

History Standards

SS5H1. The student will explain the causes, major events, and consequences of the Civil War. (See pages 128–129.)

- a. Identify *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, and explain how each of these events was related to the Civil War.
- b. Discuss how the issues of states' rights and slavery increased tensions between the North and South.
- c. Identify major battles and campaigns: Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, Appomattox Court House.
- d. Describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.
- e. Describe the effects of war on the North and South.

SS5H2. The student will analyze the effects of Reconstruction on American life. (See page 130.)

- a. Describe the purpose of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.
- b. Explain the work of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- c. Explain how slavery was replaced by sharecropping and how African Americans were prevented from exercising their newly-won rights, including Jim Crow laws and customs.

SS5H3. The student will describe how life changed in America at the turn of the Century. (See pages 131–132.)

- a. Describe the role of the cattle trails in the late nineteenth century, including the Black Cowboys of Texas, the Great Western Cattle Trail, and the Chisholm Trail.
- b. Describe the impact on American life of the Wright brothers (flight), George Washington Carver (science), Alexander Graham Bell (communication), and Thomas Edison (electricity).
- c. Explain how William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt expanded America's role in the world, including the Spanish-American War and the building of the Panama Canal.
- d. Describe the reasons people emigrated to the United States, from where they emigrated, and where they settled.

SS5H4. The student will describe the U.S. involvement in World War I and post-World War I America. (See pages 133–134.)

- a. Explain how German attacks on U.S. shipping during the war in Europe (1914–1917) ultimately led the United States to join the fight against Germany, including the sinking of the *Lusitania* and concerns over safety of U.S. ships.
- b. Describe the cultural developments and individual contributions in the 1920s of the Jazz Age (Louis Armstrong), the Harlem Renaissance (Langston Hughes), baseball (Babe Ruth), the automobile (Henry Ford), and the airplane (Charles Lindbergh).

SS5H5. The student will explain how the Great Depression and New Deal affected the lives of millions of Americans. (See pages 135–136.)

- a. Discuss the Stock Market Crash of 1929, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl, and soup kitchens.
- b. Analyze the main features of the New Deal including the significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- c. Discuss important cultural elements of the 1930s, including Duke Ellington, Margaret Mitchell, and Jesse Owens.

History Standards

SS5H6. The student will explain the reasons for America's involvement in World War II. (See pages 137–138.)

- a. Describe Germany's aggression in Europe and Japan's aggression in Asia.
- b. Describe major events in the war in both Europe and the Pacific, including Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima, D-Day, V-E and V-J Days, and the Holocaust.
- c. Discuss President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- d. Identify Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, Hirohito, Truman, Mussolini, and Hitler.
- e. Describe the effects of rationing and the changing role of women and African Americans, including "Rosie the Riveter" and the Tuskegee Airmen.
- f. Explain the U.S. role in the formation of the United Nations.

SS5H7. The student will discuss the origins and consequences of the Cold War. (See page 139.)

- a. Explain the origin and meaning of the term "Iron Curtain."
- b. Explain how the United States sought to stop the spread of communism through the Berlin airlift, the Korean War, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- c. Identify Joseph McCarthy and Nikita Khrushchev.

SS5H8. The student will describe the importance of key people, events, and developments between 1950–1975. (See pages 140–141.)

- a. Discuss the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War.
- b. Explain the key events and people of the Civil Rights movement, including *Brown v. Board of Education* 1954, Montgomery Bus Boycott, the March on Washington, Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act, and civil rights activities of Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, and Martin Luther King, Jr.
- c. Describe the impact on American society of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr.
- d. Discuss the significance of the new technologies of television and space exploration.

SS5H9. The student will trace important developments in America since 1975. (See page 142.)

- a. Describe U.S. involvement in world events, including efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Persian Gulf War, and the War on Terrorism in response to September 11, 2001.
- b. Explain the impact the development of the personal computer and Internet have had on American life.

SS5H1

The Causes, Events, and Effects of the Civil War

DIRECTIONS: Match each of the people below to the correct description.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Jefferson Davis | a. U.S. president during the Civil War |
| 2. _____ Ulysses S. Grant | b. author of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> |
| 3. _____ Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson | c. commander of the Confederate army |
| 4. _____ Robert E. Lee | d. commander of the Union army |
| 5. _____ Abraham Lincoln | e. president of the Confederacy |
| 6. _____ Harriet Beecher Stowe | f. Confederate general famous for his victories in the Shenandoah Valley |

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

7. Where did the Civil War begin?

- (A) Harpers Ferry
- (B) Bull Run
- (C) Fort Sumter
- (D) Gettysburg

8. What Civil War battle was fought in Pennsylvania?

- (F) Fredericksburg
- (G) Vicksburg
- (H) Antietam
- (J) Gettysburg

9. Which Union general captured Atlanta?

- (A) Grant
- (B) Sherman
- (C) Sheridan
- (D) Meade

10. Where did General Lee surrender to General Grant?

- (F) Gettysburg
- (G) Appomattox Court House
- (H) Antietam
- (J) Chancellorsville

11. Sherman's destructive advance from Atlanta to Savannah is referred to as the _____.

- (A) March to the Sea
- (B) Anaconda Plan
- (C) Bloody Lane
- (D) Final Siege

12. The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* contributed to the start of the Civil War by _____.

- (F) showing the evils of slavery
- (G) condemning abolitionists
- (H) supporting states' rights
- (J) supporting the rights of slaveholders



13. The raid on Harpers Ferry convinced many Southerners that _____ .

- (A) slavery should be abolished
- (B) John Brown was a hero
- (C) abolitionists were not a serious threat
- (D) they needed to secede, or withdraw, from the Union

14. Southerners justified secession with the theory of _____ .

- (F) constitutional rights
- (G) federal rights
- (H) states' rights
- (J) the Union's errors

15. The Civil War was more devastating in the South than in the North because _____ .

- (A) most of the fighting took place in the South
- (B) the blockade of Southern ports caused severe shortages
- (C) the South lacked the industry to produce what it needed
- (D) all of the above

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and then choose the best answer.

