person who worked to end slavery during the 1700s and 1800s *He was an abolitionist and wrote about the evils of slavery.*
- **secede** — to formally withdraw membership *The Southern states warned they would secede from the United States of America and form a new nation.*
- **arsenal** — a place where weapons and other military equipment are stored *They went to the arsenal to collect guns and gunpowder before the battle.*
- **incumbent** — holding a position or political office *The incumbent president usually has an advantage when seeking reelection.*
- **draft** — a system that requires individuals to serve in the military *The country did not have enough volunteer soldiers, so they introduced a draft.*
- **tide of battle** — a metaphor that describes how the advantage of one side or another can change over the course of the fighting *After the tide of battle turned, the losing side began winning.*
- **blockade** — a military strategy aimed at preventing people and goods from entering or leaving an area *The blockade kept ships from entering the port.*
- **impeach** — to accuse a government official of doing something wrong or improper *A president can be impeached by the House of Representatives and brought to trial in the Senate.*
- **high crimes and misdemeanors** — actions of misconduct by a government official, such as lying, abuse of power, or failing to perform job responsibilities *The vice president was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors after he was caught selling top-secret information.*
- **chattel slavery** — private ownership of enslaved people *In the early years of the United States, people participated in chattel slavery and bought, sold, and owned people, both Black Americans and Native Americans.*

Read

Read Chapter 8 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 172–197. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. What was good and bad about the lives of Black Americans who lived in freedom in the North?

2. Why was Southern cotton considered “king”?
3. What did the cotton gin do?
4. Why did the cotton gin result in Southern plantation owners using more enslaved labor?
5. What did Nat Turner do?
6. How did enslaved workers deal with their hard lives?
7. What disagreement between the North and the South would become one of the major issues that led to the Civil War?
8. What was the Missouri Compromise?
9. Who were some leaders in the abolitionist movement?
10. What was the Underground Railroad?
11. Who was Harriet Tubman?
12. What were the Northerners and Westerners who argued that the Western territories should be free of slavery called?
13. What did Southerners worry about when they heard California wanted to be admitted as a free state?
14. What happened when Dred Scott sued for his freedom?
15. How did Lincoln’s run for the Senate help him, even though he did not win the race?
16. What changed between the day Abraham Lincoln was elected and the day he took office in March?
17. What event started the war, despite Lincoln’s attempts to avoid war?
18. What were the North’s advantages over the South?
19. What was the South’s advantage in the fight?
20. Who were the two main military leaders for the South?
21. Who were the main military leaders for the North?
22. Why did both sides need to rely on the draft to get enough soldiers?
23. How did the war affect women?
24. Why were ironclad ships an advantage?
25. Why did the Confederate navy destroy the Virginia?
26. What advantage did the Union soldiers have at the Battle of Sharpsburg?
27. What mistake did McClellan make that helped the Confederates?
28. Why did Lincoln think it would be a mistake to say that the war was to end slavery?
29. Which enslaved people did the Emancipation Proclamation free?
30. Which enslaved people did the Emancipation Proclamation not free?
31. How did the Union army change after the Emancipation Proclamation?
32. Which Black American Union regiment became especially famous, and why?
33. Why did Union and Confederate troops meet at Gettysburg?

34. What was the Gettysburg Address about?
35. What did Sherman and his army do in Georgia?
36. Why did Lincoln want to bring the Southern states back to the Union without harsh punishment, and why did he ask Americans to be forgiving?
37. Who assassinated President Lincoln, and where?
38. What do you think Edwin Stanton's quote about Abraham Lincoln, "Now he belongs to the ages," means?
39. What were conditions like in the South after the war?
40. What did the Freedmen's Bureau do for formerly enslaved people, and what did it fail to do after the war?
41. What happened to money in the South after the war?
42. How did sharecropping allow workers and owners to survive without money?
43. In sharecropping, farmers were only able to keep half of what they produced. How might things have been different if the Freedmen's Bureau had given land to people who were once enslaved?
44. What did President Johnson want for reunification?
45. What did most people in Congress want?
46. Why was President Andrew Johnson impeached?
47. Was President Johnson convicted?
48. What was included in Congressional Reconstruction?
49. What were the three Reconstruction Amendments, and what did each of them do?
50. What was one of the most significant steps in the rebuilding of the South?
51. Why did the federal government have to send troops into the South in the years after Reconstruction?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the key issues that led to the American Civil War?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 8.1: The Civil War, 1861-1865 — Teacher Guide PDF page 134

Chapter 9: Westward Expansion After the Civil War

THE BIG QUESTION

What happened to Native American homelands and culture after the Civil War?

