Information Processing Skills

APRIL 19, 1692

The examination of Bridget Bishop before John Harthon, esquire

(Mr. Harthon) Bridget Bishop, what contract have you made with the devil?

(Bishop) I have made no contract with the devil. I never saw him in my life. Anne Putnam says that she has seen him!

(Mr. Harthon) What say you to all this that you are charged with? Can you not find in your heart to tell the truth?

(Bishop) I never hurt these persons in my life. I never saw them before.

(Mr. Harthon) Tell us the truth in this matter, how did these persons come to be so tormented and to charge you with doing this?

(Bishop) I did not come here to say I am a witch to take away my life.

(Mr. Harthon) Do you not see how they are tormented? You are acting witchcraft before us. What do you say to this? Have you not the heart to confess the truth?

(Bishop) I am innocent. I know nothing of it. I am no witch. I know not what a witch is.

(Mr. Harthon) Have you not allowed some evil spirit who looks like you to do this?

(Bishop) No, I am innocent of being a witch.

1. Bridget Bishop has been accused of witchcraft and is standing trial for it. What does she most likely mean when she says, "I have not come here to say I am a witch to take away my life"?

- A. She did not come there to practice witchcraft and die.
- B. She means she would die in prison if they convict her for witchcraft.
- C. She will not admit to being a witch and be punished for it.
- D. If she were really a witch, she would take her own life.
The picture above is a famous image from before the American Revolution. It shows the Boston Massacre. In the picture, British soldiers are firing into a crowd of innocent American colonists. The picture was originally an engraving created by Paul Revere.

What was most likely Paul Revere's reason for creating the engraving above?

- A. to show support for British taxes on the colonies
- B. to show that the Americans could not govern themselves
- C. to increase support for the American Revolution
- D. to increase support for an anti-slavery movement
Information Processing Skills

The Salem Witch Trials

In the late 1600s, witch trials were held all over the colony of Massachusetts. The first witch trials began in the Puritan town of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692. The trials were a result of the unexplained behavior of Betty Parris, Abigail Williams, and Ann Putnam.

In February of 1692, the three girls began to experience “fits”, which could not be explained. During the fits, the girls would shake, speak nonsense, and hide under furniture. Doctors could find no natural explanation for the fits and began to declare that the girls were bewitched. Practicing witchcraft was punishable by death in those times, which made the girls’ conditions very serious.

Reverend Samuel Parris who was the town’s minister and Betty’s father began to demand that the girls tell who had bewitched them. The girls soon began to accuse the townspeople. A poor beggar named Sarah Good, an old woman named Sarah Osburn, and a slave named Tituba were among those who were accused. Tituba, who had told the girls stories about magic and witchcraft, was beaten until she admitted that she had bewitched the girls. Although, both Sarah Good and Sarah Osburn claimed they were innocent, the accusations continued.

Towns all across Massachusetts also began to experience similar situations and start witch hunts of their own. Twenty-five people had been hung on charges of witchcraft by the time the trials had ended. Other people were held in overflowing prisons for months, all due to the girls who had pretended to be bewitched.

3. What was the setting for the witch trials?

- A. the Puritan town of Salem, and all of Massachusetts, in 1692
- B. all of New England, just before the American Revolution
- C. modern-day Salem, Massachusetts, just a few years ago
- D. the house where Reverend Parris lived with his family, in 1700

Information Processing Skills

4. Which characters' actions began the events of the Salem Witch Hunt?

- A. Betty Parris and her friends
- B. Reverend Parris and the mayor
- C. Tituba, Sarah Osburn, and Sarah Good
- D. the government of Massachusetts
5. Based on the chart, what prediction can be made about future migration to the United States (U.S.) and Canada?

○ A. Migration to the U.S. will stay about the same, while migration to Canada will go up and down.
○ B. Migration to the U.S. will continue to drop, while migration to Canada will continue to rise.
○ C. Migration to the U.S. will go up and down, while migration to Canada will stay about the same.
○ D. Migration to the U.S. will steadily rise, while migration to Canada will steadily drop.
6. The wives of pioneers lived a harder life than their husbands.

This sentence is an example of

- A. a news report.
- B. a fact.
- C. a definition.
- D. an opinion.

7. According to this map, about how far is Seattle, Washington, from Houston, Texas?

- A. 130 miles
- B. 17,000 miles
- C. 2,200 miles
- D. 750 miles
8. In 1775, Daniel Boone and others cleared a path that became known as the Wilderness Trail. This famous trail allowed thousands of settlers to travel from the East Coast to the Great Plains. What natural barrier did the Wilderness Trail have to go through to get to the Great Plains?

A. Mojave Desert  
B. Rocky Mountains  
C. Appalachian Mountains  
D. Black Hills
9. Based on the information in the map above, what prediction can be made about Anchorage?

- A. It has the most people and businesses in the state.
- B. It has the fewest people living and working there.
- C. It has the highest number of state parks in Alaska.
- D. There are no colleges or universities there.

10. If Fran is traveling on Moore Rd. from her house to Main St., what direction is she traveling?

- A. south
- B. west
- C. east
- D. north
Maps and Globes

11. Study the map key above. Which symbol shows a natural feature of the earth?

- [ ] A. 
- [ ] B. 
- [ ] C. 
- [ ] D.
Maps and Globes

12. It takes 35 minutes to fly from Helsinki, Finland to Tallinn, Estonia. The same trip by ferry takes about an hour and 40 minutes. Based on the map above, traveling by train would most likely

A. be faster than the ferry.
B. take just as long as flying.
C. be the fastest way to go.
D. take the longest time.

Consumers and Businesses

13. Which of the following is an example of the effects of competition in the economy?

A. A gas station goes out of business because of a fire.
B. A gas station raises its prices because of an oil shortage.
C. A gas station lowers its prices when a new gas station opens up next door.
D. A gas station lowers its prices when the price of oil goes down.

Consumers and Businesses

14. Which of the following describes an entrepreneur?

A. A person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture.
B. A person who organizes loans the money to a new business just getting started.
C. A person who invests in businesses to make money.
D. A person who is hired to work in a factory.
Consumers and Businesses

15. Which of the following is a characteristic of a market economy?

- **A.** Sellers are not concerned with profit.
- **B.** The government decides which goods will be produced.
- **C.** Sellers are motivated by profit when deciding what goods they will sell.
- **D.** The government decides who can buy certain goods.