For a long time in this country, slavery was accepted. George Washington, this nation's first president, had over 200 slaves. In fact, eight of the first 12 presidents were slaveholders.

From the beginning, some Americans thought slavery was wrong. Most of the people who opposed slavery lived in the northern half of the nation. Many people in the South supported slavery. In the South, a plantation's success or failure might depend on the slaves who worked there.

The rocky soil of New England did not encourage great big farms. So, New England farmers could, with the help of their families, farm their own fields. They had little use for slaves. In addition, many mills and factories were being built in the North. That meant fewer Northerners were making their living by farming.

In the South, giant plantations grew up. Some of the crops grown on a plantation needed a great deal

of care. Tobacco especially took a lot of work. The southern farmer needed help farming his many acres of crops. The least expensive year-round help he could get was a slave.

16. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is *not* true?

- (F) Slavery was accepted in this country for many years.
- (G) Several presidents were slaveholders.
- (H) There were a lot of plantations in the North that required the use of slaves to care for the crops.
- (J) Most people who opposed slavery lived in the northern half of the nation.

17. From this passage you can predict that slavery became most important to the _____ economy in the United States.

- (A) Western
- (B) Southern
- (C) Northern
- (D) Midwestern

DIRECTIONS: Read the following facts about the early U.S. economy. If it tended to encourage slavery, write an **S+** in the space provided. If it tended to discourage slavery, write an **S-**.

_____ 18. Rocky New England soil did not encourage large farms, so New England families could usually farm their own fields.

_____ 19. The growing of tobacco required a great deal of care and labor.

_____ 20. Many mills and factories were built in the North.

_____ 21. Fertile southern soil encouraged very large farms, and the warmer southern climate had a longer growing season. Farmers could not operate such large farms by themselves.

_____ 22. Slaves were the least-expensive year-round help an employer could get.



SS5H2

The Effects of Reconstruction

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave citizenship to all people born in the United States?

- (A) Thirteenth Amendment
- (B) Fourteenth Amendment
- (C) Fifteenth Amendment
- (D) Sixteenth Amendment

2. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave African-American men the right to vote?

- (F) Thirteenth Amendment
- (G) Fourteenth Amendment
- (H) Fifteenth Amendment
- (J) Sixteenth Amendment

3. The Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____.

- (A) outlawed slavery
- (B) barred former Confederate leaders from holding national or state office
- (C) made poll taxes illegal in federal elections
- (D) all of the above

4. What political party took control during Reconstruction?

- (F) Abolitionists
- (G) Democrats
- (H) Republicans
- (J) Freedmen

5. Northern people who moved to the South after the Civil War were called _____.

- (A) scalawags
- (B) freedmen
- (C) carpetbaggers
- (D) sharecroppers

6. Laws that required African Americans to be separated from whites in public places were known as _____.

- (F) Jim Crow laws
- (G) black codes
- (H) grandfather clauses
- (J) integration laws

7. Southern people who supported Republican policies during Reconstruction were called _____ by former Confederates.

- (A) scalawags
- (B) freedmen
- (C) carpetbaggers
- (D) sharecroppers

8. In the system known as sharecropping, a farmer _____.

- (F) owned the land he farmed
- (G) rented the land he farmed by paying a share of his crop to the landowner
- (H) was able to sell most of what he grew
- (J) was usually able to make a good living



SS5H3

America at the Turn of the Century

DIRECTIONS: Match each of the people below to the correct description.

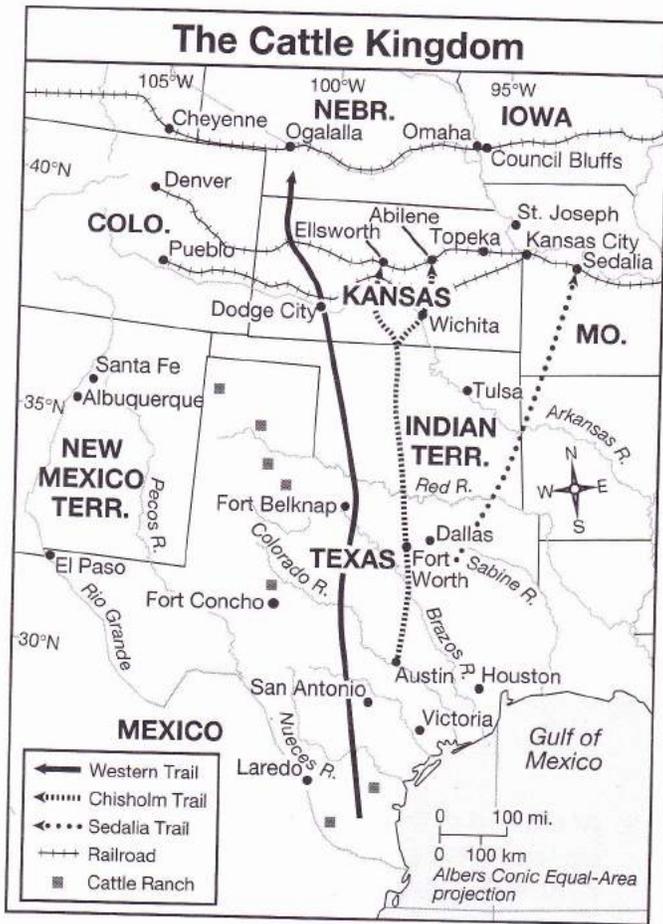
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Alexander Graham Bell | a. invented the electric lightbulb |
| 2. _____ George Washington Carver | b. flew the first motorized airplane |
| 3. _____ Thomas Edison | c. invented the telephone |
| 4. _____ Orville Wright | d. developed hundreds of products from the peanut |