Words to know

- **stampede** — the rushed movement of a large group of animals *The stampede occurred when a loud noise startled the cattle and they panicked.*
- **transcontinental railroad** — a railroad that stretches across an entire continent *The transcontinental railroad connected the East and West Coasts.*
- **assimilation** — adoption of the ways of another culture *The assimilation of children born in the United States to immigrants often meant that, unlike their parents, their first language was English.*
- **amnesty** — a decision, usually by a government, not to punish a person or group who has committed a crime *The participant in the riot was granted amnesty in return for identifying the leaders of the group.*

Read

Read Chapter 9 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 198–219. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why weren't the lands in the West actually unsettled frontier wilderness?
2. Why did the speed of westward migration accelerate after the Civil War?
3. What plant made the rise of the cattle industry in the West possible?
4. Where did the cattle in Texas originally come from?
5. What was the problem with the first organized cattle drive in 1866?
6. What did the ranchers change for the second cattle drive?
7. What was the result of the new route?
8. Why did ranchers choose to settle farther north?
9. What competition did the ranchers encounter after a while?
10. How did the competition for grassland and the extreme weather of 1886–1887 change life for ranchers?
11. What kinds of people worked as cowboys?
12. What tasks did cowboys perform?
13. Who built the Central Pacific Railroad?
14. Who built the Union Pacific Railroad?

15. What hardships did the railroad workers face?
16. When and where did the two lines of the railroad meet?
17. How did the railroad change travel from the Midwest to the West?
18. Why did the railroad companies encourage people to move west?
19. Why did settlers want to settle on the Great Plains?
20. What were the provisions of the Homestead Act?
21. Who was the Homestead Act meant to help?
22. Why did the Homestead Act not help many poor people?
23. What was the mythical story of the West?
24. Which country sold Alaska to the United States?
25. What did the United States leaders who made treaties not understand about the Native American groups they made treaties with?
26. What became clear to Native Americans over time?
27. What did most Americans assume about the Native Americans?
28. What policy did the government adopt?
29. What was the Bureau of Indian Affairs created to do?
30. Why were the bison so valuable to Native Americans?
31. Why did so many bison die?
32. Why did two groups of Cheyenne and one group of Arapaho enter Fort Lyon?
33. What happened at Sand Creek?
34. Why were Native Americans fighting settlers?
35. What did the Second Treaty of Fort Laramie guarantee the Sioux?
36. Who invaded the Black Hills?
37. What happened when Custer decided to attack Sioux and Cheyenne warriors without waiting for General Terry?
38. Why were the Sioux forced to surrender even though they were winning battles?
39. What was the problem with the reservations that were provided by the government?
40. What did Wovoka say about the Ghost Dance?
41. Why was the Ghost Dance banned?
42. What was the last full-scale armed battle against Native Americans on U.S. soil?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What happened to Native American homelands and culture after the Civil War?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 9.1: Cattle Trails — Teacher Guide PDF page 135

- Activity Page 9.2: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 7-9 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 136-137

UNIT QUIZ

A History of the United States, Part 2 (Chapters 6-9)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. How did the first people come to the Americas?
 - a) They crossed from Asia by land and water.
 - b) They crossed from Africa by land and water.
 - c) They traveled across the Atlantic Ocean by boat.
 - d) They traveled across the Mediterranean Sea by boat.
2. Which phrase best describes the Battle of Trenton?
 - a) a sneak attack that resulted in a necessary American victory
 - b) a colonial loss that nevertheless shed a lot of British blood
 - c) the final battle of the war, in which General Cornwallis surrendered
 - d) the first battle of the war, from which the British soldiers retreated
3. Why did the United States need a constitution?
 - a) because the states did not have constitutions
 - b) because the Age of Enlightenment had swept through England and France
 - c) because the federal government created by the Articles of Confederation proved to be too weak
 - d) because the colonists needed to create a new government for themselves after declaring independence
4. Which man was one of the first seven presidents of the United States of America?
 - a) Benjamin Banneker
 - b) Alexander Hamilton
 - c) Samuel Adams
 - d) James Madison
5. Choose the correct description of the electoral college.
 - a) The electoral college is a legislative body in the United States Congress.
 - b) The electoral college is a process that is used to elect the president of the United States.
 - c) The electoral college is a department in the executive branch of the United States government.
 - d) The electoral college is a system of lower courts that are organized according to region.