Consumers and Businesses

16. Why would a person be willing to risk losing money in starting a new business?

- **A.** The person believes the business has a greater chance of succeeding than failing.
- **B.** The business is guaranteed to make money.
- **C.** The person does not care if he or she loses money.
- **D.** The person makes bad financial decisions.

Consumers and Businesses

17. What is the definition of profit?

- **A.** money that a bank pays you for putting cash in a savings account
- **B.** all of the money that a business has in its bank account
- **C.** money that you must pay a bank when taking out a loan
- **D.** the difference between the cost to produce an item and the selling price

Consumers and Businesses

18. Colleen's parents have always told her that college is expensive. She has always put her money in a bank account whenever she gets a chance. However, her 16th birthday is coming up and she wants a car. She is thinking about taking her money from the bank. What is one negative consequence of doing this?

- **A.** She will not have much money saved for college.
- **B.** She will have a way to drive her friends around.
- **C.** She will be able to drive herself to college.
- **D.** She will get money from her parents for college.
World War I and Postwar America

19. Nationalism is a strong feeling of support for one's nation. The support can mean to be proud of one's country and to want it to be the richest and most important country in the world. Nationalism caused many problems among European countries in the years before World War I.

Strong nationalism was a cause of World War I because all the major European powers

- A. wanted to live in peace with other countries.
- B. wanted all the countries to have equal power.
- C. wanted to be the most powerful.
- D. thought the others were more powerful.

World War I and Postwar America

20. Great Britain was the largest empire in the world before World War I. Great Britain also had the world's largest navy. Germany's ruler, Kaiser Wilhelm, was jealous of Great Britain's navy. He built many warships so that he could expand the German navy.

The paragraph above describes one of the causes of World War I. Building weapons to prepare a country for a future war is called

- A. militarism.
- B. communism.
- C. nationalism.
- D. imperialism.

World War I and Postwar America

21. In the years before World War I, when one major European country built up its army and navy, the other nations

- A. reduced the size of their military.
- B. felt they had to do the same.
- C. got rid of all their weapons.
- D. signed a peace treaty.
World War I and Postwar America

22. By 1917, the countries fighting in World War I had reached a stalemate. A stalemate is a situation where no one can make progress. What happened in 1917 that ended the stalemate?

- [ ] A. the use of submarine warfare
- [ ] B. the use of mustard gas
- [ ] C. the U.S entry into the war
- [ ] D. the invasion at Normandy

World War I and Postwar America

23. One reason the United States entered World War I was because of

- [ ] A. the sinking of the Lusitania.
- [ ] B. an attack on Pearl Harbor.
- [ ] C. an invasion by the British.
- [ ] D. bombings of New York City.

World War I and Postwar America

24. Who was the African American well known for his writing and poetry during the Harlem Renaissance?

- [ ] A. Langston Hughes
- [ ] B. Ernest Hemingway
- [ ] C. F. Scott Fitzgerald
- [ ] D. Louis Armstrong

Citizen's Rights

25. Susan saw a political advertisement in which candidate Smith accuses an opponent of doing something dishonest. What should Susan do as a citizen who wants to be well informed?

- [ ] A. vote against candidate Smith because he accused the opponent.
- [ ] B. consult different sources of information about the opponent's character.
- [ ] C. tell her friends and family about the information she saw in the advertisement.
- [ ] D. read an article about the accused opponent that was written by candidate Smith.
Citizen's Rights

26. Other than voting, what is a good way to get your favorite candidate elected?

- A. take part in your candidate’s campaign
- B. make commercials and ads trying to get people to vote
- C. donate to the campaign of the other candidate
- D. try to convince people not to vote

27. Every person must meet certain requirements before he or she can vote. Which of the following is something that can be used to decide whether a person can vote in an election?

- A. whether the person owns a home
- B. what the person’s ethnic background is
- C. whether the person is a U.S. citizen
- D. whether the person is male or female

28. Larry is a citizen of the United States who does not own property. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Larry is allowed to vote even though he does not own property.
- B. Larry is not allowed to vote in any elections for president.
- C. Larry cannot vote on issues that have to do with property taxes.
- D. Larry is allowed to vote in state or national elections, but not local ones.

Citizen's Rights

29. Use the information in the box and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

- write a letter to a newspaper editor about a political policy
- assemble publicly to talk about a community issue
- vote

The measures in the box are all

- A. rights protected by the Declaration of Independence.
- B. rights available only to people who are age 21 or over.
- C. rights available only to the citizens of certain states.
- D. rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments.
Citizen's Rights

30. Which amendment says "No person shall be ... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."?

- A. Fifth Amendment
- B. Sixth Amendment
- C. Second Amendment
- D. Tenth Amendment

Cold War

31. In 1946, the British Prime Minister said in a speech that an "Iron Curtain" had fallen across the European continent. This "Iron Curtain" was

- A. another name for the English Channel, which protects England from invasion.
- B. another name for the Alps, which protected it from the USSR during the Cold War.
- C. an imaginary line separating Europe's communist and non-communist countries.
- D. a wall built between countries controlled by Nazi Germany and ones that weren't.

Cold War

32. Why did the United States get involved in the Korean War?

- A. to help the Soviet Union win the war
- B. to take over acres of land in North Korea
- C. to prevent the spread of communism
- D. to get a close relationship with China
Cold War

33. Senator Joseph McCarthy was involved in which Cold War event?

- A. the Red Scare
- B. the Bay of Pigs
- C. the Korean War
- D. the Berlin Airlift

Cold War

34. Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis so significant in the Cold War?

- A. It led to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.
- B. It was the end of the conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.
- C. It was the closest the world had ever come to a nuclear war.
- D. It was the first conflict between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.
Cold War

35.

- president of the United States from 1961 until 1963
- agreed to increase the number of U.S. military forces in Vietnam in 1961
- was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, in 1963

Which U.S. president is being described here?