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

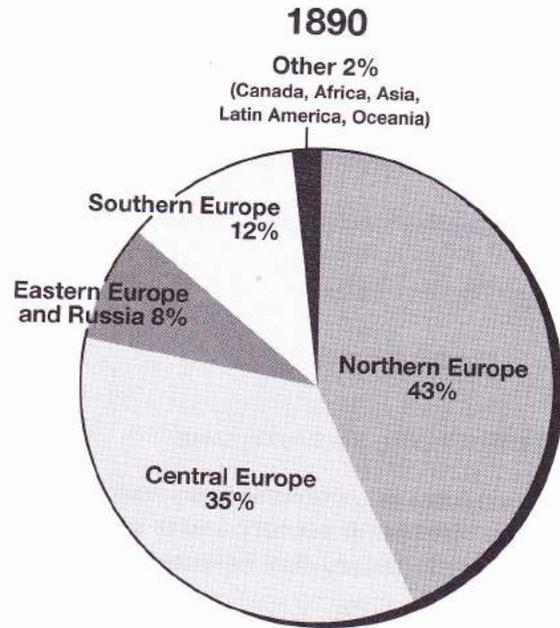
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|---|--|
| <p>5. Which form of communication was introduced in the nineteenth century and is still widely used in the twenty-first century?</p> <p>(A) television
(B) telephone
(C) telegraph
(D) all of the above</p> | <p>8. The Spanish-American War was fought during the presidency of _____.</p> <p>(F) Grover Cleveland
(G) William McKinley
(H) Theodore Roosevelt
(J) William Howard Taft</p> |
| <p>6. The discoveries of George Washington Carver had the greatest impact on the economy of the _____.</p> <p>(F) South
(G) Northeast
(H) Midwest
(J) Southwest</p> | <p>9. At the end of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired all of the following territories <i>except</i> _____.</p> <p>(A) Puerto Rico
(B) Guam
(C) the Philippines
(D) Haiti</p> |
| <p>7. How did the invention of the electric lightbulb change the American economy?</p> <p>(A) Automobile factories appeared in every American city.
(B) Travelers were able to move from coast to coast in a matter of hours.
(C) Businesses could more easily operate at night.
(D) all of the above</p> | <p>10. Theodore Roosevelt's approach to foreign policy was known as _____.</p> <p>(F) dollar diplomacy
(G) moral diplomacy
(H) big stick diplomacy
(J) isolationism</p> |
| | <p>11. Construction of the Panama Canal was begun during the presidency of _____.</p> <p>(A) Grover Cleveland
(B) William McKinley
(C) Theodore Roosevelt
(D) William Howard Taft</p> |



DIRECTIONS: Use the map below to answer questions 12–13.



DIRECTIONS: Use the chart below to answer questions 14–16.



12. Why did cattle trails develop?
- (F) There was not enough grass in Texas to feed the growing number of cattle.
 - (G) Texas ranchers needed to get their cattle to the railroads in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.
 - (H) Cattle were worth much more if they could be shipped to the North and the East.
 - (J) both G and H
13. Towns that were located near railroads to ship cattle were known as “cow towns.” Which of the following was a cow town?
- (A) Fort Worth, Texas
 - (B) Wichita, Kansas
 - (C) Abilene, Kansas
 - (D) St. Joseph, Missouri

14. In 1890, most immigrants to the United States came from what continent?

- (F) Africa
- (G) Asia
- (H) Europe
- (J) South America

15. Most immigrants settled in cities because _____.

- (A) they had lived in cities in their home countries
- (B) they were able to find work in cities
- (C) they wanted to live near other immigrants from their own countries
- (D) both B and C

16. Many of the immigrants from Russia were Jewish. What is the primary reason that they came to the United States?

- (F) to escape overcrowding
- (G) to escape persecution
- (H) to escape a cholera epidemic
- (J) because of crop failures



SS5H4

The United States in World War I and the 1920s

DIRECTIONS: Read the passages below and then answer the questions that follow.

Wilson's Appeal for Neutrality August 19, 1914

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality."

Wilson's Response to the Sinking of the *Lusitania* May 13, 1915

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas which culminated [resulted] in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915, . . . it is clearly wise and desirable that [the governments of the United States and Germany] should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted."

The Zimmerman Note January 19, 1917

(from the German Foreign Secretary to the German Ambassador in Mexico)

"[W]e intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America. If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona."

The Zimmerman note was intercepted and published on March 1, 1917. The United States declared war on April 8, 1917.

- At the beginning of World War I, President Woodrow Wilson believed that the United States should _____.
 - send troops to Europe
 - support Germany
 - support Great Britain
 - remain neutral
- What actions by Germany in 1915 made Wilson rethink his position?
 - invasions of other European nations
 - attacks on U.S. and British ships
 - German efforts to win allies in Asia
 - mistreatment of Russian prisoners
- What action by Germany in 1917 helped bring the United States into the war?
 - its attempt to get Mexico to become its ally
 - its agreements with Russia and France
 - its invasion of Belgium
 - terrorist activity in the Americas
- The United States entered the war on the side of the Allied Powers, which included all of the following *except* _____.
 - Austria-Hungary
 - France
 - Great Britain
 - Russia



DIRECTIONS: Match each of the following people to the subject with which they are associated.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 5. _____ Louis Armstrong | a. airplane |
| 6. _____ Henry Ford | b. automobile |
| 7. _____ Charles Lindbergh | c. baseball |
| 8. _____ Babe Ruth | d. jazz |

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

9. **The first person to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean was _____ .**

- (A) Orville Wright
- (B) Amelia Earhart
- (C) Charles Lindbergh
- (D) Chuck Yeager

10. **The 1920s is often referred to as the Jazz Age. Jazz has its roots in _____ .**

- (F) classical music
- (G) European folk music
- (H) African music
- (J) Native-American music

DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below and then answer question 11.

Model T Ford Production

Production Time	Selling Price
1908: one car every 728 min.	1908: \$850
1913: one car every 93 min.	1916: \$360
1927: one car every 24 sec.	1927: \$260

11. **Henry Ford introduced the assembly line in 1913. As a result of the assembly line method,**

- (A) the price of the Model T increased
- (B) the price of the Model T decreased
- (C) the number of Model T's produced per day remained the same
- (D) the efficiency of workers producing the Model T declined

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and then answer question 12.

