

## MileStone and Final Study Guide

Directions: Answer each question below with the **ONE** best answer. Only answers on the scan-tron will be graded, and must be completely bubbled in using a #2 lead pencil.

**SSUSH1: The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.**  
They were primarily established by people looking for religious freedom.

Which statement accurately describes a difference between the Southern colonies and the New England colonies?  
**SSUSH1**

The Southern colonies were more dependent on the plantation system.

Which statement best describes the settlement of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies? **SSUSH1**  
Trade, Religious Tolerance, Manufacturing

Which of the following best describes mercantilism? **SSUSH1**

An economic system in which colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country and trade is strictly controlled.

**SSUSH2: Describe the early English colonial society and investigate the development of its governance.**

Which statement best describes Triangular Trade? **SSUSH2**

Trade routes linking Europe, Africa, & North America that traded slaves, raw goods, and manufactured goods.

Dialects such as Creole in Louisiana and Gullah in coastal Georgia are examples of: **SSUSH2**

Cultural blending of African and European languages.

What answer below best describes ways slaves attempted to keep African culture alive in the 13 Colonies? **SSUSH2**

Through music, dance, food, customs, and traditions.

**Use the chart to answer below.**

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Molasses</li><li>• Sugar</li><li>• Rum</li><li>• Iron</li><li>• Tobacco</li><li>• Indigo</li></ul> |
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The elements in the list were all vital to: **SSUSH2**

The trans-Atlantic trade

The Virginia House of Burgesses was significant because it: **SSUSH2**

Acted as the first legislative body in the Americas.

The Great Awakening was a significant national event because it: **SSUSH2**

Revived emotional Christianity throughout the nation..

**SSUSH3: The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.**

Which statement best describes the French and Indian War? **SSUSH3**

British (allied with the American colonists) and the French (allied with the Native Americans) were fighting for colonial dominance of North America.

Which statement below best describes the Sons of Liberty? **SSUSH3**

Groups of American patriots throughout the 13 colonies who protested and resisted British imperialism, especially the Stamp Act.

What was the significance of Thomas Paine's pamphlet, Common Sense? **SSUSH3**

It presented a convincing case for independence, using plain language.

What did the Intolerable Acts seek to do? **SSUSH3**

Punish Massachusetts after the colonists protested.

**SSUSH4: Analyze the ideological, military, social, and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution.**

Wrote the Declaration of Independence. **SSUSH4**

Thomas Jefferson

The largest section of the Declaration of Independence lists the: **SSUSH4**

Complaints the colonists had with King.

**Read the excerpt to answer below.**

The state of nature has a law of nature to govern it, which obliges every one: and reason . . . teaches all mankind, . . . that being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions . . .

—excerpt from *Second Treatise*, John Locke

Which of these political ideals from the Declaration of Independence is BEST supported by the excerpt? **SSUSH4**

All men are created equal.

Why was the Battle of Saratoga important? **SSUSH4**

It was a major American victory, and a turning point of the war- and assured critical international recognition and aid that helped secure the independence of the United States.

What role did France play in the American Revolution? **SSUSH4**

It sided with the revolutionaries in order to weaken Britain.

Which statement best describes the Treaty of Paris 1783? **SSUSH4**

Officially ended the American Revolution and recognized America as a sovereign country.

**SSUSH5: The student will explain specific events and key ideas that brought about the adoption implementation of the US Constitution.**

**Read the passage below to answer Questions # below.**

Like many Americans, George Washington felt an urgent need to create a new, stronger national government. He feared that a weak national government would not be able to stop fighting between states or against the national government. This would destroy the new country.

Many Americans were afraid a strong national government could become as unfair as Great Britain's had been. Patrick Henry, for example, refused to be a delegate to the 1787 convention. When he was asked why, the famous speaker answered simply, "I smelt a rat."

Why did many Americans want a weak national government? **SSUSH5**

To avoid an oppressive government like they experienced under King George

Why did George Washington support creating a stronger government? **SSUSH5**

He believed a weak national government would not be able to stop fighting between the states.

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Which statement below best describes the difference between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists? **SSUSH5**  
Federalists believe in a strong, central government and Anti-Federalists believe in stronger state governments.

What were the Federalist Papers? **SSUSH5**  
A series of essays arguing for the ratification of the Constitution.

All of the following were reasons why the Constitution was adopted over the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT: **SSUSH5**  
The legislative branch didn't have much power under the Articles.

Which statement below best describes the Great Compromise during the Constitutional Convention? **SSUSH5**  
An agreement to adopt a bicameral (2 house) legislature with one house based on equal representation. (Senate) and the other with representation based on population (House of Representatives).

How was the issue of slavery dealt with at the Constitutional Convention? **SSUSH5**  
The Three-Fifths Compromise.

How did the Northwest Ordinance lead to the creation of new states? **SSUSH5**  
It allowed western territories to apply for statehood once they reached a certain size.