

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**2016-2017 8<sup>th</sup> Grade U.S. History Final Exam Review**

Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part I: The Eras**

Colonization	American Revolution	Constitution & Early Republic	Age of Jackson
Industrial Revolution	Reform	Civil War	Reconstruction

*Place each of the following events, people, acts, etc. under the appropriate era in the above chart.*

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Intolerable Acts                           | 15. Missouri Compromise                    | 29. 1 <sup>st</sup> Continental Congress |
| 2. Virginia Plan                              | 16. Marbury v. Madison                     | 30. Great Compromise                     |
| 3. Black Codes                                | 17. Dred Scott v. Sandford                 | 31. The Democratic Party                 |
| 4. 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment                 | 18. Interchangeable Parts                  | 32. Boston Tea Party                     |
| 5. Nullification Crisis                       | 19. Bill of Rights                         | 33. Separation of Powers                 |
| 6. Erie Canal                                 | 20. Monroe Doctrine                        | 34. Kansas-Nebraska Act                  |
| 7. Lee's Surrender at Appomattox Court House  | 21. Indian Removal Act                     | 35. Cotton Gin                           |
| 8. Shay's Rebellion                           | 22. Hiram Rhodes Revels                    | 36. The Articles of Confederation        |
| 9. Urbanization                               | 23. President Abe Lincoln                  | 37. House of Burgesses                   |
| 10. War of 1812                               | 24. Temperance Movement                    | 38. British impressment of U.S. sailors  |
| 11. 1 <sup>st</sup> Representative Government | 25. Federalists vs. Democratic Republicans | 39. Popular sovereignty                  |
| 12. The Factory System                        | 26. Eli Whitney                            | 40. French Revolution                    |
| 13. Dawes Act                                 | 27. Trail of Tears                         | 41. Bessemer process                     |
| 14. President Johnson's impeachment           | 28. Ulysses S. Grant                       | 42. Louisiana Purchase                   |

## Part II: The Visuals

You will see the following charts and map on the final exam. Analyze them by answering the associated questions.

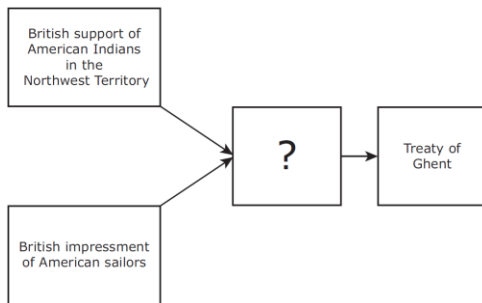
Rural Population of the United States

Decade	Percentage
1820	93%
1830	91%
1840	89%
1850	85%
1860	80%
1870	74%
1880	72%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

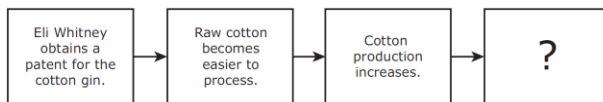
43. Define rural.

44. What happened to the population of the U.S.?



45. Define impressment.

46. What is the significance of the Treaty of Ghent?



47. Who was Eli Whitney?

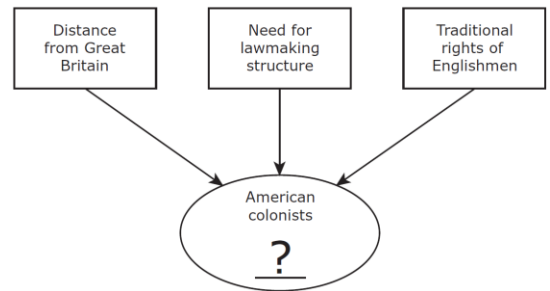
48. What was the Cotton Gin?

### Major Nineteenth-Century Innovations

Agriculture	Industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanical reapers</li> <li>Combine harvesters</li> <li>Steel plows</li> <li>Grain drills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interchangeable parts</li> <li>Power looms</li> <li>Steam engines</li> <li>Bessemer process</li> </ul>

49. What do these innovations have in common?

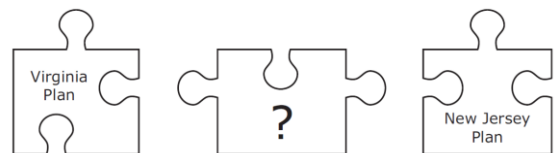
50. Which one of these did Eli Whitney invent?