“... It was the period when the Negro was in vogue [fashion].

“I was there. I had a swell time while it lasted. But I thought it wouldn't last long. . . . [But some people] were sure the New Negro would lead a new life from then on in green pastures of tolerance created by Countee Cullen, Ethel Waters, Claude McKay, Duke Ellington, Bojangles, and Alain Locke.”

Langston Hughes,
The Big Sea, an Autobiography

12. **What well-known event of the 1920s is described in this passage?**

- (F) Prohibition
- (G) the Harlem Renaissance
- (H) the lost generation
- (J) bootlegging



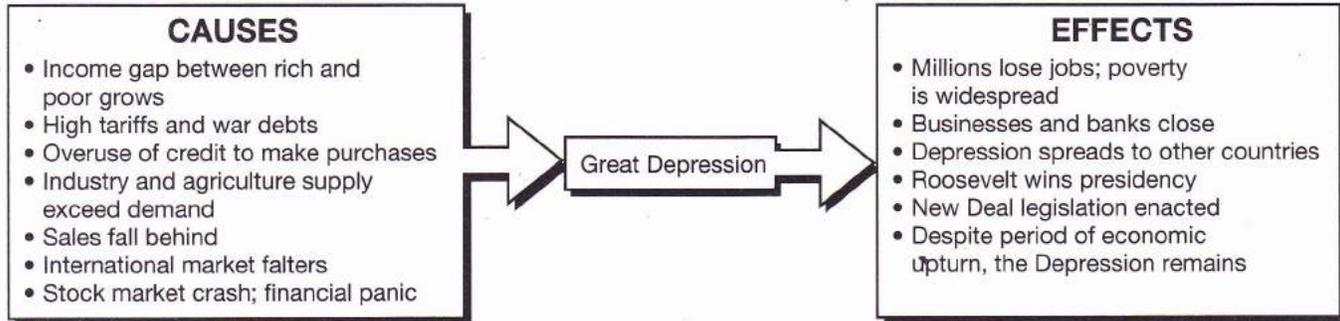
SS5H5

The Great Depression and the New Deal

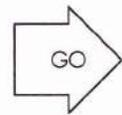
DIRECTIONS: Match each of the people below to the correct description.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Duke Ellington | a. U.S. president from 1929–1933 |
| 2. _____ Herbert Hoover | b. U.S. president from 1933–1945 |
| 3. _____ Margaret Mitchell | c. famous jazz pianist and composer |
| 4. _____ Jesse Owens | d. author of <i>Gone With the Wind</i> |
| 5. _____ Franklin Roosevelt | e. African-American athlete who won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics |

DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below and then answer the questions that follow.



- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>6. Based on the chart above, which of the following statements is true?</p> <p>(A) The Stock Market Crash of 1929 was the main cause of the Great Depression.</p> <p>(B) The American economy had no effect on foreign economies.</p> <p>(C) The Great Depression was a brief economic crisis.</p> <p>(D) Several factors led to the Great Depression.</p> | <p>8. During the Depression, many people lost their homes and were forced to live in shantytowns. Some people referred to these shantytowns as Hoovervilles because _____.</p> <p>(A) President Hoover had failed to act to fight the Depression</p> <p>(B) President Hoover had built the shantytowns</p> <p>(C) President Hoover was a very popular president</p> <p>(D) President Hoover had died in office</p> |
| <p>7. After Roosevelt took office, Congress passed laws to deal with the Depression that were called the _____.</p> <p>(F) Brain Trust</p> <p>(G) New Deal</p> <p>(H) Square Deal</p> <p>(J) Roosevelt Deal</p> | <p>9. The Dust Bowl of the 1930s was caused by _____.</p> <p>(F) clearing of sod to plant wheat</p> <p>(G) a severe drought</p> <p>(H) strong prairie winds</p> <p>(J) all of the above</p> |



DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below and then answer the questions that follow.

The New Deal

First New Deal Program	Initials	Founded	Purpose
Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	1933	Provided jobs for young men to plant trees and build bridges
Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	1933	Built dams to control flooding and to provide cheap electric power to seven Southern states; set up schools and health centers
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	FERA	1933	Gave relief to unemployed and needy
Agriculture Adjustment Administration	AAA	1933	Paid farmers not to grow certain crops
National Recovery Administration	NRA	1933	Helped set standards for production, prices, and wages
Public Works Administration	PWA	1933	Built ports, schools, and aircraft carriers
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	FDIC	1933	Insured savings accounts in banks approved by the government
Second New Deal Program			
Rural Electrification Administration	REA	1935	Loaned money to extend electricity to rural areas
Works Progress Administration	WPA	1935	Employed men and women to build hospitals, schools, parks, and airports; employed artists, writers, and musicians
Social Security Act	SSA	1935	Set up a system of pensions for the elderly, unemployed, and people with disabilities
Farm Security Administration	FSA	1937	Lent money to sharecroppers; set up camps for migrant workers
Fair Labor Standards Act	FLSA	1938	Established minimum wages and maximum hours for all businesses engaged in interstate commerce

10. Which New Deal program provided monthly pensions for retired people?

- (A) National Recovery Administration
- (B) Works Progress Administration
- (C) Social Security Act
- (D) Fair Labor Standards Act

11. What natural disaster was prevented by a New Deal program?

- (F) the Dust Bowl
- (G) flooding of the Tennessee River
- (H) droughts in Kansas
- (J) hurricanes in Florida

12. Which New Deal program provided jobs for unemployed people?

- (A) Civilian Conservation Corps
- (B) Works Progress Administration
- (C) Fair Labor Standards Act
- (D) both A and B

13. Which New Deal program was created to prevent future banking crises?

- (F) Agricultural Adjustment Administration
- (G) National Recovery Administration
- (H) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- (J) Farm Security Administration



SS5H6

The United States and World War II

DIRECTIONS: Match each of the people below to the correct description.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ Winston Churchill | a. German dictator |
| 2. _____ Hirohito | b. Soviet dictator |
| 3. _____ Adolf Hitler | c. British prime minister |
| 4. _____ Benito Mussolini | d. Japanese emperor |
| 5. _____ Joseph Stalin | e. American president |
| 6. _____ Harry Truman | f. Italian dictator |



D-Day is the day Allied forces began the invasion of France, **V-E Day** stands for Victory in Europe, and **V-J Day** stands for Victory over Japan.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

7. What event caused the United States to enter World War II?

- (A) D-Day
- (B) bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (C) bombing of Pearl Harbor
- (D) the Holocaust

8. The day the Allied forces landed on the coast of Normandy, France, is called _____.

- (F) D-Day
- (G) V-E Day
- (H) V-J Day
- (J) Iwo Jima

9. Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945, and the Allies called the next day _____.

