

To the Teacher

- This review highlights the emphasized standards on the CST
- These questions will not appear on the CST again, but similar ones may
- The most important thing to do is to discuss the distracters as that will prepare the students for 4 questions for everyone you cover
- There are some emphasized standards that do not have a released test question. You may want to create a question to cover that standard.
- As you practice the skill based questions (maps, charts, quotes) with the students, emphasize that these are the easiest questions on the test because the answer is *in the question!*
- The standard description is given for each question so that you can make brilliant commentary on the standard, and enlighten them on additional questions that might be asked
- Encourage the students to go online and study the released test questions in preparation for the game <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sr/documents/cstrtqhss8.pdf>
- It's the end of the year. You're tired...they're tired. Make it a game. Feed them. Anything to make it fun!

Suggestion for Student Review Game

So, Who Wants To Be a Millionaire on the CST?

- Break students into groups of 2-3, balancing the group with succeeding and struggling students
- Assign a dollar value (make it in the thousands!) for each question based on difficulty
- Tell them questions will be repeated and they will be able to earn money later if they get it wrong now
- Create your own rules and rewards to add to the excitement

So, Who Wants To Be a Millionaire on the CST?

- Each group has an A card, a B card, a C card, and a D card that one member of the group will stand up with, after they have discussed the correct answer.
- Review the distracter answers as that will be the best preparation for the test
- Play 'Just Say Know' on occasion for extra dollars (See next slide for explanation)
- Post the top 3 groups money totals weekly in classroom or on general announcements

Just Say 'Know' Process

- **Confirm**—What is correct answer & why?
- **Discern**—Why would a student pick a particular distracter?
- **Churn**—What is another good wrong response (distracter)?
- **Your Turn**—How can the question be modified to make one of the wrong answers right?

Source - Sandy Sanford, Eduneering

6.1.3 Human Modifications of Physical Environment

2. Which development *most* enabled early peoples to form permanent settlements?

- A** advances in agricultural production
- B** the creation of democratic government
- C** the spread of monotheism
- D** advances in written language

6.1.3 Human Modifications of Physical Environment

2. Which development *most* enabled early peoples to form permanent settlements?

A advances in agricultural production

6.2.5 Egyptian Art/Architecture

4. The art and architecture of ancient Egypt were designed to emphasize the

- A** value of the arts in daily life.
- B** role of the individual as an artist.
- C** idea of beauty as seen by the artist.
- D** religious idea of eternal life.

6.2.5 Egyptian Art/Architecture

4. The art and architecture of ancient Egypt were designed to emphasize the

religious idea of eternal life.

6.2.5 Art/Architecture

*visible from great distances. It is a reminder to all who
it of the wealth and power of the leader of the people who
t it and of his glory and greatness as a god here on the
th.*

The speaker in the passage above is referring to the

- A** Greek tyrant and the Parthenon.
- B** Egyptian pharaoh and his pyramid.
- C** Assyrian king and his lighthouse.
- D** Hebrew king and the Temple.

6.2.5 Art/Architecture

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th.*

The speaker in the passage above is referring to the

Egyptian pharaoh and his pyramid.

6.3.2 Beliefs

7. The Ten Commandments of the ancient Hebrews has had the greatest influence on the development of Western

- A** parliamentary democracies.
- B** moral and ethical teachings.
- C** feudal social class systems.
- D** styles in art and literature

6.3.2 Beliefs

7. The Ten Commandments of the ancient Hebrews has had the greatest influence on the development of Western

3 moral and ethical teachings.

6.4.1 Greek City States

Greece's mountainous terrain and its series of small islands influenced the ancient Greeks to develop

a political system based on independent city-states.

a culture that was uniform throughout its vast empire.

an economic system based on mining precious metals.

a society completely isolated from other civilizations.

6.4.1 Greek City States

10. Greece's mountainous terrain and its series of small islands influenced the ancient Greeks to develop

A a political system based on independent city-states.

6.4.3 Direct vs. Rep. Democracy

... regard an individual who takes no interest in public affairs not harmless, but as useless.

Pericles' Funeral Oration

The quotation above illustrates the importance ancient Athenians placed on individual participation in the

- A** education of young children.
- B** religious rituals of the community.
- C** political process of the city-state.
- D** economic activities of the household.

6.4.3 Direct vs. Rep. Democracy

... regard an individual who takes no interest in public affairs not harmless, but as useless.

Pericles' Funeral Oration

The quotation above illustrates the importance ancient Athenians placed on individual participation in the

political process of the city-state.

6.4.4 Mythology Influence

atlas — a collection of maps

herculean — very powerful

labyrinth — a maze

olympian — majestic, honored

13. All of these words used in the English language today originated in myths of the
A Chinese.

B Romans.

C Greeks.

D Egyptians.

6.4.4 Mythology Influence

atlas — a collection of maps

herculean — very powerful

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13. All of these words used in the English language today originated in myths of the

C Greeks.

6.4.7 Influence of Alexander the Great

How did the rise to power and reign of Alexander affect Greece?

established a peaceful relationship with the Persian Empire.

strengthened greatly the concept of democratic rule.

made Macedonia into the intellectual center of the Hellenistic world.

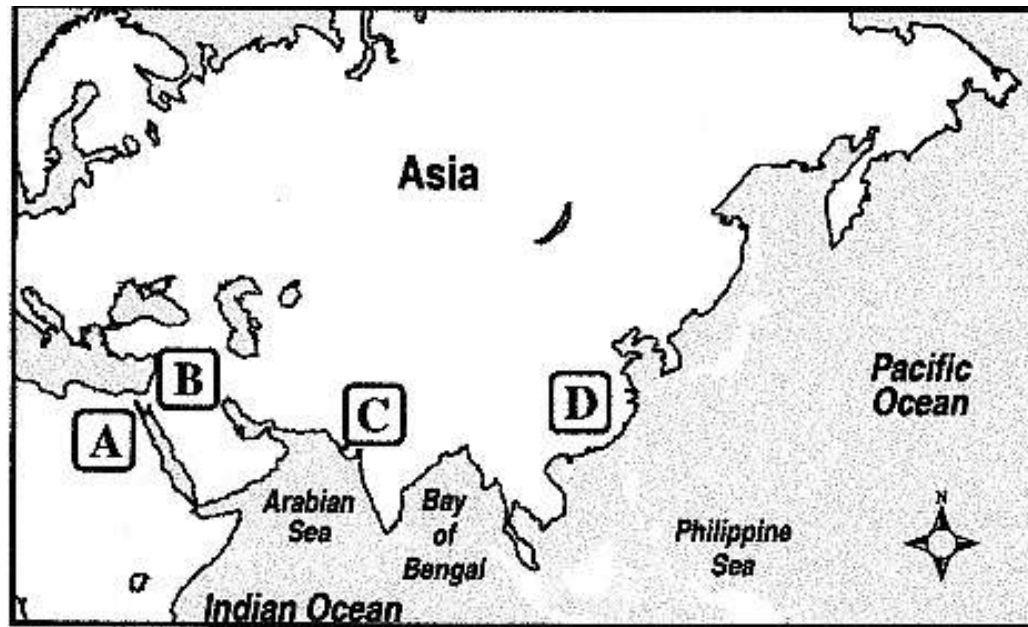
ended the power of the city-states and established a unified nation.

