

**Part 1: Anchor Facts**

1. Use the prompts below to write the information requested about the cardinal anchor facts of American history.

The United States is a country that exists because of Christopher Columbus's discovery of America (0.5 pt) and the the proposal of Richard Hakluyt to plant colonies / colonize America (0.5 pt).

Year(s): 1584 (0.5 pt) Year(s): 1492 (0.5 pt)

Of course, we might all be speaking French, because although Jamestown (0.5 pt) was settled by the English, the French also colonized America. If it were not for the British victory in the Seven Years War (0.5 pt) the whole story would have gone differently.

Quebec Year(s): 1607 (0.5 pt)

Year(s): 1608 (0.5 pt) Year(s): 1756-63 (0.5 pt)

The United States was then born of a revolution against British rule, in the name of individual rights, that originally maintained its political separation from the world, but then became an incomparably important country in the world by fighting in two world wars (0.5 pt) and then embraced internationalism by joining the United Nations, and also NATO (0.5 pt) to protect Europe from Russia, as a way to implement the new *Truman Doctrine*. It thus became the world police power (0.5 pt) that is now fighting the War on Terror (0.5 pt).

Declaration of Independence (0.5 pt) Year(s): 1914-19  
 Year(s): 1776 (0.5 pt) World War I (0.5 pt)

Monroe Doctrine (0.5 pt) Year(s): 1939-45 (0.5 pt)  
 Year(s): 1823 (0.5 pt) World War II (0.5 pt)

Year(s): 1945 (0.5 pt) Year(s): 2001 (0.5 pt)

Year(s): 1949

**Total Points This Page: 11 pts**

**Part 2: Colonization**

2. Approximately when was this map created? Why does Mr. Powell call it the “Map of Hope”?



This map was obviously created after 1492, because it shows both North and South America. Columbus did not know about North America, so it must have been after all his voyages, and those of others. Mr. Powell calls it the “Map of Hope” because there are two obvious falsehoods that reveal the hope of Europeans that America would not present much of an obstacle in reaching Asia. First, there’s a gap in America, which isn’t really there, and the Americas are shown smaller and thinner than they really are. (1 pt for appropriate date, 2 pts for elements of hope, 1 pt for spelling and grammar.)

3. Who wrote the “Discourse on Western Planting”? What *is* “planting,” and why does this idea matter in history?

Richard Hakluyt wrote the discourse. By “planting” he meant “colonization.” This idea matters in history because before Hakluyt, America was seen as an obstacle. Then the English decided to colonize it. If they hadn’t done that, America would never have existed! (4 pts: 1 pt for Hakluyt; 1 for colonization; 1 pt settlement of America leading to the United States; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

**Total Points This Page: 8 pts**

4. What happened when France and England both started to colonize the Ohio River Valley?

This led to a collision between the two enemy countries, and the Seven Years War. **(2 pts: 1 pt for Seven Years War; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

5. What was the only kind of “right” found around the world before modern history? In what country was there an exception, and what was it? What did America’s founding fathers create instead?

The only kind of “right” found anywhere other than England was the “divine right of kings.” In England, the people had fought to gain protections from the power of kings via the Magna Carta, which they called the “rights of Englishmen.” America’s Founding Fathers created the first and only country built on the individual’s *natural* rights—to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. **(5 pts: 1 pt for kings; 1 pt for England; 1 pt for “Magna Carta/rights of Englishmen” ; 1pt for natural rights; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. What is the House of Burgesses, and why does it matter in American history? What negative event also happened when the House of Burgesses was created in 1619?

The House of Burgesses was a parliament for Virginia. It matters because it was the way that the “rights of Englishmen” were given to America’s colonists. The negative event that happened in the same year was the first shipment of slaves to America. **(4 pts; 1 pt for parliament; 1 point for rights of Englishmen in America; 1 pt for slave shipment; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. After the “writs of assistance” case, what kind of tax was put on the colonies? And after *that* tax failed, what was the *next* tax that led to a great protest?

After the writs case, the next type of tax to be imposed on the colonies was the Stamp Act. When the colonists refused to buy stamps, the government backed down, and placed taxes on tea (and other goods). The tax on tea was the only one kept after further protests, leading to the Boston Tea Party. **(4 pts: 1 pt for stamps; 1 pt for tea; 1 pt for Boston Tea Party; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 15 pts**

8. Who became America's ally in the the Revolutionary War? Why? What battle did this ally help America to win, which was so important to achieving independence?

France became America's ally in the war. It did not want to help a revolution against a king. It wanted revenge against England for the Seven Years War. France's assistance led to victory at the Battle of Yorktown, which was the main victory leading to independence. **(4 pts: 1 pt for France; 1 pt for revenge; 1 pt for Yorktown; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 4 pts**

**Part 4: Bonus**

9. What three rights are listed in the *Declaration of Independence*?

life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness **(0.5 pts)**

10. What did president Warren Harding promise after WWI?

"return to normalcy" / return to political separation **(0.5 pts)**

11. What did the 13th amendment to the Constitution do that is so important?

abolished slavery in America **(0.5 pts)**

**Total Bonus Points: 1.5 pts**

**Total Points on Test: 38 points**