- 6.** How did transportation advancements such as steamboats, turnpikes, and railroads contribute to the expansion of the sale of goods.
- a) They carried settlers all the way to Oregon Territory.
 - b) They were noisy and encouraged people to leave the cities.
 - c) They raised money for settlers by charging for tickets and tolls.
 - d) They provided a way for farmers in the West to get goods to the East.
- 7.** What was the main effect of westward expansion on Native Americans?
- a) They chose to leave the United States and live elsewhere.
 - b) They became guides and teachers of the settlers on their land.
 - c) They were forced to move west so that settlers could have their land.
 - d) They chose to assimilate and take on the culture of the white people.
- 8.** Choose the best description of slavery in the United States.
- a) A person works at a factory six days a week, has evenings off, and has Sunday to rest.
 - b) A person lives and works on land that is rented with half of the crops and produce that they raise.
 - c) A person is considered the property of another, works without wages, and can be bought and sold.
 - d) A person makes a living on a small farm by growing crops in the field and keeping a small herd of milk cows.
- 9.** Choose the answer that best describes the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.
- a) Black Americans in the North and South were freed from slavery.
 - b) Many Black Americans from the North and South joined and strengthened the Union Army.
 - c) Many formerly enslaved people traveled on the Underground Railroad to find their families.
 - d) Enslaved people in the border states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Delaware were finally freed.
- 10.** What spurred the growth of the cattle industry in the West?
- a) the idea that the free cattle in Texas could be shipped east for profit
 - b) better transportation because of the railroad's arrival in Texas
 - c) the lack of bison for Native Americans to hunt
 - d) the number of cowboys who needed jobs

Answers

Chapter 6: The New Republic and the War of 1812

1. **Why did the framers of the Constitution create the electoral college?**

The framers created the electoral college because they believed that ordinary people would not be informed enough to choose the best president, and if the candidate with the most popular votes won, they only needed to win in the most populous states.

2. **Why did George Washington reject certain titles?**

He felt strongly that he should not resemble a king or an emperor.

3. **What three executive departments did Congress create, and what did each department do?**

Congress created the Department of State to work with foreign countries, the Department of War to defend the country, and the Department of the Treasury to collect taxes, pay bills, and take care of the government's money.

4. **Who was part of the president's cabinet in Washington's time?**

The president's cabinet in Washington's time was made up of the secretaries of state, war, and the treasury, and also the attorney general and the postmaster general.

5. **Why might it be helpful to have an uneven number of justices on the Supreme Court?**

With an uneven number of justices, decisions will not result in a tie.

6. **How did Benjamin Banneker's involvement in the building of the new capital save the project after L'Enfant was fired?**

Banneker's memory of the plans allowed the building to continue even though L'Enfant took the plans with him after he was fired.

7. **Why did President Washington turn down the request to serve a third term?**

He believed that no one person should have too much power.

8. **What did Washington want people to focus on instead of focusing on their differences?**

Washington wanted people to focus on the things they had in common.

9. **How was the vice president chosen in the nation's early years?**

The vice president was the person who came in second in the election.

10. **What decision made John Adams more unpopular?**

President Adams avoided war, which made him more unpopular.

11. **What was surprising about the President's House when John and Abigail Adams moved in?**

The rooms were all unfinished, there was no firewood, and there was no well, which meant the servants had to walk five blocks for water.

12. **What kind of country did the Democratic-Republicans believe in?**

The Democratic-Republicans believed that the ideal country would focus on farming and have a smaller central government.

13. What kind of country did the Federalists believe in?

The Federalists believed in a country with larger cities and a stronger central government to provide structure to society.

14. What was Jefferson's great purchase on behalf of the United States?

Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the country.

15. France and the United States benefited from the Louisiana Purchase. Who was harmed?

The indigenous population was harmed by the purchase because no consideration was given to their land rights in particular.

16. Why did impressment infuriate Americans?

Impressment denied the sailors their rights as Americans by forcing them to work for the British navy.

17. By what name were the leaders in Congress who were calling for armed action against Britain known?

These leaders in Congress were known as war hawks.