6.4.7 Influence of Alexander the Great

How did the rise to power and reign of Alexander affect Greece?

He ended the power of the city-states
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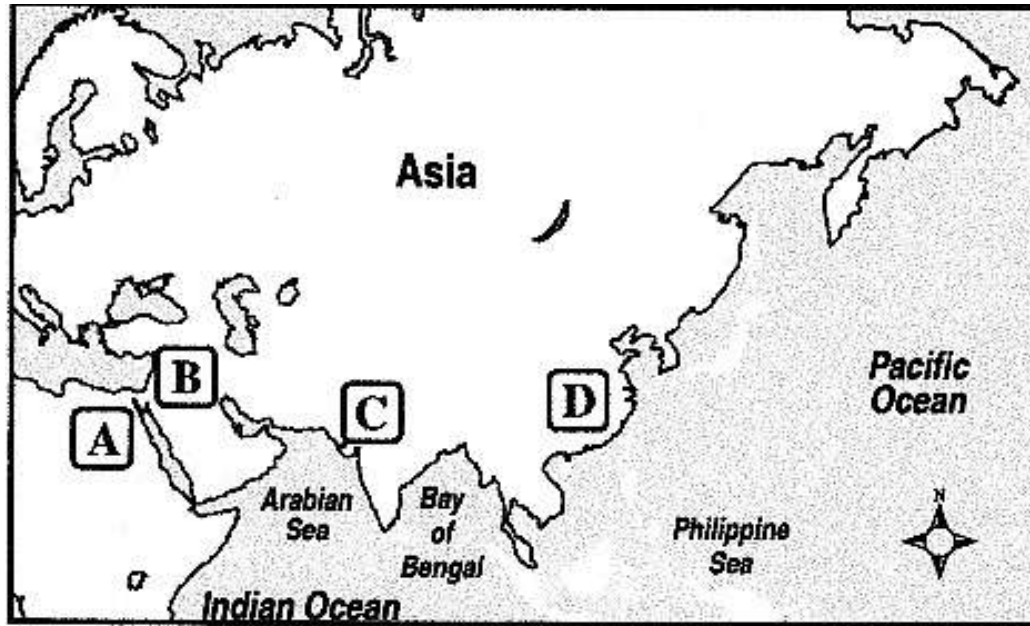
6.5.1 Rise of India



17. Which letter on the map above is the location of the Indus River Valley and the early civilization it supported?

- A** location A
- B** location B
- C** location C
- D** location D

6.5.1 Rise of India



17. Which letter on the map above is the location of the Indus River Valley and the early civilization it supported?

C location C

6.6.3 Chinese Beliefs

- ***Began in 500s B.C.***
- ***Hoped to preserve order in society***
- ***Attempted to establish a harmonious society***
- ***Created a system of ethics for society***

19. Which individual was responsible for the Chinese social movement described in the text box above?

- A** Buddha
- B** Asoka
- C** Confucius
- D** Shi Huangdi

6.6.3 Chinese Beliefs

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6.7.8 Legacies of Former Civilizations

23. The origins of checks and balances in the U.S. political system can be traced to the

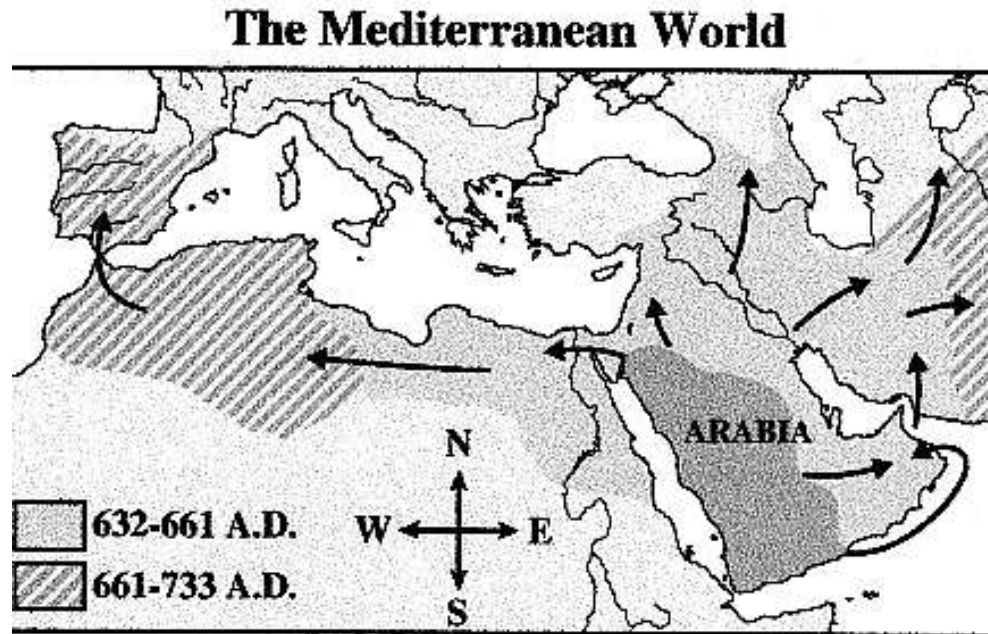
- A** French monarchy.
- B** Roman Republic.
- C** Greek aristocracy.
- D** Aztec Empire.

6.7.8 Legacies of Former Civilizations

23. The origins of checks and balances in the U.S. political system can be traced to the

B Roman Republic.

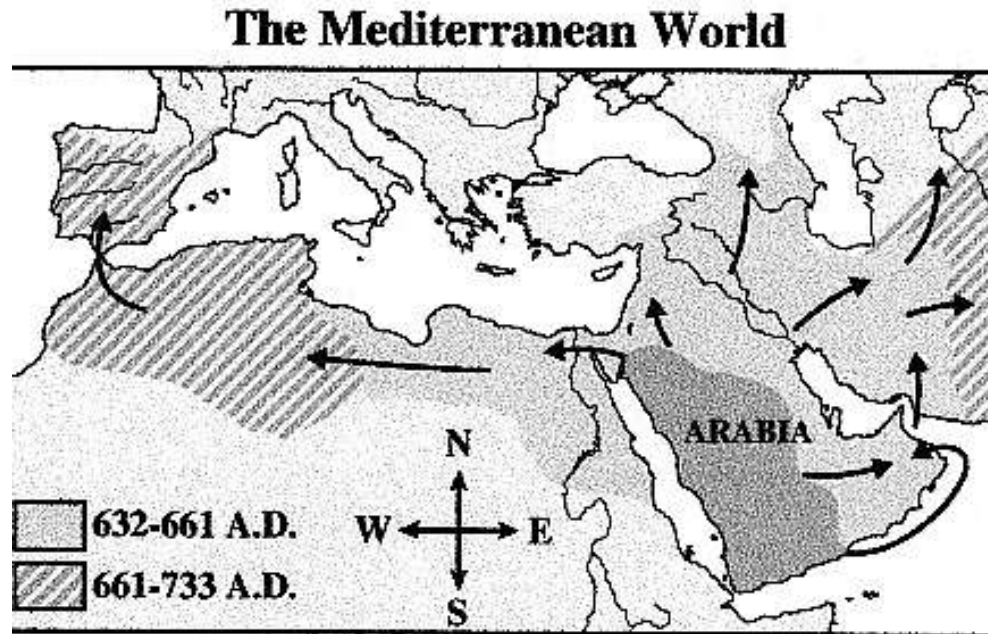
7.2.4 Expansion of Muslim Rule



25. The map above represents the military conquests associated with the spread of what major world religion?

- A** Christianity
- B** Judaism
- C** Islam
- D** Hinduism

7.2.4 Expansion of Muslim Rule



25. The map above represents the military conquests associated with the spread of what major world religion?

C Islam

7.3.5 Influence of Discoveries

Which of these describes how paper was introduced medieval Europe?