- (A) D-Day
- (B) V-E Day
- (C) V-J Day
- (D) Allied Day

10. Because Japan had agreed to surrender, August 15, 1945 was declared _____.

- (F) D-Day
- (G) V-E Day
- (H) V-J Day
- (J) none of these

11. What action did the U.S. government take against Japanese Americans after the bombing of Pearl Harbor?

- (A) It sent them back to Japan.
- (B) It forced them into slave labor.
- (C) It took away all their money.
- (D) It placed them in internment camps.

12. During the war, "Rosie the Riveter" became a symbol for women who _____.

- (F) stayed at home
- (G) worked in defense plants
- (H) served in the military
- (J) had lost their husbands in the war



DIRECTIONS: Study the map below and then answer the questions that follow.



13. What land was conquered by the Nazis first?

- (A) Poland
- (B) Austria
- (C) Rhineland
- (D) Sudetenland

14. In March 1938, Hitler sent troops into _____ and annexed it.

- (F) Poland
- (G) Austria
- (H) Rhineland
- (J) Sudetenland

15. At the Munich Conference in September 1938, European leaders decided to satisfy Hitler by turning _____ over to him.

- (A) Poland
- (B) Austria
- (C) Rhineland
- (D) Sudetenland

16. After signing the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact in August 1939, Hitler sent his armies into _____.

- (F) Poland
- (G) Austria
- (H) Rhineland
- (J) Sudetenland

17. The alliance of Germany, Italy, and _____ made up what was known as the Axis Powers.

- (A) Great Britain
- (B) France
- (C) Japan
- (D) Soviet Union

18. The mass slaughter of Jews and other groups by the Nazis during World War II is known as _____.

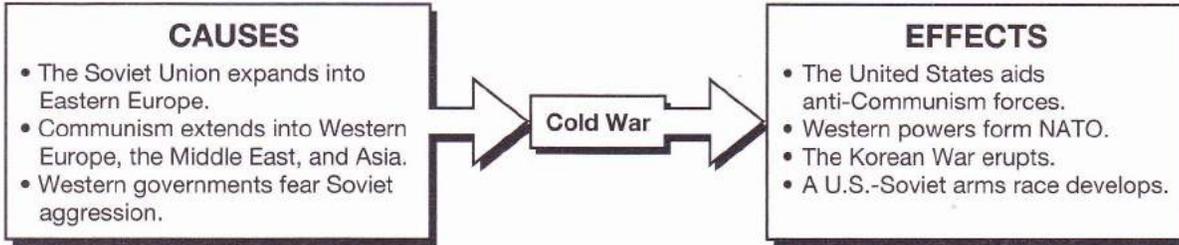
- (F) the Bataan Death March
- (G) the Holocaust
- (H) Operation Overlord
- (J) the Great Internment



SS5H7

The Cold War

DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below and then answer the questions that follow.



1. The Cold War between the United States and the former Soviet Union was a rivalry between what two forms of government?
 - (A) communism and socialism
 - (B) communism and dictatorship
 - (C) communism and democracy
 - (D) democracy and monarchy

2. What event caused Truman to send American troops to Korea in 1950?
 - (F) the invasion of South Korea by North Korea
 - (G) the invasion of North Korea by South Korea
 - (H) the Communist revolution in China
 - (J) the defeat of the French in Vietnam

3. In a speech in 1946, Winston Churchill declared that an "iron curtain" had descended across Europe. What did Churchill mean by the "iron curtain"?
 - (A) the wall separating East and West Berlin
 - (B) the separation of the Communist countries in Eastern Europe from the democratic nations in the West
 - (C) the division of Germany agreed upon at the Yalta Conference
 - (D) the railroad system in Eastern Europe

4. Americans' fear of communism following World War II led to all of the following *except* _____.
 - (F) blacklists
 - (G) the execution of the Rosenbergs
 - (H) a hunt for Communists by Senator Joseph McCarthy
 - (J) greater tolerance of people with radical ideas

5. The two military alliances that opposed each other in Europe during the Cold War were the Warsaw Pact and the _____.
 - (A) Axis Powers
 - (B) League of Nations
 - (C) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - (D) Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

6. In response to the Soviet blockade of West Berlin in 1948, the United States and Great Britain _____.
 - (F) sent troops to end the blockade
 - (G) built the Berlin Wall
 - (H) organized an airlift to supply the city
 - (J) blockaded Moscow



SS5H8

People and Events from 1950–1975

DIRECTIONS: Read the quotes and then answer the questions that follow.

“You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly . . .”

Dwight Eisenhower

1. According to the domino theory, if one country in Southeast Asia fell to communism, the other countries in the area would also fall. This theory led the United States to enter what war?

- (A) World War II
- (B) Korean War
- (C) Vietnam War
- (D) Persian Gulf War

“Now let us say that we are not advocating [supporting] violence . . . The only weapon we have in our hands this evening is the weapon of protest.”

Martin Luther King, Jr.

2. Martin Luther King, Jr., encouraged his followers to _____.

- (F) use violence
- (G) obey laws even when the laws were unjust
- (H) fight back when attacked
- (J) use nonviolent protest

“In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty . . . In a great land of learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write.”