- A. Lyndon B. Johnson
- B. Richard Nixon
- C. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- D. John F. Kennedy

Economic Institutions

36. Which service in the community is usually produced by the private sector?

- A. electricity
- B. road repair
- C. banking
- D. education

Economic Institutions

37. Which of the following is a private good or service?

- A. county health inspectors
- B. water lines
- C. a teenage babysitter
- D. traffic signs and signals

Economic Institutions

38. Which of the following is a private good or service?

- A. a barber
- B. a state college
- C. a municipal airport
- D. a U.S. post office
Chelsea buys a brand new designer handbag. She spends $90.00 on the handbag, and she spends another $6.30 in taxes on the handbag. Altogether, Chelsea pays $96.30 for her handbag.

39. Where does part of the $6.30 extra that Chelsea pays most likely go to?

- A. a brand new highway for her town
- B. the store that sells the handbag
- C. a new car for Chelsea to drive
- D. the people who made the handbag

When Gary goes to the store to buy a comic book, he sees that the comic books cost $2.00. He takes one to the cash register to ring it up, and the total price ends up being $2.14. He has $2.25, so he has just enough money to buy the comic book.

40. The comic book only costs $2.00. Why does Gary have to pay 14 cents more than the book’s price?

- A. He is paying taxes in addition to the price the comic book.
- B. There is another item that he buys which costs him 14 cents.
- C. The comic he buys is special, and not many copies were made.
- D. He owes the cashier money from last time he bought something.
World War II

41. During World War II, the U.S. government ordered Japanese Americans to live in camps until the war was over. This idea was called

  O A. Holocaust.
  O B. nationalism.
  O C. internment.
  O D. militarism.

World War II

42. The United States decided to enter World War II after Japan, an ally of Nazi Germany, attacked Pearl Harbor. Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States was already unhappy with Japan because of Japanese aggression in which of the following countries?

  O A. India
  O B. Russia
  O C. China
  O D. Poland

World War II

43. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Allied forces

  O A. stormed the beaches of Normandy.
  O B. fought the Nazi troops at Stalingrad.
  O C. sent thousands of troops to Berlin.
  O D. took control of many Japanese islands.

World War II

44. Which of the following best explains why President Harry S. Truman decided to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II?

  O A. He wanted the war to last longer.
  O B. He wanted Germany to surrender.
  O C. He wanted to save American lives.
  O D. He wanted to be a good president.
45. The picture above shows three important World War II leaders. The man on the left was the leader of the Soviet Union. Who is he?

- A. Adolf Hitler
- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Benito Mussolini
- D. Joseph Stalin

46. Which of the following best describes General Sherman's March to the Sea during the Civil War?

- A. His troops were asked to go to Washington, D.C. to defend it.
- B. His troops were sent to the Pacific Ocean to protect the West.
- C. His troops destroyed anything they could between Atlanta and the Atlantic Coast.
- D. His troops gained control of the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast.
Civil War

Pre-Civil War Timeline

November 6, 1860
Abraham Lincoln is elected president.

February 9, 1861
Jefferson Davis is elected president of the Confederate States.

November | December | January | February | March | April
1860 | 1861

December 20, 1860
South Carolina secedes (leaves) the Union. Other states follow.

April 12, 1861
Confederates fire on Fort Sumter. Civil War begins.

47. Which of these events happened before South Carolina seceded from the Union?

- A. Confederate troops fired on Fort Sumter.
- B. Other states seceded from the Union.
- C. Abraham Lincoln was elected president.
- D. Davis was elected president of the Confederacy.

48. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg an important turning point in the war?

- A. The Union pushed the Southern armies back into Virginia.
- B. Washington, DC was finally protected from the Confederate army.
- C. Union troops received the food and supplies they needed.
- D. The South was able to advance toward Philadelphia.
Civil War

49. The book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, showed Americans the evils of

- A. government.
- B. farming.
- C. slavery.
- D. war.

Civil War

50. Harriet Tubman was a slave who escaped to freedom. She then helped hundreds of others to escape using the Underground Railroad.

Which statement is true about Tubman's role in the Civil War?

- A. She wrote books about the evils of slavery.
- B. She ran secret missions for the South.
- C. She left for England to escape the war.
- D. She worked as a spy for the North.

Great Depression and New Deal

51. One of the political effects of the Great Depression was that a new, Democratic president was elected. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's way of handling the Depression was very different from Herbert Hoover's. Hoover thought the Depression was temporary and would soon pass. He did nothing to help people get through it. Within days of becoming president, Roosevelt started something he called the "New Deal."

The New Deal included programs that

- A. assumed the Depression would pass on its own.
- B. discriminated against African Americans.
- C. took care of poor and unemployed people.
- D. expected people to take care of themselves.
52. Which of these best completes the diagram above?

- **A.** People invest large amounts of money in the stock market.
- **B.** Banks allow people to borrow whatever money they need.
- **C.** Settlements called "Hoovervilles" are built by the poor.
- **D.** President Hoover agrees to help America out of poverty.

**Great Depression and New Deal**

53. During the Great Depression, life was a daily struggle for many people. As many as 25% of the nation's workers - one out of four - were out of work. Without a job there was no money to make house payments or buy food and clothes for the family. Whether a person was an adult or a child or lived in the city or country, times were hard for all. Many families lost their homes and farms. In the early years of the Depression, about 250,000 young people were homeless. Many people moved from place to place, along the highways and railways. They looked for food and work wherever they could.

Which of these is a true statement about the Great Depression?

- **A.** Many families lost their homes.
- **B.** It was easy to find employment.
- **C.** Times were only hard for farm families.
- **D.** Half the nation's adults were out of work.
Great Depression and New Deal

54.

• People who have lost their homes leave the Great Plains for California.
• Crops are ruined, and farmers cannot pay back their debts.
• Migrant workers cannot find work because the farms have been destroyed.

The list above best describes the effects of

☐ A. Black Tuesday.
☐ B. Hoovervilles.
☐ C. the Roaring Twenties.
☐ D. the Dust Bowl days.

Great Depression and New Deal

In the 1930s, 11 million people were out of work in the United States. President Franklin D. Roosevelt started many new organizations to give people jobs. This was part of his idea for a program to get the nation out of the Great Depression. He called this program the New Deal.