The Chinese introduced it to the Arabs, who passed it on to Europeans.

The Swedes bought it from Russians, who learned about it from Indians.

The Turks learned to make it and sold the process to Europeans.

The Arabs learned about paper making from the Japanese taught Europeans.

7.3.5 Influence of Discoveries

Which of these describes how paper was introduced medieval Europe?

The Chinese introduced it to the Arabs, who passed it on to Europeans.

7.5.3 Lord/Vassal System

33. Endurance, cunning, physical strength, and courage were the ideal characteristics of

- A** Confucian officials.
- B** Buddhist priests.
- C** Japanese samurai.
- D** Hindu governors.

7.5.3 Lord/Vassal System

33. Endurance, cunning, physical strength, and courage were the ideal characteristics of

C Japanese samurai.

7.6.3 Feudalism

34. In medieval Europe, law and order were maintained by the

A legions.

B merchants.

C nobility.

D serfs.

7.6.3 Feudalism

34. In medieval Europe, law and order were maintained by the

C nobility.

7.6.3 Feudalism

**. During medieval times, which of these groups
was legally tied to the land?**

serfs

knights

parish priests

minor nobility

7.6.3 Feudalism

**. During medieval times, which of these groups
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serfs

7.6.4 Papacy and Monarchs

36. During the medieval period in Europe, the political power of the kings and great nobles was often constrained by the actions of

- A** elected parliaments.
- B** high Church officials.
- C** the growing middle class.
- D** organized groups of serfs.

7.6.4 Papacy and Monarchs

36. During the medieval period in Europe, the political power of the kings and great nobles was often constrained by the actions of

B high Church officials.

7.6.6 Crusades

3. How did the Crusades affect the economies of Central and Western Europe?

Gold and silver brought back by crusaders caused monetary inflation.

The Crusades led to a decline in the production of crafts and food crops.

Cloth and spices brought back by crusaders led to greater interest in trade.

The Crusades limited access to luxury goods from China and India.

7.6.6 Crusades

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7.6.6 Crusades

brethren who live in the East are in urgent need of your help . . . For, most of you have heard, the Turks and the Arabs have attacked them . . . They have killed and captured many, and have destroyed the churches and devastated the Empire . . . —Pope Urban II in 1095

39. The Pope is issuing a call for

help in fighting Martin Luther and the Protestants.

Crusaders to regain the Holy Land from Muslims.

The Emperor to restore the glory of the Frankish Empire.

Knights to fight against the Mongol invaders.

7.6.6 Crusades

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Crusaders to regain the Holy Land from Muslims.

7.7.1 Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas

41. Which of the areas on the map was the center of Inca civilization?

- A J**
- B K**
- C L**
- D M**



7.7.1 Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas

41. Which of the areas on the map was the center of Inca civilization?

D M



7.7.2 Mesoamerican Roles

42. Which characteristic did Aztec and Incan societies share?

- A** laws that made slavery illegal
- B** families dominated by women
- C** government by direct democracy
- D** complex religious ceremonies

7.7.2 Mesoamerican Roles

42. Which characteristic did Aztec and Incan societies share?

D complex religious ceremonies

7.7.2 Mesoamerican Roles

- ***Prepared calendar that regulated agricultural activities***
- ***Gathered folk tales and recorded historical events***
- ***Served as members of the ruling class***

43. Which members of Aztec society were responsible for the tasks outlined above?

- A** merchants
- B** soldiers
- C** farmers
- D** priests

7.7.2 Mesoamerican Roles

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- ***Gathered folk tales and recorded historical events***
- ***Served as members of the ruling class***

43. Which members of Aztec society were responsible for the tasks outlined above?

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7.7.3 Aztec and Inca Empires

**What was the *main* cause of the decline of the
ve population of Central Mexico?**

e migration of several culture groups to North
rica

ses due to Spanish military actions against native
les

rvation resulting from declining agricultural
uction

e introduction of disease by contact with Europeans

7.7.3 Aztec and Inca Empires

**What was the *main* cause of the decline of the
ve population of Central Mexico?**

**the introduction of disease by contact
h Europeans**

7.8.5 Renaissance Advances

Which of these is *not* a characteristic of Renaissance painting?

subject matter limited to Christian themes

realistic portrait painting

settings reflecting the world of the artists

paintings showing depth and perspective

7.8.5 Renaissance Advances

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subject matter limited to Christian themes

7.8.5 Renaissance Advances

- ***Artist, architect, mathematician***
- ***Studied anatomy to draw more realistic human figures***
- ***Painted a mural depicting the last meeting of Jesus and his disciples***
- ***Painted the portrait known as “Mona Lisa”***

48. The information in the chart above best describes which of these individuals of the Renaissance?

- A** Raphael
- B** Michelangelo
- C** da Vinci
- D** Botticelli

7.8.5 Renaissance Advances

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48. The information in the chart above best describes which of these individuals of the Renaissance?

Leonardo da Vinci

7.8.5 Renaissance advances

49. The poems and plays of which person are representative of the English Renaissance?

- A** Johann Gutenberg
- B** William Shakespeare
- C** Dante Alighieri
- D** Miguel de Cervantes

7.8.5 Renaissance advances

49. The poems and plays of which person are representative of the English Renaissance?

B William Shakespeare

7.9.4 Catholic/Protestant Regions

England became a Protestant country during the Reformation when its

king declared himself head of the Church of England.

People demanded the adoption of Lutheran beliefs.

Monks opposed reforms implemented by the Pope.

Colonies were exposed to Calvinist beliefs while in

the

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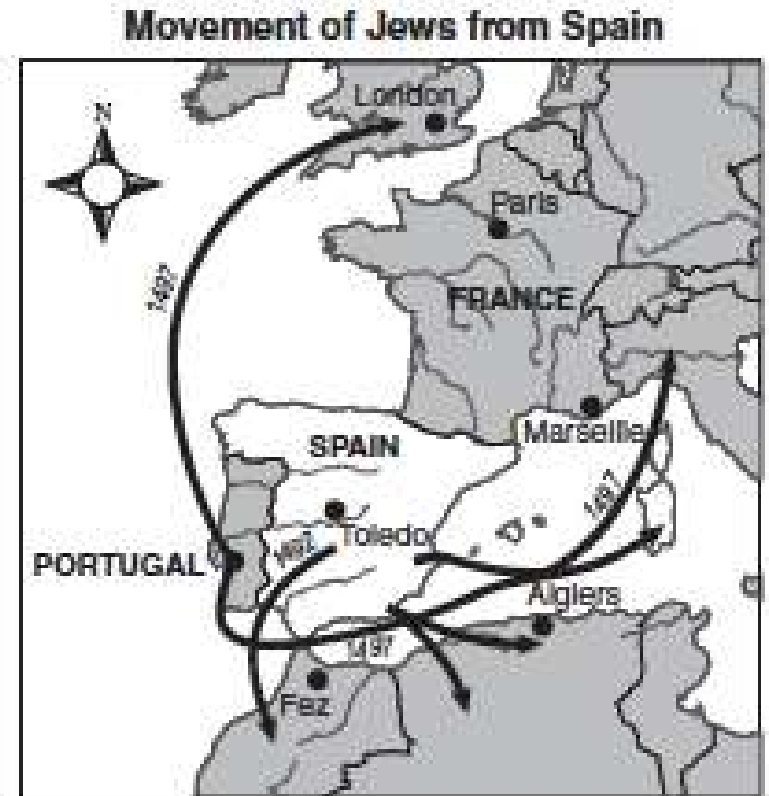
king declared himself head of the Church of England.

