

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 brought people together with different ideas. One thing the people did not agree on was if slaves should be counted in the population. The Three-Fifths Compromise was to

- A. count three-fifths of the slave population.
- B. count all of the slave population.
- C. count three-fifths of the total population.
- D. count all of the total population.

2. In 1621, the Pilgrims had a celebration to give thanks for the good harvest. This celebration was the first Thanksgiving. Why did the Pilgrims invite the Wampanoags to this harvest feast?

- A. They wanted to meet the Native Americans.
- B. They wanted the Wampanoags to cook all of the food.
- C. They wanted to thank the Wampanoags for all of their help.
- D. The Wampanoags were starving because they had a poor harvest.

3. The way of living of Eastern Woodlands Native Americans depended on the resources in the area. Which activity BEST describes their way of living?

- A. They would hunt for seal and fish for salmon.
- B. They would follow the buffalo as they roamed the plains.
- C. They would hunt, fish, and grow corn and other vegetables.
- D. They would gather berries and grow corn, beans, and cotton.

4. The way of life of Southeastern Native Americans depended on the resources in their area. Which activity BEST describes their way of life?

- A. They would grow crops and hunt wild game such as deer and birds.
- B. They would hunt seals and fish for salmon.
- C. They would raid other tribes and take their food.
- D. They would hunt buffalo and follow them across the plains.

5.

How did Sacajawea help the Lewis and Clark expedition?

- A. Sacajawea fought on the side of the Native Americans.
- B. Sacajawea encouraged Lewis and Clark to go back to Missouri.
- C. Sacajawea guided Lewis and Clark across the Appalachian Mountains.
- D. Sacajawea translated for Lewis and Clark and helped them cross the Rocky Mountains.

6. Many of the Native Americans who lived on the Great Plains were nomadic people. Why did they move from place to place?

- A. They were finding new areas to mine.
 - B. They were looking for fertile lands to farm.
 - C. They were trapping fur-bearing animals.
 - D. They were following the buffalo to hunt.
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7. During the 1700s, more and more women came to the British colonies in North America. Which statement BEST describes women at this time?

- A. Women could not vote.
 - B. Women could not have servants.
 - C. Women were involved in politics.
 - D. Women had the same rights as men.
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8. During the years before the Civil War, the Underground Railroad was started to help runaway slaves escape to freedom in Canada. One former slave who became a "conductor" and was called "the Black Moses" was

- A. Booker T. Washington.
 - B. Frederick Douglass.
 - C. Harriet Tubman.
 - D. Phyllis Wheatley.
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9. On October 19, 1781, British troops surrendered to American and French forces in Virginia. This battle marked the end of the Revolutionary War. This battle took place at

- A. Savannah.
 - B. Guilford Courthouse.
 - C. Yorktown.
 - D. Charles Town.
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10. Portuguese explorers rounded the southern tip of Africa, and Spanish explorers sailed west across the Atlantic. Both countries were trying to find an all-water route to which land?

- A. Asia
- B. Atlantis
- C. Australia
- D. Antarctica

Answer Key

1. A) count three-fifths of the slave population.
2. C) They wanted to thank the Wampanoags for all of their help.
3. C) They would hunt, fish, and grow corn and other vegetables.
4. A) They would grow crops and hunt wild game such as deer and birds.
5. D) Sacajawea translated for Lewis and Clark and helped them cross the Rocky Mountains.
6. D) They were following the buffalo to hunt.
7. A) Women could not vote.
8. C) Harriet Tubman.
9. C) Yorktown.
10. A) Asia