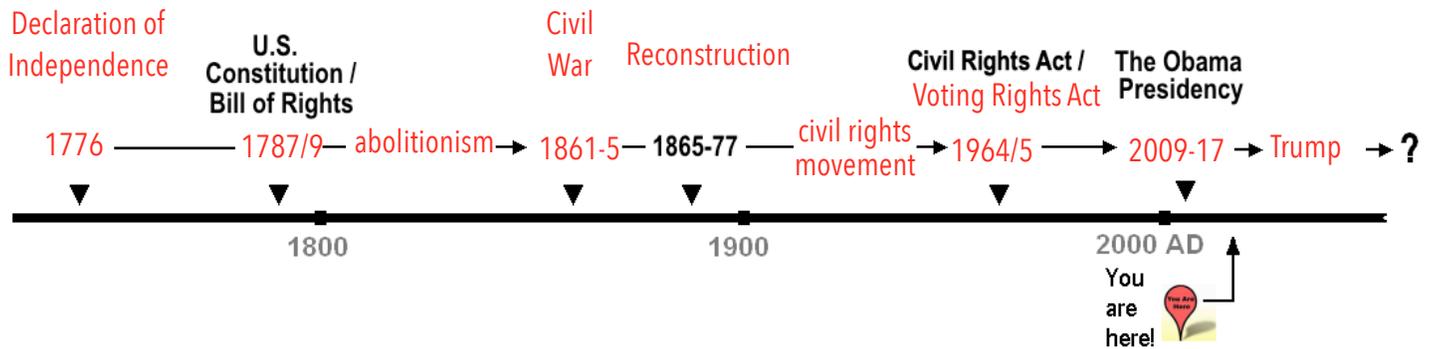


Part 1: Facts Practice

1. Fill in the missing parts of the timeline. (When a date is missing for an event, enter the date. When the date is given, but the name of an event is missing, enter the name. When both are missing, enter both! Don't forget to label arrows that represent phases of history as well. *Make sure the timeline is truly complete!*)



(6 pts: 1/2 pt per missing entry)

Part 2: The History of the American Social Contract (Write all answers in complete sentences.)

2. What is a “social contract”? Give three examples of social contracts in your life and a rule that is important in each one.

A “social contract” is the set of rules that any group of people agrees to live by. Any family’s social contract usually includes jobs for adults and chores for kids, such as walking the dog or taking out the trash. The social contract of HistoryAtOurHouse for live classes involves the rules of etiquette for classroom behavior, such as not abusing the chat and raising your hand for permission to speak. The social contract of America includes the idea of presidential elections held every four years, among many other laws. **(5 pts: 1pt for definition; 3 pts for three examples of a contract and a rule from each; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

3. What does the *Declaration of Independence* say is the original American social contract? What was a normal part of life in 1776 that was in contradiction to these ideas?

The *Declaration of Independence* says that America is founded to protect the natural rights of individuals to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” Unfortunately, slavery was a still normal part of human life in the world at that time, which created a contradiction to the Declaration of Independence. **(5 pts: 3pts for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; 1 pt for slavery begin still normal; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. What does “abolitionism” mean? What did the abolitionists say had to be done to the original American social contract?

Abolitionism means the organized effort to abolish slavery. The abolitionists said that the compromise of the original American social contract that permitted slavery had to be ended because all individuals are supposed to have the sam rights. **(3 pts: 1pt for definition; 1 pt end to compromise; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

5. Why was it not possible to abolish slavery before the Civil War despite the rise of abolitionism? In what ways did the Civil War make abolition possible, and how did it finally happen?

It was not possible to abolish slavery before the Civil War because the Constitution could not be changed unless 3/4 of the states agreed, and too many of them still accepted slavery. The Civil War made abolition possible because when the southern states seceded they were in rebellion against the Union and made it impossible for them to resist changes to the laws. When the Union army won, the government could force southern states to accept abolition as a condition of the them resuming participation in the government of the country. **(4pts: 1pt for Constitutional amendment limitation; 1pt for Civil War disqualifying states; 1pt for Union victory leading to Reconstruction ; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

6. What did the Reconstruction amendments to the Constitution say? What two kinds of unfairness were still part of life even those these laws were passed? (Make sure you give the meaning of important words you use.)

The Reconstruction amendments said: that slavery was now illegal (13th amendment), that all former slaves were now citizens (14th amendment), and that citizens had to right vote regardless of race (15th amendment). There were still two forms of unfairness because of racism. One is called segregation, where people of different races are kept apart, like on a bus. The other is called discrimination, where some people are treated unfairly because of their race, like not being allowed to vote. **(6 pts: 1pt for each amendment; 1 pt for discrimination; 1pt for segregation; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. Who was the main leader of the civil rights movement? What is the title of his famous speech? What two laws were passed because of the civil rights movement?

The main leader of the civil rights movement was Martin Luther King Jr. His famous speech is known as “I Have a Dream.” The two laws that were passed because of the civil rights movement are the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. **(5 pts: 1pt for MLK; 1pt for dream; 1pt for CRA; 1 pt for VRA; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

Part 3: Bonus Questions (short answers: full sentences not needed)

8. Who was president during the Civil War?

Abraham Lincoln (1/2 bonus pt)

9. Name one of the most important abolitionists.

William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Harriet Beacher Stowe, and others (1/2 bonus pt)

10. What was president Obama’s slogan when he wanted to be elected?

“Change We Can Believe In” (1/2 bonus pt)

11. Who is the famous little black girl who first attended an all-white public school in Louisiana?

Ruby Bridges (1/2 bonus pt)

Total Bonus Points Available: 2 pts

Total Points On Test: 34 pts