7.9.7 Spanish Inquisition

was the cause for the movement of the population shown above?

Conquest of Europe and Africa by the Moors
Spread of the Black Death through Europe
Establishment of new colonies by the Jews to

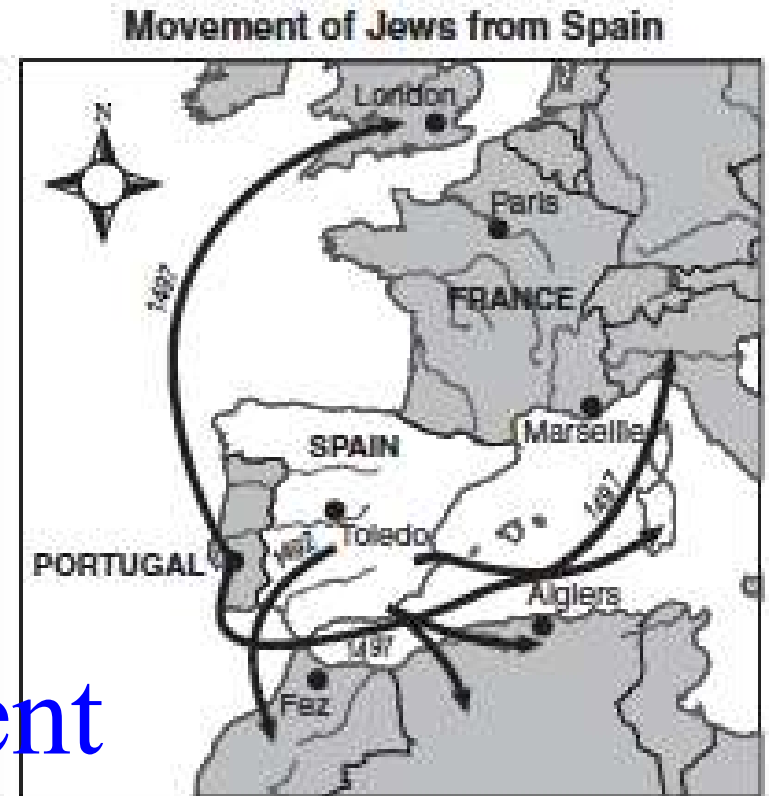
Removal of the Jews by church and
secular authorities



7.9.7 Spanish Inquisition

was the cause for the movement of the population shown above?

Forced removal of the
by church and government
ities



7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

- **The findings of Galileo and Newton were significant because, from their time on, scientific thought was based upon**
 - traditional ways of thinking.
 - the ideas of the classic philosophers.
 - the authority of the Church.
 - observation and experimentation.

7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

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se, from their time on, scientific thought was based**

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7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

The systematic collection and articulation of natural laws, such as gravity and motion, was done

Galileo.

Isaac Newton.

Kepler.

van Leeuwenhoek.

7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

The systematic collection and articulation of natural laws, such as gravity and motion, was done

Isaac Newton.

7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

55. Which Scientific Revolution-era invention led to an increased understanding of diseases?

- A** the telescope
- B** the thermometer
- C** the barometer
- D** the microscope

7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

55. Which Scientific Revolution-era invention led to an increased understanding of diseases?

D the microscope

7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

What was one effect of Copernicus' theory of a sun-centered solar system?

Required a revision of the Christian calendar.

Disputed Church teachings regarding the universe.

Allowed sailors to predict tides more accurately.

Resulted in a decline in pagan religions.

7.10.2 Scientific Discoveries

What was one effect of Copernicus' theory of a sun-centered solar system?

It disputed Church teachings regarding the universe.

7.11.5 Influence of Enlightenment Thinkers

Ideas of John Locke

- *Rulers receive the right to govern from the people.*
- *Unjust rulers can be forced from power.*

59. Based on the quotation above, which form of government would John Locke *most* oppose?

A republic

B dictatorship

C representative democracy

D constitutional monarchy

7.11.5 Influence of Enlightenment Thinkers

Ideas of John Locke

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59. Based on the quotation above, which form of government would John Locke *most* oppose?

B dictatorship

7.11.5 Influence of Enlightenment Thinkers

- ***natural rights***
- ***separation of powers***
- ***political equity***

60. The teachings of Enlightenment thinking listed above provided the basis for the

- A** establishment of democratic government.
- B** teaching of the Protestant Reformation.
- C** calling of the crusades.
- D** development of feudalism.

7.11.5 Influence of Enlightenment Thinkers

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- ***separation of powers***
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60. The teachings of Enlightenment thinking listed above provided the basis for the

A establishment of democratic government.

8.1.1 Ideas of the Great Awakening

62. The Great Awakening of the mid-1700s affected the British colonies by

A decreasing the power and prestige of radical religious figures.

B encouraging greater religious enthusiasm and political independence.

C encouraging strict obedience and respect for governmental authorities.

D discouraging individual free will in spiritual and political matters.

8.1.1 Ideas of the Great Awakening

62. The Great Awakening of the mid-1700s affected the British colonies by

B encouraging greater religious enthusiasm and political independence.

8.1.2 Declaration of Independence

goal of the Declaration of Independence was to

lish a new monarchy for the independent states.

nce the British Parliament to prevent the start of war.

in why the colonists felt the need to be free from
rule.

ne an economic system to raise money for the
on.

8.1.2 Declaration of Independence

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ain why the colonists felt the need to
from British rule.

8.1.4 America's Blend of Ideas

64. In designing the legislative branch, the writers of the Constitution mainly based their ideas on the

A French Estates General.

B Congress of Vienna.

C Council of Trent.

D English Parliament.

8.1.4 America's Blend of Ideas

64. In designing the legislative branch, the writers of the Constitution mainly based their ideas on the

D English Parliament.

8.2.1 Significance of Earlier English Documents

65. The Mayflower Compact (1620) was significant in the political development of the American colonies because it introduced the principle of

- A** self-government.
- B** separation of powers.
- C** freedom of expression.
- D** federalism.

8.2.1 Significance of Earlier English Documents

65. The Mayflower Compact (1620) was significant in the political development of the American colonies because it introduced the principle of

A self-government.

8.2.3 Constitution

prompt to answer the following question.

is not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

66. The Tenth Amendment was added to the Constitution to resolve which of the following topics of debate surrounding the development of the Constitution?

Division of powers among branches of government

Annexation of new lands into the country

Balance between national and state government power

Representation of states in the legislative houses

8.2.3 Constitution

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Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

Tenth Amendment was added to the Constitution to resolve which of the following topics of debate surrounding the development of the nation?