18. Why did things not go well for the Americans at the start of the War of 1812?

The U.S. Army had few troops, and the U.S. Navy had few ships, while the British had plenty of soldiers and ships.

19. What happened at the Battle of New Orleans?

An American force led by Andrew Jackson stopped the British from capturing the city of New Orleans.

20. What were the outcomes of the War of 1812?

The war ended in a draw, but it did stop arms sales to Native Americans in the West and the British policy of impressment.

21. Why was James Monroe's first term known as the Era of Good Feelings?

It was known as the Era of Good Feelings because it was a calm and prosperous period.

22. For whom was the Era of Good Feelings not good?

This was not a good era for many Black Americans and Native Americans. Neither group enjoyed the rights of white Americans.

23. Why wasn't John Quincy Adams successful?

He was not well liked, and he believed that he should not have to convince Congress that his ideas were good ones, so little got done.

24. What caused a surge in the number of voters in the 1820s?

States changed their laws to allow all white men, not just property owners, to vote.

25. Why did the new voters love Andrew Jackson?

The new voters loved Andrew Jackson because they considered him an ordinary person like them.

Chapter 7: Westward Expansion Before the Civil War

1. **Where did the frontier lie in the 1700s?**

In the 1700s, the frontier lay west of the Appalachian Mountains.

2. **Was the area west of the Appalachian Mountains uninhabited at this time?**

No, at this time many Native Americans lived west of the Appalachian Mountains on land their nations had lived on for thousands of years.

3. **How did Daniel Boone and his crew make westward expansion possible?**

Daniel Boone and his crew found a narrow pass that became known as the Cumberland Gap, and they created the Wilderness Road, which made it easier for settlers to move west.

4. **What were the goals of the expedition across the Louisiana Territory?**

The goals of the expedition were to determine if there was a way to cross the Rockies and to determine if there was a way to reach the Pacific Ocean by water.

5. **Who led the expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory?**

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led the expedition.

6. **Who was Sacagawea?**

Sacagawea was a Shoshone woman who, with her French Canadian husband, helped guide the Lewis and Clark expedition.

7. **What were some of the achievements of the Lewis and Clark expedition?**

The expedition crossed the North American continent, reaching the Pacific Ocean. They kept detailed accounts of the expedition, which helped the U.S. government.

8. **Where is the source of the Mississippi River?**

The source of the Mississippi River is Lake Itasca in Minnesota.

9. **Why do you think the United States government was interested in information about neighboring Spanish territory?**

The government was interested in expanding its territory, and better trade routes could improve the country's economy.

10. **How did Native Americans react to the settlers' arrival?**

Native Americans attacked groups of settlers on the Wilderness Road and on the Ohio River, and they raided settlements.

11. **What happened when the Native Americans were defeated?**

They were forced to move west, and settlers poured into the territories where they had been.

12. **How did William Henry Harrison drive out the Native Americans?**

Instead of using force, he tricked them into signing agreements in which they gave up their land for very little money.

13. **What happened at the Battle of Tippecanoe?**

Tecumseh's brother led an attack on nine hundred U.S. soldiers who were camped near his Shawnee village. The soldiers defeated the Shawnee and burned the village to the ground.

14. **Why did roads need to be improved in order to manage stagecoaches?**

Roads needed to be wide and fairly smooth in order for a stagecoach to travel on

them.

15. How did turnpikes get their name?

Turnpikes are named for the poles that the roads' owners would put across the road to make sure that people paid for their use of the road.

16. What was the advantage of rivers over roads?

Compared to roads, rivers were a faster and more affordable way to travel.

17. How far could goods sent by flatboat on the Ohio River travel?

Goods sent on the Ohio River could travel down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. From there, they could be shipped anywhere in the world.

18. What invention solved the problem of upstream travel?

Steamboats with paddle wheels and steam engines were powerful enough to travel against the current of a river.

19. Why didn't steamboats help people living between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River who wanted to send goods east or west?

The rivers in this area run mainly north to south, so people needed another type of transportation to move goods east and west.

20. How did DeWitt Clinton solve the transportation problem in the northern part of New York State?

He had the Erie Canal built.

21. What were the benefits of having the Erie Canal?

Goods cost far less to ship, they moved more quickly, and both Buffalo and New York City grew. 84

22. Where was the first railroad in the United States built?

The first railroad in the United States was built in Baltimore, Maryland.

