

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. How did the need to create a *union* of different colonies create a powerful contradiction in American government between rights and slavery?

The need to create a union of colonies 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. **(3 pts: 1 pt for compromise over slavery; 1 pt for union for independence and rights; 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 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: 12 pts

Part 3: The Founding Era

5. What revolution followed the American Revolution? What challenge did this pose 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, and many others wanted to help America's mother country, Britain. Washington, Adams, and Jefferson stayed *neutral*. Also Jefferson purchased Louisiana from France after warning Napoleon that he would not want to go to war against America and Britain together. **(4 pts: 1 pt for French Revolution; 1 pt for challenge of two sides; 1 pt for neutrality; 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. 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: 11 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? What laws were passed to try to address these problems?

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). To stop discrimination and segregation, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed, followed by the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

(5 pts: 1 pt for discrimination; 1 pt for segregation; 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

Part 5: Bonus

10. What state joined the union, causing America and Mexico to go to war?

Texas (0.5 bonus points)

11. What territory (later a state) was the site of the first violent contest between Americans over slavery?

Kansas (0.5 bonus points)

12. Which founding father is known as the father of the Constitution?

James Madison (0.5 bonus points)

Total Bonus Points: 1.5 pts

Total Points on Test: 41 points