Balance between national and state government power

8.2.3 Constitution

68. Which of these parts of the United States Constitution contains fundamental liberties of American citizens?

A Preamble

B Article I, Section 8 — Enumerated Powers

C Article III — Judicial Branch

D Amendments 1–10 — Bill of Rights

8.2.3 Constitution

68. Which of these parts of the United States Constitution contains fundamental liberties of American citizens?

D Amendments 1–10 — Bill of Rights

8.2.7 Federalism

Which of these is a constitutional “check” that the executive has to “balance” the power of the legislature in the United States government?

Dismiss Congress when it acts illegally

Veto acts passed by Congress

Overturn decisions made by courts

Appoint representatives and senators

8.2.7 Federalism

Which of these is a constitutional “check” that the executive has to “balance” the power of the legislature in the United States government?

veto acts passed by Congress

8.3.4 Jefferson and Hamilton

1. Thomas Jefferson and his followers opposed Alexander Hamilton's tariff policy in part because they believed that high tariffs would cause problems for

rich bankers.

small farmers.

big city merchants.

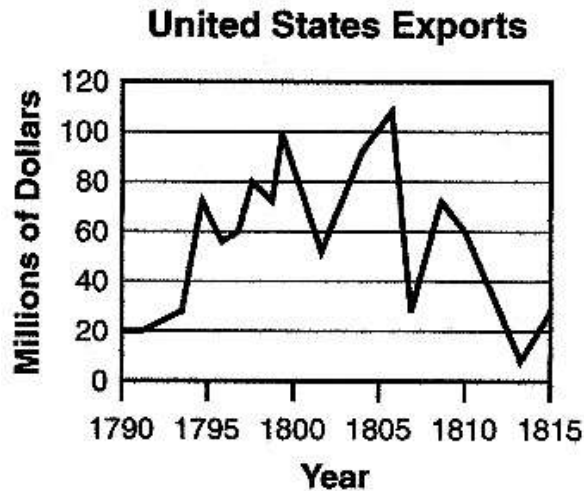
owners of small factories.

8.3.4 Jefferson and Hamilton

1. Thomas Jefferson and his followers opposed Alexander Hamilton's tariff policy in part because they believed that high tariffs would cause problems for

small farmers.

8.5.1 War of 1812



What is one reason for the dramatic decreases in exports in 1807 and from 1810 to 1812?

decline in industrial output

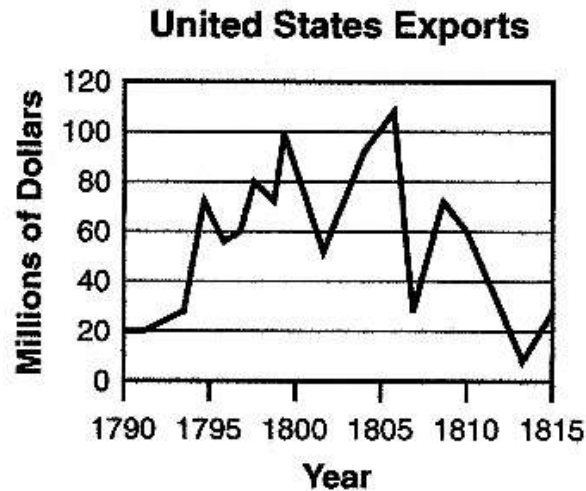
competition from French merchants

military and economic conflicts with Great

Britain

increase in production and transportation costs

8.5.1 War of 1812



What is one reason for the dramatic decreases in exports in 1807 and from 1810 to 1812?

military and economic conflicts with Great Britain

8.5.2 Westward Expansion

77. Conflict with Mexico became highly likely following the granting of statehood to

A Texas.

B Missouri.

C Arizona.

D Louisiana.

8.5.2 Westward Expansion

77. Conflict with Mexico became highly likely following the granting of statehood to

A Texas.

8.5.2 Westward Expansion

78. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823)?

A to open Canada to American settlers

B to prevent European expansion in the Americas

C to acquire Florida for the United States

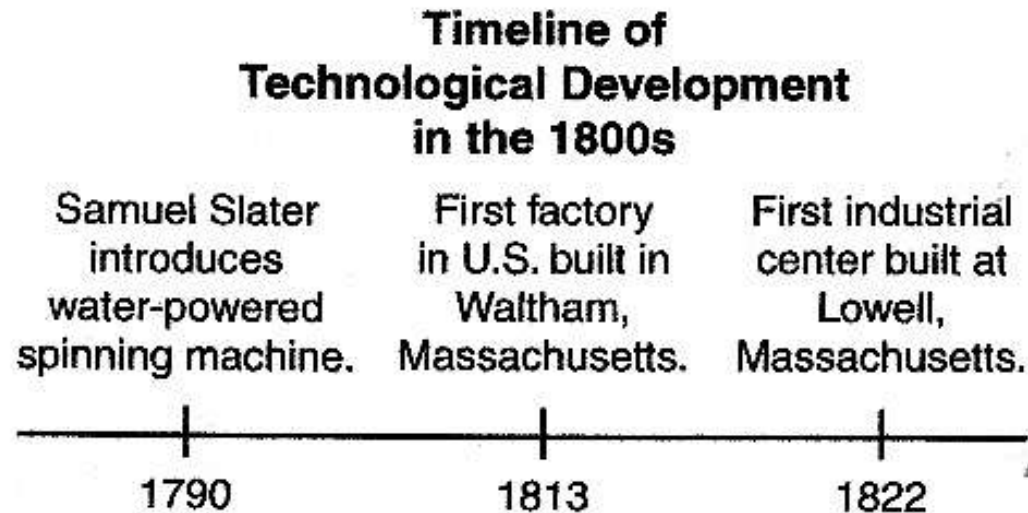
D to end the United States' alliance with Great Britain

8.5.2 Westward Expansion

78. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823)?

B to prevent European expansion in the Americas

8.6.1 Influence of Industrialization

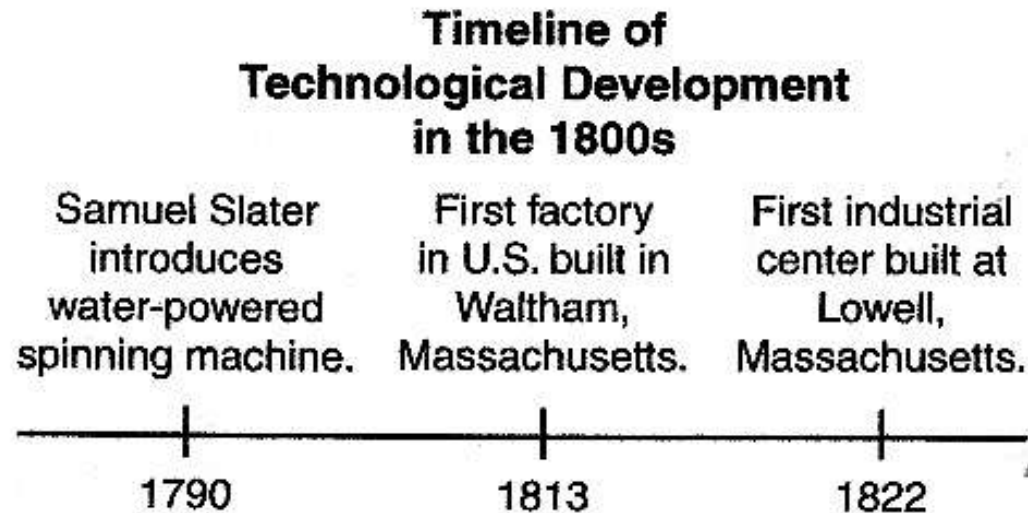


80. The timeline above represents development in the production of

A oil. **C** steel.