55. The Tennessee Valley Authority or TVA was a New Deal program which put people to work

☐ A. building dams, bridges, and roads.
☐ B. in schools, hospitals, and libraries.
☐ C. constructing public buildings.
☐ D. maintaining the nation's forests.

Spatial Patterns

56. Factories in the eastern U.S. needed natural resources that had been discovered in the West. Which of the following made it possible to ship goods and resources cheaply and safely, helping to expand the Industrial Revolution in the United States?

☐ A. Mississippi River dams
☐ B. California Gold Rush
☐ C. Transcontinental Railroad
☐ D. Panama Canal
57. According to the map, what do all of the states that have fishing as an important resource have in common?

- A. They are all in the South.
- B. They are all in the West.
- C. They are all on major bodies of water.
- D. They are all states with large populations.

Spatial Patterns

58. The construction of the railroads in the 19th century, along with booms in the pork and beef industries, made which Midwestern city a leader in the meatpacking industry?

- A. Chicago
- B. St. Louis
- C. Detroit
- D. Kansas City
Denver's economic development was fueled originally by the discoveries of what?

- **A.** gold and silver
- **B.** coal and oil
- **C.** diamonds
- **D.** iron ore

**Spatial Patterns**

**60.** Michigan was a large copper producer in the 19th century. Which of the following means of transportation was used to get Michigan's natural resources to eastern factories?

- **A.** Steam engines were used to develop copper deposits in the East.
- **B.** Canals connected Lake Superior with the Mississippi River.
- **C.** Railroads connected Michigan with eastern cities.
- **D.** Highways were lengthened to connect the Midwest with the East.
61. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 set up a plan for allowing the Southern states to reenter the Union. They helped the South begin to repair the damage of the Civil War. These acts were passed at a time when

- A. Ulysses S. Grant was president.
- B. former slaves were U.S. citizens.
- C. Johnson was president.
- D. blacks had the right to vote.

62. How many years are in a century?

- A. 1 year
- B. 1000 years
- C. 100 years
- D. 10 years
63. Which date represents the approximate time the Earth was formed?

- **A.** 4.5 billion B.C.
- **B.** 3.2 million B.C.
- **C.** 4.4 million B.C.
- **D.** 3.0 billion B.C.

64. Which date represents the approximate time Neanderthal man lived on Earth?

- **A.** 70,000 B.C.
- **B.** 100,000 B.C.
- **C.** 1.8 million B.C.
- **D.** 1.7 million B.C.
Time and Chronology

65. Which date represents the approximate time "Lucy" lived on Earth?

- A. 3.2 million B.C.
- B. 1.8 million B.C.
- C. 70,000 B.C.
- D. 100,000 B.C.

Basic Economic Concepts

66. Every Pet Company makes different types of pet food. Because of rising costs, they must stop making some pet foods. Based on the cost of resources, which pet food should they stop making first?

- A. cat food
- B. rabbit food
- C. dog food
- D. reptile food
Basic Economic Concepts

Harry's Hardware is a hardware store in the town of Channel. Many people in town buy their hardware from Harry's Hardware, but it is expensive. However, Harry's Hardware is the only hardware store in town. The only other hardware store is 50 miles away in the next town. Because of this, most people have to buy at Harry's Hardware.

In the next six months, a new hardware store, Hefty Henry's Hardware, is opening in Channel. Hefty Henry's Hardware says it will have the lowest prices on hardware in town. Now, Harry's Hardware has to decide whether or not to lower its prices. It doesn't want to lose business.

67. What can you predict will happen to Harry's Hardware?

☐ A. It will start to sell food.
☐ B. Prices of hardware will go up.
☐ C. It will lower its prices to compete with Hefty Henry's Hardware.
☐ D. It will go out of business.

Basic Economic Concepts

68. At ABC Toy Company, each worker is responsible for putting together a different part of each toy that is built. How does this division of labor help the company’s business?

☐ A. The work goes faster and costs less.
☐ B. The computers are more expensive.
☐ C. The workers get to do the same thing all day.
☐ D. The work day is shorter and more fun.

Basic Economic Concepts

69. Which of these people is buying an import?

☐ A. Brian buys potatoes that were grown in Oregon.
☐ B. Laila buys fresh bread from the corner bakery.
☐ C. Hakim buys shoes that were made in China.
☐ D. Anita buys a book that was printed in Chicago.
Basic Economic Concepts

70.

Which of these best completes the web above?

O A. Potatoes grown in Idaho
O B. Cars made in Michigan
O C. Peanuts grown in Georgia
O D. Clothes made in Mexico

Constitutional Principles

71. The police believe the Joe has broken the law. They want to go inside Joe's house to see if they see anything to prove Joe is guilty of a crime. However, the Fourth Amendment says they cannot do that because that would

O A. not prove Joe is guilty.
O B. be freedom of the press.
O C. be an illegal search.
O D. not provide a trial by jury.

Constitutional Principles

72. Alex is on trial for a crime. One of the lawyers wants to put Alex on the stand and make him answer questions. Which amendment says that Alex does not have to do this if he does not want to?

O A. Fifth Amendment
O B. First Amendment
O C. Seventh Amendment
O D. Tenth Amendment
Constitutional Principles

73. Why was the amendment process discussed in the Constitution?

☐ A. to be sure that only the federal government could change the Constitution
☐ B. to make sure that people were always making changes to the Constitution
☐ C. to create a way for future generations to change the Constitution
☐ D. to stop the president from making too many changes to the Constitution

Constitutional Principles

74. Which amendment states that electors vote twice; once for president and once for vice-president?

☐ A. Twelfth Amendment
☐ B. Tenth Amendment
☐ C. Thirteenth Amendment
☐ D. Eighth Amendment

Constitutional Principles

75. Which amendment discussed the voting rights for those in the District of Columbia (Washington D.C.)?

☐ A. 15th Amendment
☐ B. 21st Amendment
☐ C. 23rd Amendment
☐ D. 26th Amendment
76. Which river on the map above was a primary transportation route during the westward expansion of the early United States?

