**REVIEW PACKETS #1-9 ANSWER KEY**

REVIEW PACKET #1

1. Geography, history, government/civics, economics, & cultural studies
2. Answers
	1. Geography
	2. Economics
	3. Government/civics
	4. Cultural studies
	5. History
3. Primary sources are written or created during the time under study; secondary sources interpret or summarize primary sources
4. Answers
	1. Primary
	2. Secondary
	3. Primary
	4. Primary
	5. Secondary
5. Secondary source; it is about the Civil War, but was written in 2011
6. D
7. D

REVIEW PACKET #2

1. Mountains, Piedmont, Coastal Plain, Tidewater
2. Answers
	1. Mountains
	2. Coastal Plain
	3. Mountains & Tidewater
	4. Piedmont
	5. Tidewater
3. Palea, Archaic, Woodland, & Mississippian
4. Large Native American tribe in the mountains of North Carolina; they were spread throughout the Appalachians; eventually forced off the land during Indian Removal
5. Animals, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, diseases, people, etc.
6. Hernando de Soto, Giovanni de Verrazano, Juan Pardo, etc.
7. Roanoke
8. Answers will vary.
9. B
10. B

REVIEW PACKET #3

1. Gold & silver, Northwest Passage, convert Native Americans, trade
2. England/Britain, France, Netherlands (the Dutch), and Spain
3. The French relied on trading with Native Americans, so they had to develop closer relationships
4. Lack of supplies, difficult conditions, far from home, conflicts with Natives
5. Better supplies, better leadership, better farming
6. Better farmland and a chance to make money growing tobacco
7. The area was too big to govern, resulting in rebellions; Carolina was split so it could be governed more easily
8. B
9. D – this was a goal of the French
10. B – this is the BEST answer; A is a possible second choice; C & D are just plain wrong

REVIEW PACKET #4

1. New England, Middle, & Southern
2. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, & Georgia
3. Make money, religious freedom, economic opportunity
4. The Dutch (Netherlands); New Amsterdam
5. Cash crops were crops grown primary to make money; New England’s soil was not good enough to grow enough cash crops
6. The Middle Colonies were the most diverse because they accepted people from many different cultures, religions, and countries
7. Plantations were large farms which grew cash crops (mostly with slave labor); usually cotton or tobacco
8. Answers will vary; answers will probably include reasons for settling (religious vs. economic), differences in soil (rocky vs. great for farming), etc.

REVIEW PACKET #5

1. Rivalries between France and England in the colonies
2. Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts
3. Colonists boycotted goods because England had taxed the colonists to raise money for the war
4. The Boston Massacre was a shooting that occurred during riots in Boston over taxs and other disagreements between colonists and British soldiers
5. Declaration of Independence
6. Answers will vary
7. Articles of Confederation; the Constitution
8. Legislative, Executive, Judicial
9. Federalists believed that the federal government should have more authority than individual states; Anti-federalists opposed giving the national government too much power
10. The Bill of Rights protected individual Americans’ rights
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. E (supposed to be A)

REVIEW PACKET #6

1. Push factors are reasons to leave a place (usually negative); pull factors are reasons to move to a new place (usually positive)
2. Answers
	1. Push
	2. Pull
	3. Pull
	4. Pull
	5. Push
	6. Push
	7. Pull
3. Gold, lots of land, cheap land, job opportunities, etc.
4. The land that was purchased in 1803 by Thomas Jefferson and the United States; doubled the size of the U.S.
5. Britain providing weapons and support to Native Americans in conflicts with the U.S.; Britain restricting U.S. trading with other nations; impressment
6. The collection of trails that Native Americans were forced westward on during Indian Removal
7. As people moved west there was more farmland—slavery was used to farm the land
8. Indian Removal, end of the Nullification Crisis, eliminating the national bank, increasing the power of the presidency
9. By pushing through everything he wanted to get done, with or without the help of Congress.
10. Answers will vary, but should discuss Indian Removal/Trail of Tears
11. C
12. D – all the others are outcomes, but D came much later
13. A
14. Push Factors – not much chance for an education, dangerous; pull factors – better education, safer, more chances to be successful, aunt who is an American citizen

REVIEW PACKET #7

1. Slavery, economic differences, states’ rights, and the election of Abraham Lincoln
2. Slavery
3. Invention of the cotton gin, expansion of farming, slave trade, natural slave population growth
4. Running away, breaking machines, slowing down work, fighting back, etc.
5. The secret path that many slaves took to freedom in the North; consisted of safe houses and hideouts with “conductors” such as Harriet Tubman leading the way
6. Laws that applied only to slaves and restricted their activities; they prohibited marriage, made it illegal to gather, made it illegal to learn to read and write, etc.
7. People who wanted to get rid of slavery
8. North had an economy that did not use slavery and relied heavily on industry; South used slavery and mostly farmed
9. Southern states were afraid that Abraham Lincoln was going to end slavery all over the country
10. To break away from the country; the Confederate States of America (the Confederacy)
11. C
12. C
13. A – the question asks which is NOT a goal. B, C, & D were all goals of abolitionists

REVIEW PACKET #8

1. The United States (North/Northern States/Union) AGAINST the Confederate States (South/Southern states/Confederacy)
2. Abraham Lincoln was president of the Union; Jefferson Davis was president of the Confederacy
3. Anaconda Plan – squeeze the South until it surrendered; (1) blockade Southern ports, (2) take over the Mississippi River, (3) capture Richmond, VA
4. Gettysburg in the east, Vicksburg in the west
5. Ships that tried to break the blockade and bring supplies to help the Confederate troops
6. Began at Ft. Sumter, SC; ended at Appomattox Court House, VA
7. The plan to rebuild the South and restore the Southern states to the Union after the Civil War
8. Presidential & Congressional; Presidential wanted an easy road to reuniting the country, Congressional forced the South to agree to more laws and face harsher punishments
9. Answers:
	1. 13th Amendment – outlawed slavery
	2. 14th Amendment – defined citizenship, said rights cannot be taken away from citizens
	3. 15th Amendment – all men can vote; cannot discriminate based on race, color, or if previously a slave
10. KKK intimidated pro-Reconstruction advocates and African-Americans; states passed black codes, etc.
11. B – blockading all ports was part of the Anaconda Plan
12. A
13. C – this is the BEST answer
14. A

REVIEW PACKET #9

1. The time period when things began to be made by machines and technology, rather than by hand; 1700s-1800s; Great Britain
2. Agrarian Revolution, People, Capital, Natural Resources, Inventions & New Technology
3. Natural resources gave countries the materials to make new machines out of things like iron and steel; they also provided the materials to fuel the steam engines (coal); they also provided the materials that were turned into finished products
4. New technology, immigration, growth of cities, etc.
5. Poor working conditions, slums and poor housing, child labor, corruption, etc.
6. The movement of people from rural (farming) areas to cities
7. Time period when everything in the United States appeared “golden” on the outside, but in reality there were many problems on the inside of the country
8. In NC, tobacco companies and other industries mad a lot of money, but workers and farmers struggled to make a living
9. Sharecropping was the practice of renting the land and tools from a landowner, and paying them back with a portion of the farmer’s yearly crop; this often resulted in farmers in debt to landowners
10. Very poor conditions, racism, discrimination, segregation, etc.
11. C – Industrialization brought about new inventions that could be used on farms (like tractors, etc.); this made farms more reliant on machines and less reliant on people
12. A – Jim Crow laws severely restricted the rights of African-Americans, especially enforcing segregation