B glassware. **D** textiles.

8.6.1 Influence of Industrialization



80. The timeline above represents development in the production of

D Textiles.

8.7.1 Southern Economy

82. What agricultural invention, designed to increase production, had the effect of increasing the number of slaves needed for labor in the Deep South?

A the wheat reaper

B the cotton gin

C the steel plow

D the rice mill

8.7.1 Southern Economy

82. What agricultural invention, designed to increase production, had the effect of increasing the number of slaves needed for labor in the Deep South?

B the cotton gin

8.7.1 Southern Economy

83. The growing importance of cotton to the South created an economy and a society dominated by

- A** managers and professional people.
- B** small independent farmers.
- C** large landowners.
- D** industrial leaders.

8.7.1 Southern Economy

83. The growing importance of cotton to the South created an economy and a society dominated by

C large landowners.

8.7.2 Origins of slavery

84. The slave-based agricultural system in the South encouraged the development of

- A** economic self-reliance.
- B** a rigid social class system.
- C** an urban middle class.
- D** small independent businesses.

8.7.2 Origins of slavery

84. The slave-based agricultural system in the South encouraged the development of

B a rigid social class system.

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

Go west, young man, and grow up with the country. —Horace Greeley Hints Toward Reform

86. Greeley's quotation is associated with which of these?

- A** Farmers Alliance
- B** Populist Party
- C** Manifest Destiny
- D** Temperance movement

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

Go west, young man, and grow up with the country. —Horace Greeley Hints Toward Reform

86. Greeley's quotation is associated with which of these?

C Manifest Destiny

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

87. By the mid-1800s, California was being settled *mostly* by people in search of

A jobs in industrial cities.

B wealth from the discovery of gold.

C animal pelts for the fur trade.

D trade with American Indians.

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

87. By the mid-1800s, California was being settled *mostly* by people in search of

B wealth from the discovery of gold.

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

Texas has been absorbed into the Union in the inevitable fulfillment of the general law which is rolling our population westward. — Democratic Review, 1845

88. The quotation above describes the nineteenth-century American belief in

- A** the Social Contract.
- B** Manifest Destiny.
- C** isolationism.
- D** the Monroe Doctrine.

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

Texas has been absorbed into the Union in the inevitable fulfillment of the general law which is rolling our population westward. — Democratic Review, 1845

88. The quotation above describes the nineteenth-century American belief in

B Manifest Destiny.

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

89. The Indian Removal Act (1830) relocated thousands of Cherokees from Georgia to Indian Territory for the purpose of

A making the land available for white miners and farmers.

B allowing the Cherokee their freedom from U.S. control.

C obeying the Supreme Court's order to move the Cherokee.

D creating a wilderness area for use by white fur trappers.

8.8.2 Manifest Destiny

89. The Indian Removal Act (1830) relocated thousands of Cherokees from Georgia to Indian Territory for the purpose of

A making the land available for white miners and farmers.

8.9.1 Abolitionist Movement

91. Who was the *most* important leader of the Underground Railroad?

- A** Harriet Tubman
- B** William Lloyd Garrison
- C** Phillis Wheatley
- D** Sarah Grimké

8.9.1 Abolitionist Movement

91. Who was the *most* important leader of the Underground Railroad?

A Harriet Tubman

8.9.1 Abolitionist movement

92. The main goal of abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison was to

A allow all women the right to vote.

B establish tax-supported schools.

C stop individuals from drinking alcoholic beverages.

D end slavery immediately.

8.9.1 Abolitionist movement

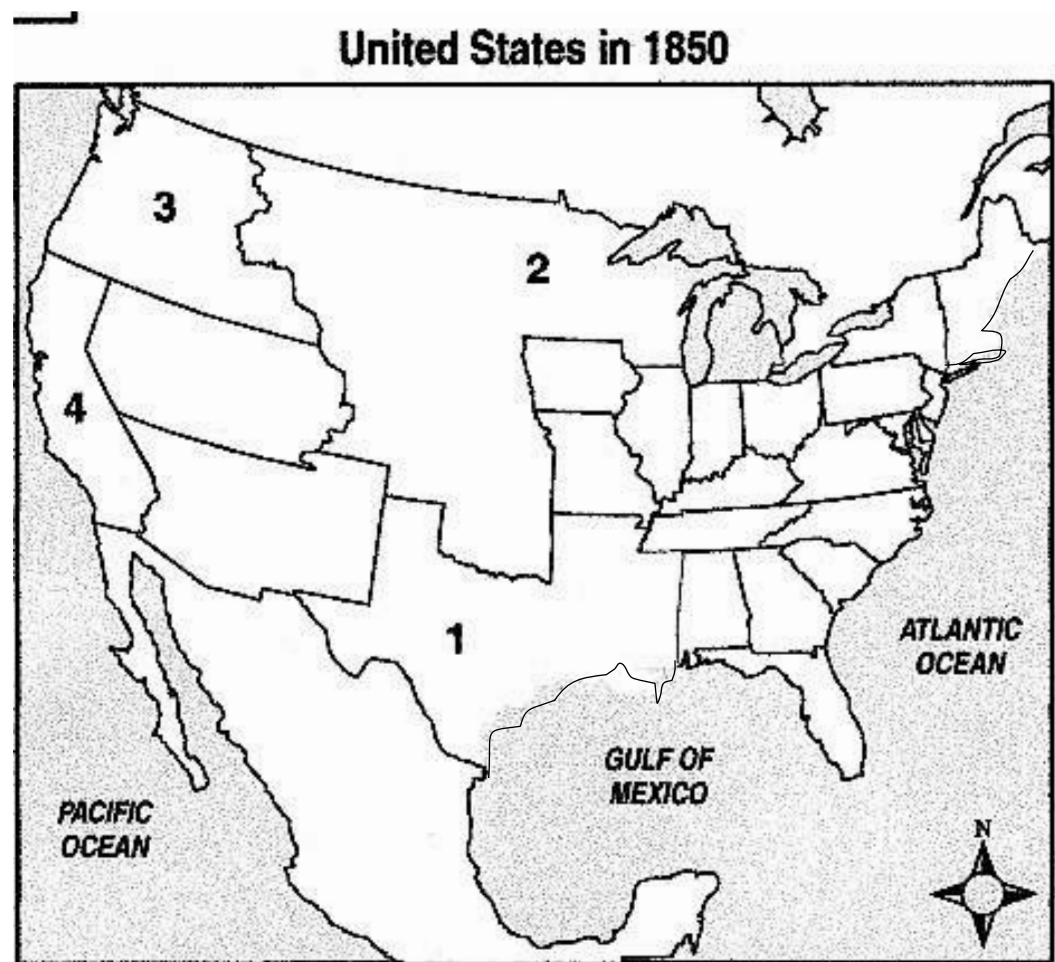
92. The main goal of abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison was to

end slavery immediately.