Lyndon B. Johnson

3. President Johnson called his social programs the _____.

- (A) New Deal
- (B) Square Deal
- (C) New Frontier
- (D) Great Society

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

4. What event in the 1960s brought the world close to nuclear war?

- (F) the Bay of Pigs invasion
- (G) construction of the Berlin Wall
- (H) the Cuban Missile Crisis
- (J) the Apollo project

5. What Supreme Court case in 1954 led to the desegregation of schools?

- (A) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- (B) *Norris v. Alabama*
- (C) *Brown v. Board of Education*
- (D) *Sweatt v. Painter*

6. What agency was created after the Soviets launched the satellite *Sputnik*?

- (F) National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- (G) Central Intelligence Agency
- (H) Federal Bureau of Investigation
- (J) House Un-American Activities Committee



SS5H9

Developments Since 1975

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter helped negotiate a peace agreement, known as the Camp David Accords, between Egypt and _____.

(A) the Palestine Liberation Organization
 (B) Israel
 (C) the Soviet Union
 (D) the United States

2. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 resulted in the _____.

(F) fall of the government of Saddam Hussein
 (G) Iran-Iraq War
 (H) Persian Gulf War
 (J) War on Terrorism

3. How did Presidents Reagan and Bush help bring about the end of the Cold War?

(A) They signed agreements with the Soviet Union to end the arms race.
 (B) They supported uprisings in the Soviet republics.
 (C) They sent troops to tear down the Berlin Wall.
 (D) They supported the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

4. The democratic movement in Eastern Europe in the 1980s began in _____.

(F) the Soviet Union
 (G) Poland
 (H) Germany
 (J) Czechoslovakia

5. The last president of the Soviet Union was _____.

(A) Mikhail Gorbachev
 (B) Boris Yeltsin
 (C) Leonid Brezhnev
 (D) Nikita Khrushchev

6. The War on Terrorism began in response to _____.

(F) ethnic cleansing in Bosnia
 (G) the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 (H) Saddam Hussein's refusal to give up weapons of mass destruction
 (J) attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001

7. The development of the microchip led to _____.

(A) the invention of the computer
 (B) an increase in the size of computers
 (C) the development of the personal computer
 (D) a decrease in the use of computers

8. What impact has the development of the personal computer and the Internet had on American life?



For pages 128-142

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following statements about the South before the Civil War is true?

- (A) There were many mills and factories in the South.
- (B) Few Southerners made their living by farming.
- (C) With the help of their families, Southern farmers could farm their own land.
- (D) Southern farmers used slaves to help them farm their large plantations.

2. Who surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House?

- (F) Robert E. Lee
- (G) Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
- (H) William Tecumseh Sherman
- (J) Jefferson Davis

3. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawed slavery?

- (A) Thirteenth Amendment
- (B) Fourteenth Amendment
- (C) Fifteenth Amendment
- (D) Sixteenth Amendment

4. Which of the following events took place during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt?

- (F) the Spanish-American War
- (G) the acquisition of the Philippines
- (H) the construction of the Panama Canal
- (J) all of the above

5. What actions by Germany led the United States to enter World War I?

- (A) attacks on U.S. ships
- (B) sinking of the *Lusitania*
- (C) the Zimmerman note
- (D) all of the above

6. Most New Deal legislation was designed to _____.

- (F) reform the federal government
- (G) improve relations with other countries
- (H) deal with the nation's economic problems
- (J) advance civil rights

7. Before the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States _____.

- (A) sent troops to help the Allies
- (B) sent troops to help the Axis Powers
- (C) supplied arms to Great Britain
- (D) supported Japanese expansion in Asia

8. The Cold War was primarily a rivalry between the United States and _____.

- (F) the Soviet Union
- (G) Great Britain
- (H) Germany
- (J) Japan

9. The United States sent troops to Vietnam _____.

- (A) because of Americans' concern for civil rights
- (B) to stop the spread of communism
- (C) as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis
- (D) to help defeat the French

10. The Persian Gulf War began as a result of _____.

- (F) the attacks on September 11, 2001
- (G) the breakup of the Soviet Union
- (H) the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait
- (J) democratic reform in Eastern Europe



Geography Standards

SS5G1. The student will locate important places in the United States.

(See pages 145–146.)

- a. Locate important physical features, including the Grand Canyon, Salton Sea, Great Salt Lake, and the Mojave Desert.
- b. Locate important man-made places, including the Chisholm Trail; Pittsburgh, PA; Gettysburg, PA; Kitty Hawk, NC; Pearl Harbor, HI; and Montgomery, AL.