23. What was the problem with having so many different railroad companies?

None of the railroads had standardized or connected tracks, so passengers could only travel forty or fifty miles at a time. Then they had to switch to another company's line.

24. Why was better transportation a problem for Native Americans?

Better transportation meant it was easier and quicker for settlers to move to Native American land.

25. Why do you think the United States broke its treaties with Native Americans again and again?

The United States broke treaties because of pressure from settlers for land, because valuable materials such as gold were found on Native American land, and because the United States was growing its economy. Many Americans, and the United States government, believed that they had a right to the land that Native Americans lived on.

26. What was the Trail of Tears?

The Trail of Tears is a name for the months-long walk that was part of the forced removal of Native Americans from their homes east of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma.

27. When did Americans become interested in the farthest west parts of the North American continent?

Americans became interested in the farthest west parts in the 1820s and 1830s.

28. What did the notion of freedom have to do with Americans' drive to settle more and more land?

Some citizens believed that they were “extending the area of freedom” by expanding America’s borders.

29. Who was left out of this idea of freedom?

Native Americans, Black Americans, and women were among those left out.

30. What promises did the American settlers make to the government of Mexico?

The American settlers promised to become Roman Catholics, become loyal Mexicans, and free any enslaved workers they brought to Texas.

31. Did the American settlers keep their promises to Mexico?

No, they ignored some of Mexico’s laws and asked for more self-government.

32. What happened at the Alamo?

Texan rebels took shelter there from Mexican troops. There was a twelve-day siege. In the end, all the defenders of the Alamo were killed, but Texans had also declared independence from Mexico.

33. Why did Texas have to wait nine years to become a state?

Texas allowed the enslavement of people, and many people—and states—in the United States were against allowing any more states in which slavery was legal.

34. Why did Congress declare war on Mexico?

President Polk made the case that when Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande, they had invaded America and shed American blood on American soil.

35. What did Mexico think about the land along the southern U.S. border?

Mexico believed the land belonged to them, not to the United States. Mexico put the border between the countries at the Nueces River, which is 150 miles north of the Rio Grande.

36. Why did the United States and Britain both want Oregon?

They wanted Oregon so they could control the fur trade.

37. Who were the Mountain Men, and what important discoveries did they make?

The Mountain Men were trappers in the Rocky Mountains. They discovered passes, good routes through the mountains for people headed to Oregon and California.

38. How long did the trip to Oregon from Independence, Missouri, last, and how many miles did it cover?

The trip lasted six months and covered two thousand miles.

39. Why did the Mormons move west?

They faced intimidation in the East.

40. **Why did the Mormons choose to settle on land that was not part of the United States?**

The Mormons did not live a traditional American life, and they wanted a place where they could live as they wished.

41. **What brought people from the United States and as far away as Europe to California in 1849?**

Gold brought people to California.

Chapter 8: Division, Civil War, and Reconstruction

1. **What was good and bad about the lives of Black Americans who lived in freedom in the North?**

Black Americans lived in freedom, but their lives were hard, and they still faced discrimination.

2. **Why was Southern cotton considered “king”?**

Southern cotton was important to the economies of the North and the South and as a U.S. export to Britain and France.

3. **What did the cotton gin do?**

The cotton gin used combs and rollers to remove the sticky seeds from fluffy cotton fibers.

4. **Why did the cotton gin result in Southern plantation owners using more enslaved labor?**

Because the cotton gin made cleaning seeds from cotton much quicker, plantation owners could grow and sell more cotton, but in order to do that, they needed more workers to plant and pick it.

5. **What did Nat Turner do?**

Nat Turner staged a rebellion against slavery.

6. **How did enslaved workers deal with their hard lives?**

They told stories in which weak characters outwitted strong ones, they sang spirituals about their lives, they danced and kept their African cultures alive. Some tried to flee to the North, where slavery was illegal.

7. **What disagreement between the North and the South would become one of the major issues that led to the Civil War?**

The disagreement over whether or not slavery could spread into the Western lands became a major issue.

8. **What was the Missouri Compromise?**

The free territory of Maine and the slave territory of Missouri were added as states at the same time so that the number of slave and free states would be even. At the same time, a line was drawn to only allow new slave states below 36°30' north latitude.

9. **Who were some leaders in the abolitionist movement?**

William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Sojourner Truth were all leaders in the abolitionist movement.