- A. the Colorado River (2)
- B. the Rio Grande (4)
- C. the Ohio River (6)
- D. the Mississippi River (5)

77. The Colorado River is used for irrigating crops and providing drinking water to a number of U.S. cities. Who were the first European explorers of the Colorado River (number 2 on the map)?

- A. the Spanish
- B. the British
- C. the Portuguese
- D. the French
78. Which number on the map above refers to the Mojave Desert?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1
79. Look at the map above. More Americans died in the Battle of Gettysburg than any other single battle of the Civil War. Which number shows the location of Gettysburg, the town near the site of an important Union victory?

☐ A. 3
☐ B. 2
☐ C. 1
☐ D. 4

80. Kitty Hawk was the site of Orville and Wilbur Wright's first airplane flight in 1903. In what U.S. state is the town of Kitty Hawk?

☐ A. North Carolina
☐ B. South Carolina
☐ C. Georgia
☐ D. Virginia
United States after 1975

81. The U.S. went to war in 1991 after which Middle Eastern country was attacked by Iraq?

- [ ] A. Iran
- [ ] B. Saudi Arabia
- [ ] C. Kuwait
- [ ] D. Iraq

United States after 1975

82. The United States is the most powerful nation in the world. Because of this, America has assisted many countries in need of help. Which of the following best describes the way America helps countries in need?

- [ ] A. by providing military and economic aid
- [ ] B. by sending the U.S. president to their countries
- [ ] C. by creating new jobs in America for their workers
- [ ] D. by making wealthy countries give them money

United States after 1975

83. America's foreign policies after WWII focused on defeating which country?

- [ ] A. Germany
- [ ] B. Soviet Union
- [ ] C. France
- [ ] D. Great Britain

United States after 1975

84. The Israelis and the Palestinians have been fighting in Israel for many years. In what way has the U.S. been involved in this conflict?

- [ ] A. The U.S. has helped the Palestinians.
- [ ] B. The U.S. gives aid to the Israelis.
- [ ] C. The U.S. sends troops to fight in the war.
- [ ] D. The U.S. has declared war on Israel.
A **graphical user interface** is a computer program that creates a display format that will allow a user to select commands, call up files, start programs, and do other routine tasks by using a mouse. According to the timeline, one of the first personal computers to use a graphical user interface, complete with a mouse, was released in which year?

- A. 1981
- B. 1977
- C. 1984
- D. 1990

86. What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlaw?

- A. allowing people to vote multiple times
- B. allowing people under the age of 21 to vote
- C. denying the right to vote based on race or color
- D. denying the right to vote based on gender

87. Which important figure of the 1960s is described above?

- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- B. Robert F. Kennedy
- C. John F. Kennedy
- D. Martin Luther King, Jr.
I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal." . . .

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood . . .

This is part of a speech given by

- A. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- B. George Washington.
- C. Stephen A. Douglas.
- D. Abraham Lincoln.

89. The launch of Sputnik I by the Soviet Union prompted the creation of which of the following in 1958?

- A. the FBI.
- B. NATO.
- C. NASA.
- D. the CIA.

90. In 1954, the Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools at the state level. In this decision, which of these policies was illegal?

- A. preventing people from protesting against laws they feel are unjust
- B. requiring that U.S. Presidents must have been born in the United States
- C. making people pay taxes if they were below the poverty level
- D. having “separate but equal” schools for blacks and whites
Reconstruction

91. As a result of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, slave owners in the South

- A. were forced to give a portion of land to each slave.
- B. had to limit the hours that they made their slaves work.
- C. were required to free all of their slaves.
- D. could track down any slave who escaped.

Reconstruction

92. After the Civil War and Lincoln’s assassination, what did President Johnson decide to do with the abandoned plantation lands in the South?

- A. take them for the U.S. government
- B. divide them among the freed slaves
- C. give them back to their former owners
- D. give them to poor whites and former slaves

Reconstruction

93. Which group was a government agency that provided food, schools, and medical care to freed slaves and others in the South?

- A. Freedmen’s Bureau
- B. Virginians’ Aid
- C. Continental Congress
- D. Jim Crow

Reconstruction

94. Which was a system used in the South after the Civil War in which farmers rented land from a landowner by promising to pay the owner with a portion of the crop?

- A. sharecropping
- B. Freedmen's Bureau
- C. feudalism
- D. segregation
Reconstruction

95. Which word means the separation of people, usually based on race or religion?

- A. segregation
- B. organization
- C. discrimination
- D. civilization

America at the Turn of the Century

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Different Cultural Groups in the Late 1800s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where They Lived</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing Conditions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

96. How were the experiences of all the cultural groups the same?

- A. They all lived in the same part of the country.
- B. They all came from the same country.
- C. They all had poor housing conditions.
- D. They all became citizens at the same time.
97. Nat Love was an African American cowboy in Texas at the turn of the 20th century. Which of the following best explains why many African Americans, like Nat Love, went to work as cowboys in the years after Civil War?

- A. They liked that Texas fought for the Union.
- B. They were sold to Texas ranchers.
- C. They faced less discrimination in the West.
- D. They could own land in the West.

98. Who is well known for his work in agriculture and science, especially for his experiments with peanuts?

- A. George Washington Carver
- B. Thomas Edison
- C. Booker T. Washington
- D. Henry Ford

99. Which territories did the United States gain at the end of the Spanish-American War?

- A. Philippines, Cuba, Spain
- B. Cuba, Guam, Philippines
- C. Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines
- D. Spain, Cuba, Guam

100. When settlers began moving out West, what happened to many Native Americans?

- A. They remained where they were living.
- B. They were forced to move back East.
- C. They migrated into Canada and Mexico.
- D. They were forced onto reservations.
Answers

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. B
22. C
23. A
24. A
25. B
26. A
27. C
28. A
29. D
30. A
31. C
32. C
33. A
34. C
35. D
36. C
37. C
38. A
39. A
40. A
41. C
42. C
43. A
44. C
45. D
46. C
47. C
48. A
49. C
Explanations

1. In this line, Bridget is showing the court that she knows what is going on. She knows that they are trying in every way to get her to say she is a witch, and if she does, they will kill her.