51. Name the two documents that gave English citizens their rights. **Hint: we copied ideas from both of them!**

52. What is the only **TYPE** of government we have ever had as Americans on this continent?

### Constitutional Convention Puzzle



53. Which of these plans was supported by states with smaller populations?

54. Why?

- Intolerable Acts imposed
- First Continental Congress convened
- Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* published

55. What caused Britain to pass the Intolerable (Coercive) Acts?

56. What did *Common Sense* persuade colonists to do?

A historian is writing an article for a history website. The article is divided into the following topics:

- The division of the South into military districts
- The impeachment of the president
- The ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments

57. What political group was against President Johnson?

58. Summarize the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments.  
**1 word each!**

1860 Census Results for Selected States

State	Total Population	Total Number of Slaves	Slaves as a Percentage of Population
Alabama	964,201	435,080	45%
Georgia	1,057,286	462,198	44%
Kentucky	1,155,084	225,483	20%
Maryland	687,049	87,189	13%
Mississippi	791,305	436,631	55%
Virginia	1,596,318	490,865	31%

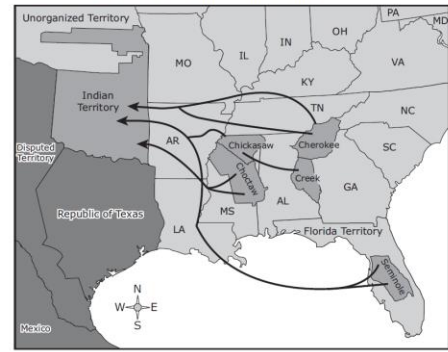
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

59. What information does a census give you?

60. Are the states listed in the above census northern or southern?

61. How can you tell?

Relocation of American Indians in the 1830s



62. Who was POTUS during most of the 1830s?

63. What is this map showing you?

### Part III: The Excerpts

You will see the following excerpts on the final exam. Analyze them by answering the associated questions.

*Black Codes* was a name given to laws passed by southern governments established during the presidency of Andrew Johnson. These laws imposed severe restrictions on freedmen, such as prohibiting their right to vote, forbidding them to sit on juries, and limiting their right to testify against white men. They were also forbidden from carrying weapons in public places and working in certain occupations.

—National Archives and Records Administration,  
<http://www.archives.gov> (accessed July 14, 2010)

64. What are Black Codes?

Finally, in the summer of 1842, after seven years of desperate warfare, an agreement was reached with the few hundred remaining Seminoles, allowing them to live in southwest Florida.

—John and Mary Lou Missall, *A Short History of the Seminole Wars*, 2006

67. What is a Seminole?

The powers 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.

—Tenth Amendment, U.S. Constitution

65. What is “the United States” referring to?

All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

—President Abraham Lincoln, second inaugural address, 1865

68. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> line, Lincoln uses the word “insurgents”. Who is he talking about?

’Tis our true policy to steer clear of \_\_\_\_\_? with any portion of the foreign World—So far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it. . . . But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

—President George Washington’s Farewell Address, 1796

66. Who is Washington speaking to?

We have only to look about us in this great city, to observe the traces of the deadly influence of intemperance. Everywhere, we face crime, disease and death, all testify to the necessity of the prosecution of the cause, of steadfast and unwavering effort and prompt action to lead to complete success.

—Charles C. Burleigh, address to the Whole World’s Temperance Convention, 1853

69. Who is Mr. Burleigh speaking to?

#### Part IV: The People

Summarize each of the following individuals' contribution to early United States history. **Keep your summaries concise!**

[Example: George Washington – Commander of Cont. Army; 1<sup>st</sup> POTUS]

70. James Monroe

79. John Adams

71. Abraham Lincoln

80. Andrew Johnson

72. John Marshall

81. Thomas Paine

73. Robert E. Lee

82. Jefferson Davis

74. Ulysses S. Grant

83. John James Audubon

75. Thomas Jefferson

84. Susan B. Anthony

76. King George III

85. Hiram Rhodes Revels

77. James Madison

86. Andrew Jackson

78. Eli Whitney

87. Henry David Thoreau

#### Part V: Cause & Effect

Complete the following cause & effect relationships. Summarize, but be specific!

Cause	Effect
88.	The Trail of Tears
Lincoln elected president in 1860 despite not carrying any southern states.	89.
Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin makes cotton easier to process.	90.
Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton disagreed on political issues, including the nation's economy.	91.
92.	POTUS Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine.
Anti-Federalists were afraid the federal government would violate their individual rights.	93.
94.	Industrialization and urbanization increased in the North.
95.	Henry Clay proposed the Missouri Compromise.
96.	African American men voted in the 1872 presidential election.
The War of 1812 caused a disruption in U.S. trade.	97.
98.	POTUS Madison declared war on Britain in 1812.
During Jackson's presidency, Southerners argued that the Tariff of Abominations was unconstitutional.	99.
Large states and small states argued over the number of representatives they would have in Congress.	100.
I completed this review, and I will study my folder and complete a STAAR practice test online.	101.