10. What was the Underground Railroad?

The Underground Railroad was a network of people who helped enslaved workers escape to free states and Canada.

11. Who was Harriet Tubman?

Harriet Tubman was a woman who escaped enslavement and then worked as a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

12. What were the Northerners and Westerners who argued that the Western territories should be free of slavery called?

They were called “free soilers.”

13. What did Southerners worry about when they heard California wanted to be admitted as a free state?

Southerners worried that the free states would outnumber slave states and would make slavery illegal.

14. What happened when Dred Scott sued for his freedom?

The case went all the way to the Supreme Court, and he was told he could not use the United States justice system because he was not considered a citizen.

15. How did Lincoln’s run for the Senate help him, even though he did not win the race?

Americans got to know Lincoln through his debates in the Senate race. That meant he was well known to many Americans when he ran for president.

16. What changed between the day Abraham Lincoln was elected and the day he took office in March?

Seven Southern states seceded and declared themselves the Confederate States of America, and they took over forts, arsenals, and other U.S. government property.

17. What event started the war, despite Lincoln’s attempts to avoid war?

Confederates fired on and took over Fort Sumter in South Carolina, an act that officially started the war.

18. What were the North’s advantages over the South?

The North had four times as many men who could fight, and it was equipped to produce more equipment and supplies. The North also had better transportation through railroads.

19. What was the South’s advantage in the fight?

Southerners were fighting to defend their own land and homes.

20. Who were the two main military leaders for the South?

Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson were the South’s main military leaders.

21. Who were the main military leaders for the North?

Ulysses S. Grant and George McClellan were the main military leaders for the North.

22. Why did both sides need to rely on the draft to get enough soldiers?

When men heard how hard the life of a soldier was, they stopped volunteering to fight.

23. How did the war affect women?

Women had to manage farms, families, and businesses. They planted and harvested crops, made clothes, and contributed to the war effort.

24. Why were ironclad ships an advantage?

Ironclad ships were an advantage because cannonballs bounced off them instead of tearing holes in the ship.

25. Why did the Confederate navy destroy the Virginia?

They were afraid that it would fall into Union hands, and then the Union would have two ironclad ships.

26. What advantage did the Union soldiers have at the Battle of Sharpsburg?

Because the Confederates left their battle plan behind, Union soldiers knew where the Confederate soldiers would be.

27. What mistake did McClellan make that helped the Confederates?

McClellan had twenty thousand fresh troops that he didn't use in the battle, and he allowed the Confederate troops to get back to Virginia.

28. Why did Lincoln think it would be a mistake to say that the war was to end slavery?

Lincoln was afraid that if he said the war was to end slavery, then Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri would join the Confederacy.

29. Which enslaved people did the Emancipation Proclamation free?

The Emancipation Proclamation freed the enslaved people in the Confederate states.

30. Which enslaved people did the Emancipation Proclamation not free?

The Emancipation Proclamation did not free enslaved people in the border states or anywhere else that was considered Union territory.

31. How did the Union army change after the Emancipation Proclamation?

Black Americans from both the North and the South joined the Union army for the first time.

32. Which Black American Union regiment became especially famous, and why?

The Massachusetts Fifty-Fourth Regiment became especially famous for their attack on Fort Wagner in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.

33. Why did Union and Confederate troops meet at Gettysburg?

General Robert E. Lee marched his troops across Maryland and Pennsylvania in hopes of defeating the Union, and Union troops just happened to be in the area.

34. What was the Gettysburg Address about?

Lincoln used the Gettysburg Address to remind Americans about the purpose of the war and what the country itself stood for.

35. What did Sherman and his army do in Georgia?

Sherman and his army marched from Atlanta to Savannah in Georgia, burning Atlanta to the ground and leaving destruction everywhere they went.

36. Why did Lincoln want to bring the Southern states back to the Union without harsh punishment, and why did he ask Americans to be forgiving?

Lincoln wanted to restore the Union, and he knew that harsh punishments could cause resentment, which, along with a failure of Northerners to forgive, would keep strong divisions in the country.

37. **Who assassinated President Lincoln, and where?**

John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln in Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.

38. **What do you think Edwin Stanton's quote about Abraham Lincoln, "Now he belongs to the ages," means?**

It means that he will long be remembered in American history because he made such a huge change to the country.