2. Paul Revere created this picture of the Boston Massacre to increase support for the American Revolution. Paul Revere was a famous Patriot. He wanted the colonies to be independent from Great Britain. His picture shows the British as cruel because they are firing into a crowd of innocent colonists.

3. Setting refers to where and when a story takes place. You could think of it as the "background" of a story. The Salem Witch Trials took place in the town of Salem in 1692—this is important because, at that time in history, the Puritans lived there. They were a religious group of people who took witchcraft very seriously.

4. Betty Parris and her friends threw fits and convinced the town that they had been "bewitched." They started accusing innocent people of bewitching them—a crime that was punishable by death. Instead of stopping their dangerous game, the girls kept at it until many people had been killed.

5. The chart shows that migration to the United States goes up and down, and will most likely continue to do so. It also shows that migration to Canada has stayed about the same, and will most likely continue in this way.

6. An opinion is a person’s own belief about something. Not all people share the same opinion. Pioneering life was hard for both men and women. Some people think it was harder for men, others think it was harder for women. These are opinions about how hard life was. A fact is something that can be proven to be true or to have actually happened. A definition tells the meaning of a word. A news report tells a story of something that happened.

7. Using the scale found on the left side of the map, we can see that Seattle is about 2,200 miles from Houston.

8. Daniel Boone and his workers made the Wilderness Trail in 1775. It led from what is now Kingsport, Tennessee, through the Cumberland Gap of Virginia and into Kentucky. It became the route for hundreds of thousands of settlers to reach the western frontier.

9. The estimated city populations are given in the map key. Using the key, Anchorage seems to be the only city that has more than 500,000 people. The other major cities are much smaller than Anchorage. Big cities are where you will find the most businesses and people in a state.

10. Fran is traveling in the same direction as the “N” (for North) on the compass rose. This map has a compass rose with the four cardinal directions. It can help you figure out what direction you are traveling.

11. Hospitals, gas stations, airports, and golf courses are made by humans. They are called "cultural features" of an area. Lakes can be either natural or manmade. Natural lakes are "natural features" that were made by nature.

12. The map makes it easy to think about traveling between the two places. Flying or taking the ferry would be a quick, direct trip from one city to the other. A train would have to go around the Baltic Sea in order to get from one city to the other. In this case, travel by land, such as a train, would most likely take the longest time.

13. Two nearby businesses that sell similar products, like two gas stations, are in competition for customers. Competition helps keep prices low.

14. An entrepreneur is a risk-taker who has the skills and initiative to establish a business.
15. In a market economy, buyers and sellers are free to make many different types of financial decisions. Sellers sell goods or services that will be profitable for them.

16. The decision to start a business would be based on the likelihood that the business will be able to make a profit. When starting a business, there are no guarantees that it will be successful. A person might think that they have a great idea for a new product and that he or she will be able to make money by selling it.

17. Businesses want to earn a profit when they are selling goods or services. When selling an item, businesses must choose a selling price which is higher than the amount that it cost them to produce the item. Profit is the amount of money left over after a business has paid all of its expenses.

18. Colleen has always saved her money and put it in a bank account. She did this because she knew that college was expensive. If she chooses to buy a car with her money, then she will have less money for college.

19. Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia all wanted to be the most powerful country in Europe. They were all building up their military power before World War I. The people of each country were very proud and had a strong sense of nationalism (strong pride in one's country). This also meant that they were willing to go to war to defend those feelings. Strong pride in one's country is part of what led the European powers to go to war.

20. When countries build up their military for a future war, it is called militarism. Before World War I, the major countries of Europe were competing to see who could build the strongest military. Militarism was a cause that led to war.

21. In the years leading up to the war, Great Britain had a large and powerful navy. Germany wanted a great navy too. Germany and France competed for larger armies. The more one nation built up its army and navy, the more other nations felt they had to do the same. This buildup of military strength increased tensions and competition between countries. This militarism was one of the causes of World War I.

22. The stalemate in World War I was broken when the United States entered the war in 1917. The U.S. entered the war on the side of the United Kingdom, Russia, and France, also known as the Allied Powers.

23. Americans became very angry when a German submarine sunk the Lusitania. The Lusitania was a British ocean liner. There were U.S. civilians on board and most of them were killed. This angered the Americans and is considered one of the reasons America became involved in World War I.

24. Langston Hughes was an American poet and writer. He wrote about African American issues and struggles. His work was very important during the Harlem Renaissance.

25. Before voting or even forming an opinion, you should always consider both sides of the story—especially with political advertisements. After all, the purpose of political advertisements is to persuade you to like one candidate or dislike another.

26. By campaigning for your favorite candidate, you can make your opinions known without hurting others who might disagree with your opinions. It would help your candidate a lot more than any of the other answer choices.

27. Through the history of the United States, amendments added to the Constitution have granted voting rights to people regardless of a person's race, his or her sex, or whether the person owns property. Now, to vote in the United States, a person must be a U.S. citizen who is 18 years or older.
28. Since 1856, no states in the United States have had voting restrictions that require a person to own property. To vote, a person must be a U.S. citizen who is at least 18 years old, and in most states he or she cannot be guilty of a felony (serious crime).

29. Free speech, the right to assemble (or gather), and the option to vote are all rights and privileges granted by the Constitution and its amendments, including the Bill of Rights. They can be used by citizens to bring about change in their community, but there is nothing in the Constitution that says a citizen has to do these things.

30. The Fifth Amendment says "No person shall be ... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..." This means that the government has to respect every citizen's legal rights.

31. The term "Iron Curtain" is used to describe the imaginary line that separated the communist countries of Eastern Europe from the non-communist countries in Western Europe after World War II. The Soviet Union had control of Eastern Europe at the end of the war. They made the areas under their control create communist governments, which upset countries like the United States and Great Britain. The term "Iron Curtain" was first used by Winston Churchill in a speech he gave in 1946.

32. The Korean War began in 1950. North Korea and South Korea had very different governments. North Korea was communist, and South Korea was capitalist. North Korea wanted the entire Korean peninsula to be communist, so it invaded South Korea. The United States did not want communism to spread, so it became involved in the war to help South Korea.

33. Joseph McCarthy was heavily involved in the Red Scare during the Cold War. He believed that there were a number of Soviet spies in the United States. He accused people all over the country of being communist, including many in the United States government.

