

Part 1: Anchor Fact Knowledge Web

1. Draw lines connecting the individuals or locations in the left column to the events/anchor facts in the second column, and then, finally, across to the dates for those events in the right column. *Note: There are extra dates that you won't need to use!*

| Person or Place | Event / Anchor Fact | Date |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1) James Otis | World War II | 1914-19 |
| 2) Woodrow Wilson | Abolitionism | 1584 |
| 3) Samuel de Champlain | World War I | 1776 |
| 4) The Twin Towers | Steam Engine | 1608 |
| 5) Frederick Douglass | The Constitution | 1823 |
| 6) Pearl Harbor | Colonization | 1964/5 |
| 7) James Madison | American Revolution | 2001- |
| 8) James Watt | War on Terror | 1584 |
| 9) Rosa Parks | Civil Rights Movement | 1831-61 |
| 10) Richard Hakluyt | Quebec | 1787 |
| | | 1939-45 |
| | | c.1769 |

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

Part 2: Federalism

2. What great contradiction existed in the early American form of government, and how did the need to create a *union* of different states contribute to this contradiction?

The great contradiction in the early American form of government was between natural rights and slavery. The need to create a union of colonies/states—in order to stay independent from Britain—in order to protect natural rights—made the founding fathers have to accept a compromise that some states would have slavery and some not. They were creating a union to be independent and protect rights, but at the same time they were accepting slavery, which was a contradiction. **(4 pts: 1 pt for natural rights vs. slavery; 1 pt for union for independence and rights; 1 pt for compromise over slavery for union; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

3. What were the three positive steps the Founding Fathers *were* able to take to begin dismantling slavery?

Three positive steps the Founding Fathers took to dismantle slavery were that they abolished it in five states, they made it illegal in the Northwest Territory, and they abolished the Atlantic Slave Trade in 1808. **(4 pts: 1 pt for each measure; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. What kind of government does the Constitution create? Explain what you mean? Who was one famous rejecter of this type of government, and why? How was the Constitution changed in 1789 to reflect his criticism and those of other *Anti-Federalists*?

The Constitution creates a *federal* government. This is a government where there is a large central government and power is shared between that government and multiple regional governments. Patrick Henry was a famous critic of federalism because he was worried a big federal government would eventually accumulate too much power and attack rights. The constitution was changed by adding a *Bill of Rights* in 1789 to help protect rights. **(5 pts: 1 pt for “federal”; 1 pt for separation of powers; 1 pt for Patrick Henry and attack on rights; 1 pt for Bill of Rights; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 13 pts

Part 3: The Founding Era

5. What revolution followed the American Revolution? Why did this pose a dangerous challenge to the Founding Fathers, and how did Washington, Adams, and Jefferson respond to this challenge?

The revolution that followed the American Revolution was the French Revolution. This created a challenge for the Founding Fathers because many Americans wanted to help France form a new republic, and many others wanted to restore relations with and help America's mother country, Britain, which went to war with France. Washington, Adams, and Jefferson stayed *neutral* during the conflict. Adams was so proud of this neutrality that he wanted it engraved on his gravestone! Importantly, Jefferson took the additional step of purchasing Louisiana from France after warning Napoleon that he would not want to go to war against America and Britain together. **(5 pts: 1 pt for French Revolution; 1 pt for challenge of two sides; 1 pt for neutrality; 1pt for Louisiana Purchase; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. What was the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and why is it important in American history?

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was a compromise to allow the state of Missouri to join the Union as a slave state, but also for the state of Maine to be created at the same time as a free state. Part of the compromise was that a line was drawn across the map of America making slavery illegal in most of the Louisiana Purchase. However, it did not end slavery. And as more territory was added south of the line, it became impossible to do so. Eventually the division between slave and free states led to the civil war. **(4 pts: 1 pt for "federal"; 1 pt for Missouri and Maine; 1 pt for Louisiana Purchase line; 1 pt for leading to the Civil War ; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. What is "abolitionism" and why is it important in American history?

Abolitionism was a movement in American history to abolish slavery starting in 1831, because it was viewed as wrong or *immoral* and against the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It is important in American history because it caused people in America to becoming unwilling to tolerate slavery any more and thus pushed America towards the Civil War. **(3 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for importance leading to civil war; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Part 4: Modern Civil Rights

8. How and when did women obtain the “right to vote” in America?

Women obtained the right to vote because of the 19th amendment to the Constitution. Women had to insist on this right through the Women’s Suffrage Movement. The change to the Constitution was made in 1920.

(3 pts: 1 pt for 19th amendment; 1 pt for 1920; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

9. What problems still existed for African-Americans, as descendants of former slaves, in American culture a hundred years after the Civil War? Give at least two example relating to notorious cases.

Many problems still existed for African-Americans a hundred years after the Civil War because of racism. The main forms of unfair treatment due to racism were discrimination (treating someone unjustly because they are different) and segregation (not allowing people who are different to use the same facilities, such as public schools). A powerful example of discrimination was that “colored” people were not allowed to sit in the same seats as “white” people on public buses. Rosa Parks had to protest this discrimination by refusing to give up her seat to a white person. Another example that is more specifically segregation is that of Ruby Bridges, a little “black” girl who was not allowed to attend an all-white public school. **(5 pts: 1 pt for discrimination; 1 pt for segregation; 1 pt for Rosa Parks; 1 pt for Ruby Bridges or another valid examples; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. What modern laws are the culminating changes to federal law brought about by the modern civil rights movement, and what do they do?

To stop discrimination and segregation, modern laws known as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 banned discrimination and segregation, and then the Voting Rights Act of 1965 specifically outlawed. discrimination in voting. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Civil Rights Act of 1964; 1 pt for Voting Rights Act of 1965; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 8 pts

Total Points on Test: 43 points