39. **What were conditions like in the South after the war?**

The South was devastated after the war, and many people had no food, clothing, or way to make a living. Formerly enslaved people left the plantations in order to experience freedom and sometimes to try to locate family members they had been separated from.

40. **What did the Freedmen's Bureau do for formerly enslaved people, and what did it fail to do after the war?**

The Freedmen's Bureau set up four thousand schools where once-enslaved people could learn to read and write, but it did not give formerly enslaved people land, which would have allowed them to make a living.

41. **What happened to money in the South after the war?**

Confederate money became worthless, and Southern banks went out of business.

42. **How did sharecropping allow workers and owners to survive without money?**

In sharecropping, produce and cash crops acted like money. Sharecroppers used part of what they grew to pay rent for the land they used.

43. **In sharecropping, farmers were only able to keep half of what they produced. How might things have been different if the Freedmen's Bureau had given land to people who were once enslaved?**

Newly free people would have been able to keep everything they grew and sell the extra for a profit. This would have allowed them to rise out of poverty. The sharecropping system kept them in poverty because so much of their produce and crops were paid for rent of the land.

44. **What did President Johnson want for reunification?**

Johnson wanted to allow reunification without social or political changes that would lead to equality.

45. **What did most people in Congress want?**

Congress wanted reunification to be punishment for the South. They pointed out that Southern states were passing laws that kept Black people as close to enslavement as possible.

46. **Why was President Andrew Johnson impeached?**

He failed to follow new laws that limited the powers of the presidency.

47. **Was President Johnson convicted?**

No, the Senate vote to convict was one vote shy of passing.

48. **What was included in Congressional Reconstruction?**

The Southern states had to draw up new state constitutions that guaranteed rights and freedoms for Black Americans.

49. **What were the three Reconstruction Amendments, and what did each of them do?**

The Thirteenth Amendment abolished chattel slavery. The Fourteenth Amendment extended citizenship to Black Americans born on American soil. The Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed voting rights to Black American men.

50. **What was one of the most significant steps in the rebuilding of the South?**

Creating the first public school system in the South was one of the most significant steps of rebuilding.

51. **Why did the federal government have to send troops into the South in the years after Reconstruction?**

The federal government sent troops into the South to stop the Ku Klux Klan and other secret groups that terrorized Black people.

Chapter 9: Westward Expansion After the Civil War

1. **Why weren't the lands in the West actually unsettled frontier wilderness?**

Native Americans had lived on these lands for centuries.

2. **Why did the speed of westward migration accelerate after the Civil War?**

Mining and ranching brought more settlers to the West after the Civil War.

3. **What plant made the rise of the cattle industry in the West possible?**

Grass made the rise of the cattle industry possible.

4. **Where did the cattle in Texas originally come from?**

The cattle originally came from Spain, but they had wandered away from Spanish settlements in Mexico and multiplied.

5. **What was the problem with the first organized cattle drive in 1866?**

The route wasn't a good one; it went through woods, fenced farms, and Native American lands.

6. **What did the ranchers change for the second cattle drive?**

For the second drive, the ranchers chose a different route that went across open plains.

7. **What was the result of the new route?**

Almost all the cattle survived the long drive and made it to market.

8. **Why did ranchers choose to settle farther north?**

They found that the animals could survive the cold winters, and they were nearer to the railroads from the start. Also, the government owned the land and allowed cattle

ranchers to graze their cattle on government land for free.

9. **What competition did the ranchers encounter after a while?**

The cattle ranchers and sheepherders both wanted to use the same free grazing land.

10. **How did the competition for grassland and the extreme weather of 1886-1887 change life for ranchers?**

After those bad years, ranchers bought their own land and raised feed to ensure that their cattle would have enough to eat.

11. **What kinds of people worked as cowboys?**

Many cowboys were teenagers. They were often Mexican, Black, or Native American.

12. **What tasks did cowboys perform?**

Cowboys rode the line to prevent cattle from running away, they branded calves, they participated in roundups, and they drove cattle on the long drive to the railroad.

13. **Who built the Central Pacific Railroad?**

Most of the workers on the Central Pacific Railroad were Chinese immigrants.

14. **Who built the Union Pacific Railroad?**

Different groups helped build the Union Pacific Railroad, including Irish immigrants, Hispanic people, Black Americans, Native Americans, and army veterans after the Civil War ended.