34. The Cuban Missile Crisis began when the Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba, a mere 90 miles off the coast of Florida. The subsequent 13-day standoff between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. was the closest the world came to a nuclear war.

35. John F. Kennedy became president of the United States in 1961. At this time, the U.S. was not officially involved in the Vietnam War, though some U.S. troops were stationed there. In 1961, President Kennedy agreed to increase the number of U.S. troops in the area. U.S. aid would again increase after the next president, Lyndon B. Johnson, took office in 1963.

36. Local banks are a part of the private sector. They are privately owned and operate for profit. They are regulated by a central bank, which is part of the public sector.

37. A teenage babysitter provides a service to an individual and collects a fee.

38. Barbers provide a service to individuals. They are in competition with other barbers for customers.

39. The $6.30 extra that Chelsea spends goes to taxes. Tax money is divided up. This way, it can be spent on government programs and services. One government service that affects many people is highway repair. Part of the money collected from taxes goes into public transportation. This can include the building or repairing of highways.

40. Gary is paying for the tax of the comic book. The federal, local, and state governments charge taxes for goods. By doing this, the tax money can help pay for government spending and programs.
41. Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941. Japan was thought of as "the enemy." The U.S. government was afraid that Japanese Americans might fight for the enemy. For this reason, thousands of Japanese Americans were forced to live in "internment camps."

42. Japan invaded China in the mid-1930s and began what is known as the Second Sino-Japanese War. This made the United States unhappy with Japan even before the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. This attack was the direct cause of the United States' decision to enter World War II.

43. Operation Overlord, also known as D-Day, began on June 6, 1944. This was the Allied invasion of the beaches of Normandy, France. The Allies fought the German troops who were already in France. It was a major turning point of the war.

44. President Harry S. Truman dropped the atomic bombs in order to save American lives which would have been lost if the United States invaded Japan. The bombs were dropped on August 6th and 9th, 1945. Japan surrendered on August 15th, 1945.

45. Joseph Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1922 to his death in 1953. He is pictured with two other important World War II leaders, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill here at a conference in Iran.

46. In September 1864, General Sherman captured the city of Atlanta, Georgia. He ordered the residents to leave and then his troops destroyed many parts of the city. In November, Sherman and his troops left Atlanta and headed to the port city of Savannah, Georgia. As they headed to Savannah, Sherman's troops destroyed anything that they thought might be beneficial to the South's war effort, including crops, bridges, and railroad tracks.

47. Look at the timeline and find when South Carolina seceded. The only event that happened before that date (December 20, 1860) is Lincoln's election. South Carolina was angry that an anti-slavery president had been elected. That is one of the reasons it decided to leave the Union.

48. The Southern armies had several victories against the Union before the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863. General Lee believed his troops were invincible. However, the Union army held the Confederates at Gettysburg and forced them back into Virginia. The Southern armies were never able to attack Northern soil again.

49. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a very important book that was published before the Civil War. It educated Americans about the evils of slavery.

50. Harriet Tubman is known for having helped hundreds of slaves to escape to freedom. She became a leader in the fight to end slavery. During the Civil War, she worked as a nurse and cook for the Union (the North). But she also worked as a spy, bringing back important information from the South.

51. Roosevelt was the first president to create national programs to help poor people. His “New Deal” helped the country to lift itself out of a terrible time in history. He created government “relief” programs that provided money and food to help people survive.

52. The Depression, which followed the great stock market crash of 1929, left many people without any money. By the early 1930s, hundreds of thousands of people were homeless. Many people built their homes out of cardboard or tin—whatever they could find. They were so angry at President Hoover that they called the settlements "Hoovervilles."
53. The reading selection says that times were hard whether you lived in a city or on a farm. It also says that many people were out of work. If people did not have jobs, there was no way to make house payments or pay rent.

54. In the 1930s, there was a series of terrible dust storms that blew across the Great Plains. Millions of acres of good topsoil were blown away. Crops were ruined, and the lands became barren and dry. Farmers could not pay their debts and many lost their homes.

55. The Tennessee Valley Authority was one of the organizations created during the Great Depression. It put people to work building bridges, dams, and roads. The dams were especially important. They would help with irrigate crops as well as produce hydroelectricity. Hydroelectricity is electricity which is created by the force of running water and is a very cheap way to produce electricity.

56. The Transcontinental Railroad shortened travel times between the East and the Pacific Ocean. Gold and other resources could quickly and cheaply be shipped to the East and manufactured goods could be shipped to the West. The railroads were an important part of the expansion of industry in the U.S. during the late 19th century.

57. Alaska, Mississippi, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are all states in which fishing is an important issue. All of these states are on major bodies of water including the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico.

58. With the developments of the railroads and a canal to move goods from the Great Lakes south on the Mississippi River, Chicago was a major grain port in the 19th century. As the meat companies grew in Chicago, the city became a leader in the meatpacking industry.

59. In Denver's early days, gold and silver booms played an important role in the city's economic success. Mining remains important in Denver, along with telecommunications and real estate.

60. With the growth of the railroad, it became easier and cheaper to move raw materials and natural resources to markets in the east.

61. A timeline shows events in the order that they happened. You read the timeline from left to right. The Reconstruction Acts were passed in 1867. That happened after Andrew Johnson took over as president. It also happened before the 14th and 15th Amendments were passed. U.S. Grant did not become president until 1869.

62. A century is defined as 100 years.

63. According to the best scientific information available, the Earth was formed around 4.5 billion years ago.

64. Neanderthal man is a close relative to modern humans. He could use fire and tools. He was close to modern humans biologically, but Neanderthal man was still extremely primitive (not very advanced).

65. Also known as Australopithecus, "Lucy" was a distant relative to modern humans. Her skeletal remains were found in modern Ethiopia in 1974.

66. The company should stop making dog food because it costs the most to create. The company will lose profits on dog food, but it will save money on resources.

67. When a buyer has many choices, he or she will most likely go to the place that offers the lowest price. Businesses compete for your business. Some will offer lower and lower prices. The more businesses there are,
the lower the prices will go. It makes businesses work really hard to get you into their store. The best way to attract someone is with low prices!