8.9.4 Slavery Issues

94. Which area on the map above was admitted as a state as a result of the Compromise of 1850?

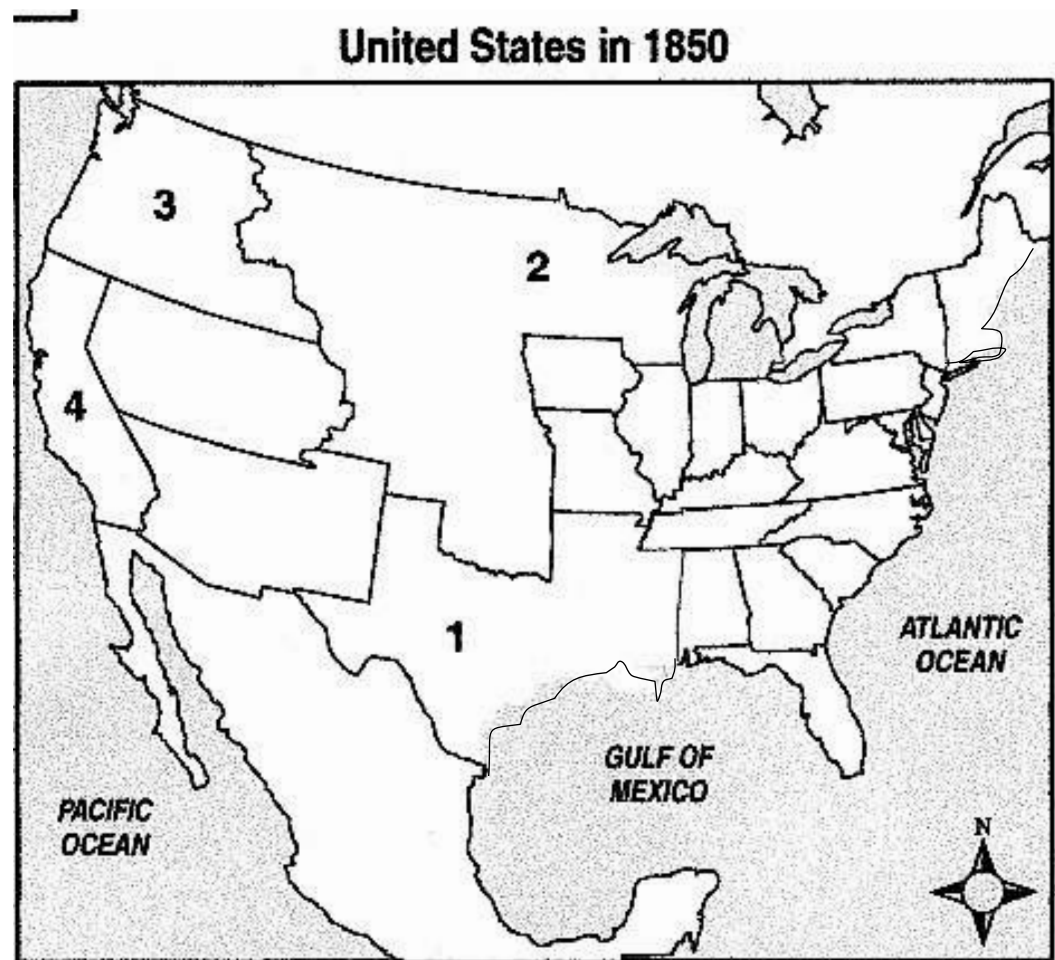
- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4



8.9.4 Slavery Issues

94. Which area on the map above was admitted as a state as a result of the Compromise of 1850?

D 4



8.9.5 States Rights Doctrine

**What led the newspapers to speak of “Bleeding Kansas”
6?**

fighting between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces

attacks on job-seeking Irish immigrants

conflict between cattle ranchers and farmers

reaction to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling against Dred

8.9.5 States Rights Doctrine

**What led the newspapers to speak of “Bleeding Kansas”
6?**

fighting between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces

8.9.5 States Rights Doctrine

96. States' rights played a major role in all of the following *except* the

A Kentucky and Virginia Resolves.

B Missouri Compromise.

C Nullification Crisis.

D Monroe Doctrine.

8.9.5 States Rights Doctrine

96. States' rights played a major role in all of the following *except* the

D Monroe Doctrine.

8.10.4 Lincoln's Presidency

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is similar to the Declaration of Independence in that both documents

include descriptions of laws which should be passed.

emphasize the need for effective government.

support the ideals of self-government and human rights.

justify the need for economic change.

8.10.4 Lincoln's Presidency

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is similar to the Declaration of Independence in that both documents

support the ideals of self-government and human rights.

8.10.4 Lincoln's Presidency

8. What was the first major goal of President Abraham Lincoln's administration?

to destroy the institution of slavery

to maintain the unity of the country

to expand the power of state governments

to industrialize the economy

8.10.4 Lincoln's Presidency

8. What was the first major goal of President Abraham Lincoln's administration?

to maintain the unity of the country

8.10.4 Lincoln's Presidency

the excerpt to complete the following statement.

*malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see
ht, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for
no shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve
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**his ending to Lincoln's Second Inaugural
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the Civil War was for**

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8.10.4 Lincoln's Presidency

Read the excerpt to complete the following statement.

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**This ending to Lincoln's Second Inaugural
speech indicates that his vision for the future
of the Civil War was for**

peacemaking and rebuilding the Union.

8.10.6 Civil War Events

1. What is one reason that the Union strategy for defeating the South included a naval blockade of Southern ports?

to cut the South off from its supply lines in the countries of Latin America

to stop Southern attempts to establish slave plantations in Asia and Mexico

to prevent Southern efforts to sell cotton in Europe in exchange for war supplies

to deprive the South of fishing and whaling as a primary source of food

8.10.6 Civil War Events

100. What is one reason that the Union strategy for defeating the South included a naval blockade of Southern ports?

C to prevent Southern efforts to sell cotton in Europe in exchange for war supplies

8.11.1 Reconstruction

101. One goal of post–Civil War Congressional Reconstruction was to

- A** repay Confederate war debts.
- B** ensure civil rights for former slaves.
- C** preserve the plantation system.
- D** rebuild the Southern naval system.

8.11.1 Reconstruction

**101. One goal of post–Civil War
Congressional Reconstruction was to**

**B ensure civil rights for former
slaves.**

8.11.3 Freedman's Bureau

02. During Reconstruction, the Freedmen's Bureau

relocated many former slaves to the North.

created a system for tenant farming.

gave forty acres and a mule to former slaves.

established schools for former slaves.

8.11.3 Freedman's Bureau

02. During Reconstruction, the Freedmen's Bureau

● established schools for former slaves.

8.11.3 Freedman's Bureau

**. One of the functions of the Freedmen's Bureau
s to**

discourage segregation in the South.

relocate former slaves to urban areas.

provide assistance to former slaves.

reward veterans with land and money.

8.11.3 Freedman's Bureau

**. One of the functions of the Freedmen's Bureau
s to**

provide assistance to former slaves.

8.11.5 Reconstruction Amendments

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States were intended to address the following problems relating to:

- government organization.
- civil rights.
- checks and balances.
- rapid economic change.