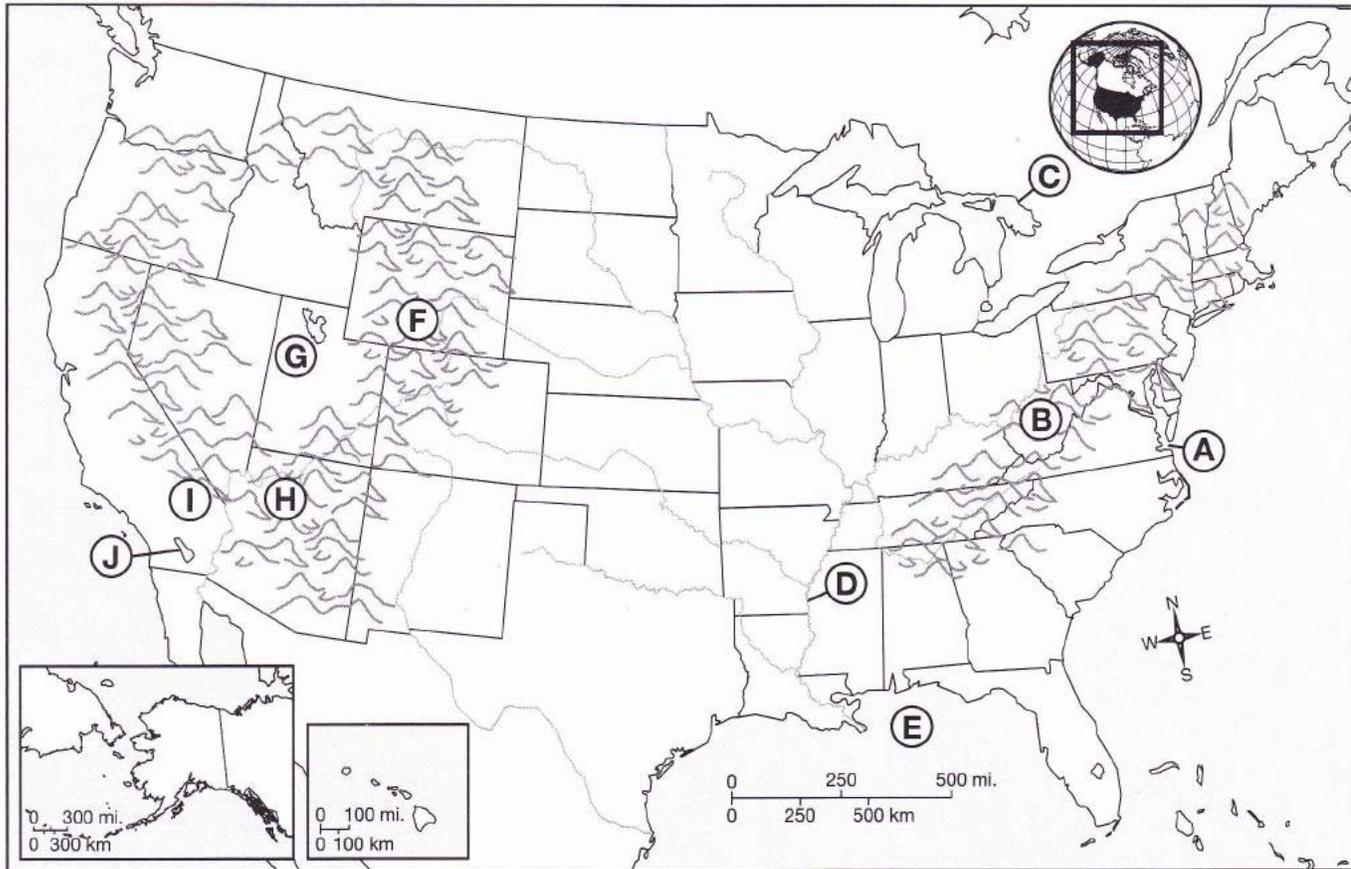
SS5G2. The student will explain the reasons for the spatial patterns of economic activities. (See pages 147–148.)

- a. Identify and explain the factors influencing industrial location in the United States after the Civil War.
- b. Define, map, and explain the dispersion of the primary economic activities within the United States since the turn of the century.
- c. Map and explain how the dispersion of global economic activities contributed to the United States emerging from World War I as a world power.

SS5G1

Locating Physical Features of the United States

DIRECTIONS: Match the letters on the map with the places listed below.



- _____ 1. Appalachian Mountains
- _____ 2. Chesapeake Bay
- _____ 3. Grand Canyon
- _____ 4. Great Lakes
- _____ 5. Great Salt Lake

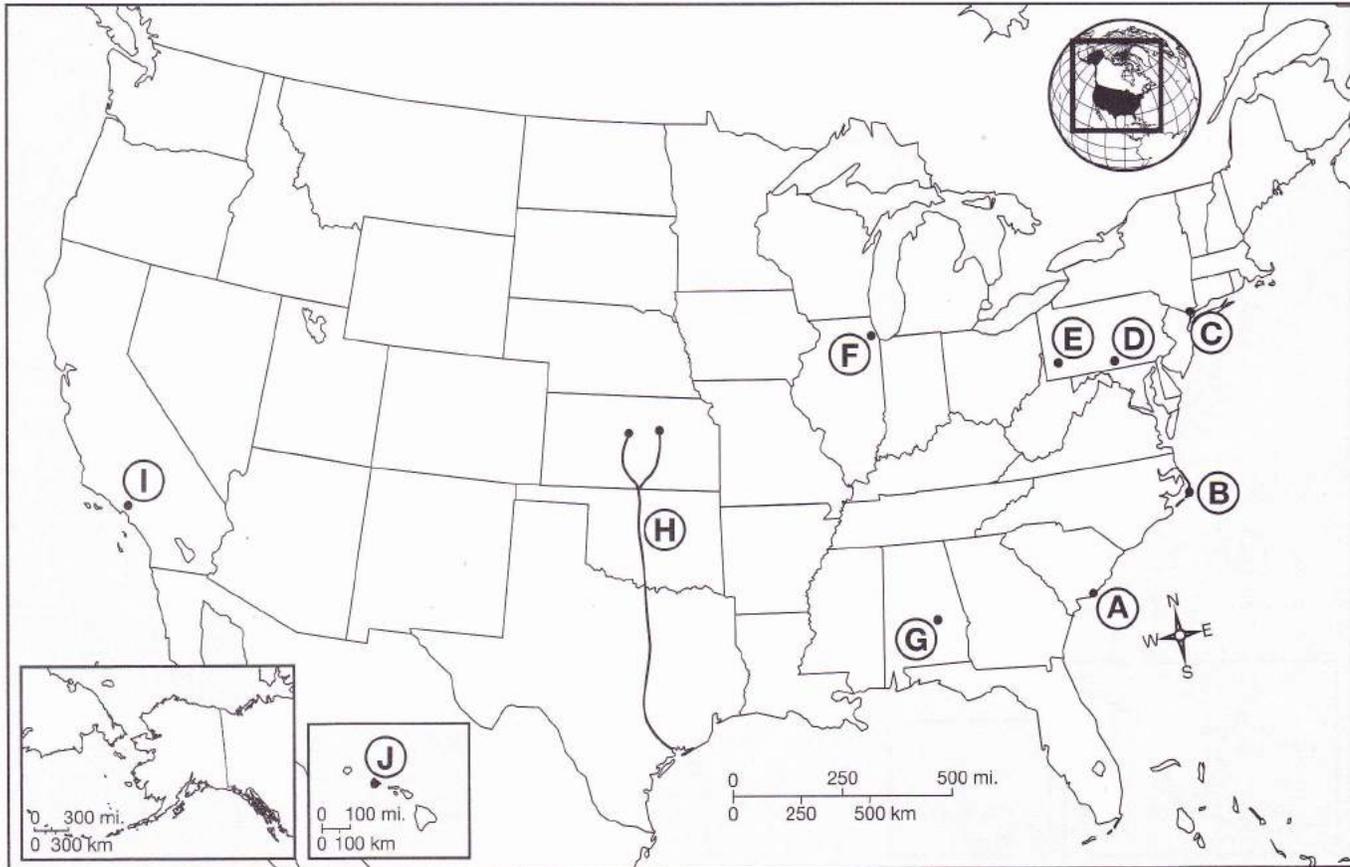
- _____ 6. Gulf of Mexico
- _____ 7. Mississippi River
- _____ 8. Mojave Desert
- _____ 9. Rocky Mountains
- _____ 10. Salton Sea