68. The division of labor makes the work go faster and costs less for the company. Each worker only knows his or her small part, not how to make a whole toy. The company can pay the workers less because they have less knowledge.

69. Hakim’s new shoes were imported from China. An import is something that was made in a different country and brought to your country to be sold. Many of our daily products were made in different countries.

70. Clothes made in Mexico are an import. Imports are made or grown in other countries and then brought to the United States for sale.

71. The Fourth Amendment protects people from illegal "search and seizures." This means that the police cannot look at a person's private property without the necessary permission.

72. The Fifth Amendment says that a person does not have to incriminate himself or herself. This means that the person who is under arrest or on trial does not have to talk if he or she does not want to.

73. When the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution, they wanted to include an amendment process. They knew that future generations may face different issues and need to make changes to the Constitution.

74. Each state votes for electors to represent it. Then the electors vote for the president. They are to make two separate votes. One vote for president and one for vice-president.

75. Before the 23rd Amendment was passed, the citizens of Washington D.C. did not have voting rights. After the amendment was ratified, the citizens were granted the right to vote for president and vice-president.

76. The Ohio River begins in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers meet. It was an important route for trade and settlers moving into the Northwest Territory in the early 1800s. The Ohio is a tributary of the Mississippi River. A tributary is a smaller river that flows into a larger river.

77. The Spanish explored the Colorado River, which begins in the state of Colorado, flows through the Grand Canyon, and ends at the Gulf of California. It was called the Colorado because of the red sediment it carried in its water.

78. The Mojave Desert is represented by the number 2 on the map. It covers more than 25,000 square miles. The city of Las Vegas, Nevada, is the largest city in the desert.

79. The Battle of Gettysburg, fought near the town of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, was a turning point in the American Civil War. The victory by the Northern Army pushed General Lee and the Southern troops south and out of the North's territory. The South lost support in Europe, and 21 months later, the war was over.

80. Kitty Hawk is on the Atlantic coast in North Carolina. The area was chosen for an early test flight because the area is very windy and has soft sand that could act as a cushion in the event of a crash.

81. Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 because of disagreements over oil. The United States fought on Kuwait's side and sent troops to the area. Iraq was eventually forced out of Kuwait after less than one year of fighting.

82. As the world's leading superpower, America is often looked to for help. Some of the countries that rely on America are poor and weak nations. America helps them by sending military aid, economic aid, or both.
83. The Cold War was a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The two countries had very different political ideas. The Soviet Union was communist and the United States was capitalist. America's foreign policy during this time focused on preventing the spread of communism. Americans wanted to defeat the Soviet Union.

84. Israel has been full of conflict and wars since it was established as a country in 1948. There are many religious conflicts between the Israelis (Jewish) and the Palestinians (Muslim). The United States has supported Israel because Israel and America are allies. America has given Israel much aid over the years.

85. In 1984, Apple Computer, Inc., released the Macintosh with a graphical user interface (GUI), a computer program that enables a person to communicate with a computer through the use of symbols and pointing devices. On the Macintosh, a user could move the cursor on the screen by using a mouse to communicate with the computer. The GUI interface was very popular because of the Macintosh, but consumers were not completely won over until after the release of Windows 3.0 in 1990 by the IBM Corporation.

86. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was a law that was developed because of the Civil Rights Movement. In southern states, voters were required to take literacy tests in order to vote. This was affecting the African American community because the standards were discriminatory against them.

87. John F. Kennedy was President of the United States from 1961 until his assassination in 1963. He is well known for his Navy blockade during the Cuban Missile crisis, and for his help in the Civil Rights movement. Though he gave his support reluctantly to the Civil Rights movement, he did increase efforts to get a new civil rights law passed in Congress.

88. This is part of a famous speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is his "I Have a Dream" speech. He gave this speech during the civil rights March on Washington in 1963. It helped to unite the crowd in Washington. It also helped to unite the U.S. during a difficult time of change.

89. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was established in October of 1958. NASA is responsible for the U.S. civilian space program.

90. “Separate but equal” is a phrase people used during the famous court case Brown v. Board of Education. On one side of the case, people said having separate schools for African Americans was fine because the kids got the same education in both schools. On the other side, people argued that blacks did not receive an equal education in “separate” schools. The black schools got less money from the government. The Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” schools were illegal.

91. The 13th Amendment was passed by Congress shortly after the Civil War ended. It stated that no one could be held as a slave in the United States. Slave owners had no choice but to release all of their slaves.

92. Republicans and Democrats disagreed about what should be done with the abandoned plantations. Some Republicans at the time wanted the lands shared between poor whites and freed slaves. President Johnson sided with the South and returned the lands to the former owners.

93. The Freedmen's Bureau was an agency of the government of the United States. It was formed to help former slaves and other people whose lives had been changed by the Civil War.

94. Sharecropping was a response to economic situations caused by the freeing of slaves. Many former slaves did not have skills other than farming, and plantations could not survive without cheap labor. This system kept many plantations from losing everything right after the Civil War.
95. Segregation is the separation of people based on race or religion. In the United States, racial segregation happened after the Civil War until the 1950s and 1960s.

96. Look at the Housing Conditions row on the table. Some words that describe the housing conditions for the cultural groups are "slums," "filthy," "poor," and "overcrowded." These are bad housing conditions that all the cultural groups had to put up with.

97. Many African Americans went to Texas to work as cowboys after the Civil War. They did this because they faced less discrimination in the west. Though they still faced prejudice, they often earned respect because of their skill in handling cattle. Other ethnic groups like the Native and Mexican Americans also found jobs as cowboys during this time.

98. George Washington Carver worked in agriculture. He used his knowledge of science to figure out better ways to grow crops. He is most famous for his work with peanuts.

99. After the war, Spain gave up Guam and Puerto Rico to the U.S. Then, the U.S. realized it wanted the Philippines too. After paying Spain $20 million, the United States gained control of the Philippines. Cuba became free from Spain, but did not become a U.S. territory.

100. When settlers moved west in the mid to late 1800s, Native Americans were forced onto reservations. These reservations were plots of land managed by the U.S. government. The Native Americans were forced from their homes in order to make room for the settlers moving out West.