8.11.5 Reconstruction Amendments

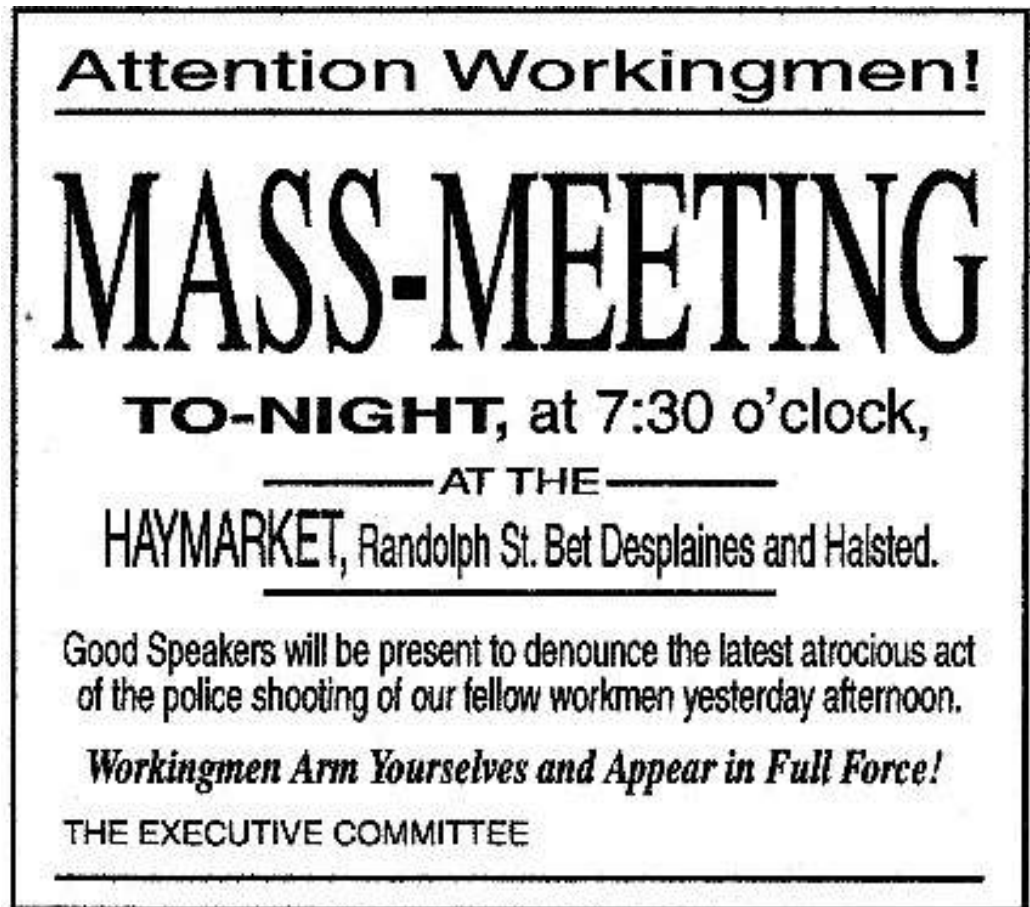
The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States were intended to address problems relating to

civil rights.

8.12.5 Effects of Industrialization

105. This poster suggests that 19th-century industrialization was often accompanied by

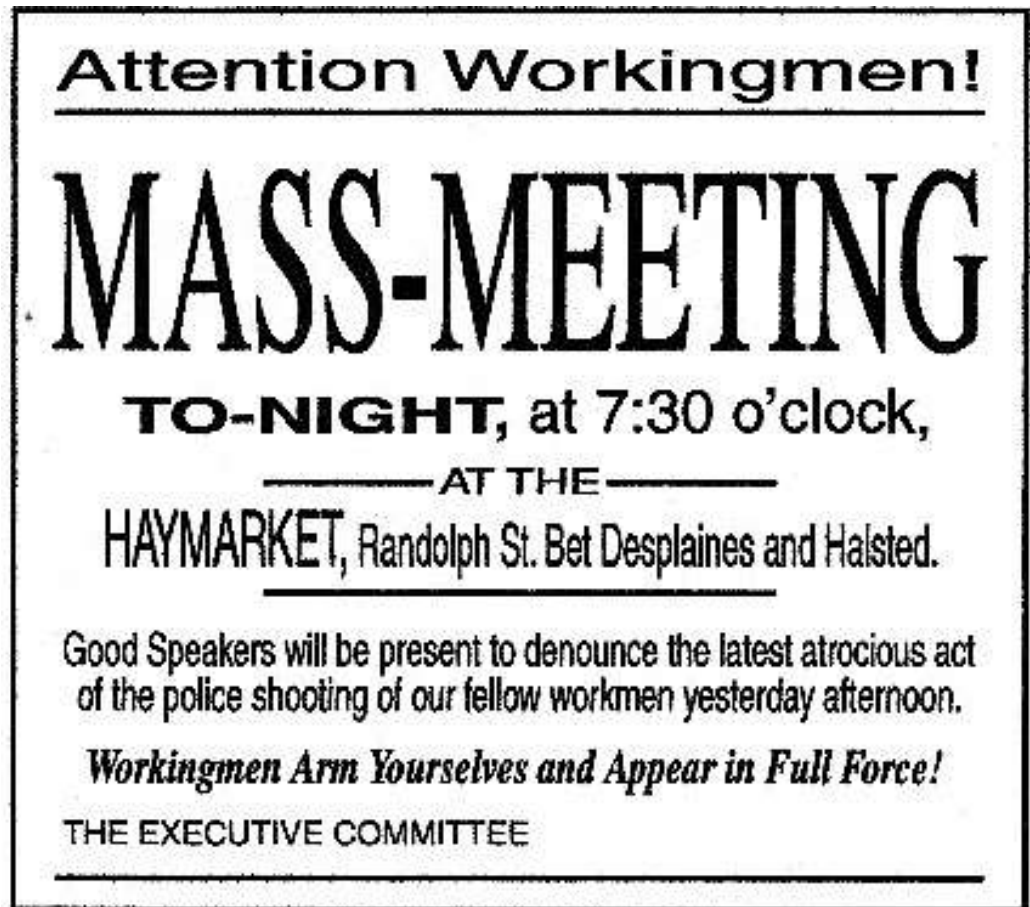
- A labor strife.
- B farm protests.
- C technological progress.
- D political stability.



8.12.5 Effects of Industrialization

105. This poster suggests that 19th-century industrialization was often accompanied by

A labor strife.



8.12.6 Labor Movement

7. What did the American Federation of Labor to achieve in the late 1800s?

control of decision making in the market
higher wages and better working conditions
employee ownership of factories and mines
elimination of racial discrimination in the
workplace

8.12.6 Labor Movement

7. What did the American Federation of Labor to achieve in the late 1800s?

higher wages and better working
conditions

8.12.7 Immigration

A large percentage of the immigrants who came to the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries settled in large cities because

most of them had lived in cities in their homelands.

there were fewer and fewer farms in the United States.

the growing industries were usually located in cities.

the government encouraged immigrants to settle in big cities.

8.12.7 Immigration

A large percentage of the immigrants who came to the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries lived in large cities because

the growing industries were usually located in cities.

8.12.7 Immigration

109. Which of these groups *most* favored immigration to the United States between 1880 and 1910?

A unskilled workers

B rural farmers

C urban nativists

D factory owners

8.12.7 Immigration

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D factory owners