15. **What hardships did the railroad workers face?**

They worked in all weather, including storms and brutally cold weather; the work was dangerous, including blasting with dynamite; and they worked twelve-hour days, six days a week.

16. **When and where did the two lines of the railroad meet?**

They met on May 10, 1869, at Promontory Point, Utah.

17. **How did the railroad change travel from the Midwest to the West?**

A journey that once took months by wagon trail now took only four days.

18. **Why did the railroad companies encourage people to move west?**

The railroad companies encouraged people to move west because the more people who lived in the West, the more use for the railroads to carry Western produce and cattle to Eastern cities.

19. **Why did settlers want to settle on the Great Plains?**

The land was flat, and because of a change in the weather, it seemed it would be good for farming; in addition, better tools made the farming easier, farmers learned to grow crops such as wheat that grew well in the Plains' climate, land was inexpensive, and railroads brought supplies.

20. **What were the provisions of the Homestead Act?**

Homesteaders could get 160 acres of land for free if they would settle it and live there for five years.

21. **Who was the Homestead Act meant to help?**

It was partly to help poor people start family farms.

22. **Why did the Homestead Act not help many poor people?**
Starting a farm required farm costs that poor families could not afford, so the people who were helped were those who already had some money saved.
23. **What was the mythical story of the West?**
The mythical story was that it was filled with gunfighters, rugged cowboys, and endless adventures.
24. **Which country sold Alaska to the United States?**
Russia sold Alaska to the United States.
25. **What did the United States leaders who made treaties not understand about the Native American groups they made treaties with?**
U.S. leaders did not understand that Native American groups did not have one central government, so they could not be treated like independent nations. They also didn't understand that Native Americans as individuals exercised their own independence and made their own decisions.
26. **What became clear to Native Americans over time?**
Over time, it became clear that there was no stopping the relentless pursuit of land by settlers.
27. **What did most Americans assume about the Native Americans?**
Most Americans assumed the Native Americans would eventually give up their culture and way of life and begin to live as non-Native Americans did.
28. **What policy did the government adopt?**
The government forcefully moved Native Americans to reservations across the Mississippi River.
29. **What was the Bureau of Indian Affairs created to do?**
The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created to get Native Americans to assimilate, and one way it did that was by forbidding traditional languages and clothing and the practice of native religions.
30. **Why were the bison so valuable to Native Americans?**
They could be used for food, clothing, tools, and even shelter.
31. **Why did so many bison die?**
They were overhunted for their hides and for sport.
32. **Why did two groups of Cheyenne and one group of Arapaho enter Fort Lyon?**
They were told by the U.S. Army that they would be given protection and food if they came to the fort and were willing to accept settlers.
33. **What happened at Sand Creek?**
The Cheyenne and Arapaho had gone hunting to get food, and Colonel Chivington and his men attacked them.
34. **Why were Native Americans fighting settlers?**
They were defending their lands.

35. **What did the Second Treaty of Fort Laramie guarantee the Sioux?**

The Second Treaty of Fort Laramie guaranteed the Sioux a reservation and recognized the Black Hills as the sacred hunting grounds of the Sioux and Cheyenne.

36. **Who invaded the Black Hills?**

Miners and prospectors invaded the Black Hills looking for gold.

37. **What happened when Custer decided to attack Sioux and Cheyenne warriors without waiting for General Terry?**

All the men in Custer's regiment were killed by the Sioux.

38. **Why were the Sioux forced to surrender even though they were winning battles?**

The lack of bison for food left the Sioux starving, and they were forced to surrender to survive. 112

39. **What was the problem with the reservations that were provided by the government?**

The reservations were often on barren lands, and the U.S. government had promised only enough food to survive. The people were left dependent on the government, which only provided about half the food that they had promised—and that the Native Americans needed. In addition, on the reservation lands, the Native Americans were far from their sacred lands where their ancestors were buried.

40. **What did Wovoka say about the Ghost Dance?**

Wovoka said that if people performed the Ghost Dance, they would once again be on their old homelands, and life would return to the way it had been. But he also said that the Native Americans needed to live quietly and honestly, without violence.

41. **Why was the Ghost Dance banned?**

The settlers were afraid, and the military was sure that it meant trouble was brewing among the Native Americans.

42. **What was the last full-scale armed battle against Native Americans on U.S. soil?**

The Battle of Wounded Knee was the last battle against Native Americans on U.S. soil.

Unit quiz key

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