SS5G1

Locating Important Places in the United States

DIRECTIONS: Match the letters on the map with the places listed below.



- _____ 1. New York, New York
- _____ 2. Chisholm Trail
- _____ 3. Fort Sumter, South Carolina
- _____ 4. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- _____ 5. Kitty Hawk, North Carolina

- _____ 6. Montgomery, Alabama
- _____ 7. Los Angeles, California
- _____ 8. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- _____ 9. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- _____ 10. Chicago, Illinois



SS5G2

Factors Affecting Industrial Location in the United States

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and then choose the best answers.

The period from the end of the Civil War to 1900 was an era of unmatched economic growth in the United States. New methods in technology and business allowed the country to tap its rich supply of natural resources, increase its production, and raise the money needed for growth. The change from an agricultural economy to an industrial one was possible because the United States had the resources needed for a growing economy. Among these resources were what economists call the factors of production: land, labor, and capital.

The first factor of production, **land**, means not just the land itself but all natural resources. The second factor of production is **labor**. Large numbers of workers were needed to turn raw materials into goods. The third production factor, **capital**, is the buildings, machinery, and tools used in production. The term "capital" is also used to mean money available for investment.

The oil industry grew rapidly in the late 1800s, after oil was discovered in western Pennsylvania. Steel also became a huge business at this time. In the 1870s, large steel mills were built close to sources of iron ore in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, became the steel capital of the United States. Cities located near the mines and close to waterways, like Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and Birmingham, Alabama, also became centers of steel production.

Some of the strongest industrial advances in the South were in the textile industry. Before the Civil War, Southern planters had shipped cotton to textile mills in the North or in Europe. In the 1880s, textile mills sprang up throughout the South. Many Northern mills began to close as companies built new plants in the South. A cheap and reliable workforce helped Southern industry grow. A railroad building boom also aided industrial growth in the South. Still, the South did not develop an industrial economy as strong as the North's. The South remained primarily agricultural.

1. The three factors of production are land, labor, and _____.

- (A) natural resources
- (B) technology
- (C) industry
- (D) capital

2. What two industries developed in western Pennsylvania in the late 1800s?

- (F) oil and steel
- (G) oil and textile
- (H) steel and textile
- (J) textile and agriculture

3. What industry shifted from the North to the South in the late 1800s?

- (A) the oil industry
- (B) the steel industry
- (C) the textile industry
- (D) the agricultural industry

4. Besides the railroad building boom, what helped Southern industry grow?

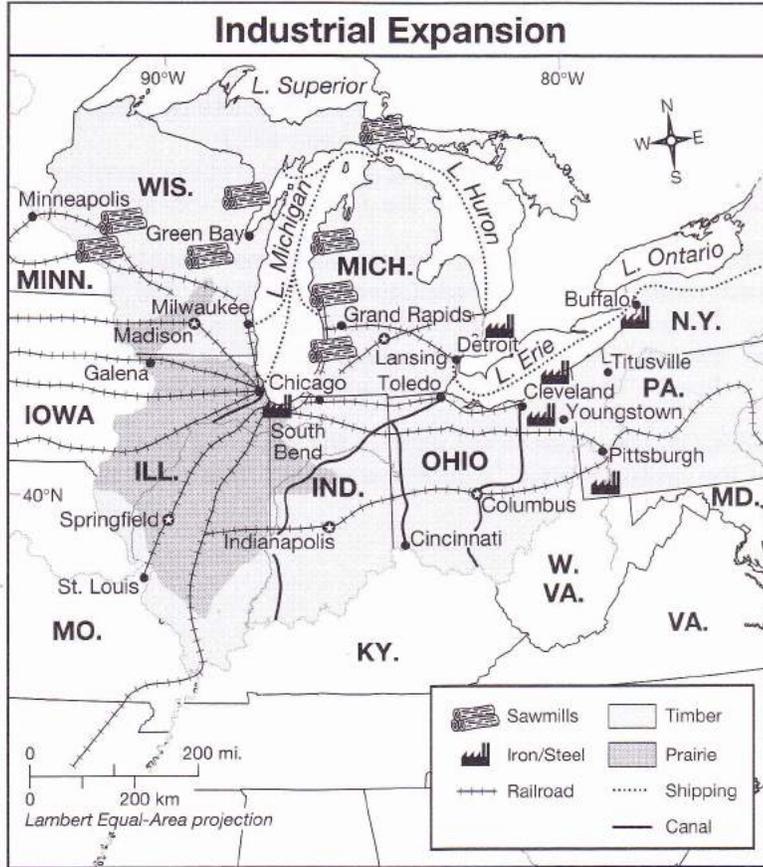
- (F) the discovery of oil
- (G) the workforce in the South
- (H) a lack of agriculture in the South
- (J) a lack of industry in the North



Mini-Test 2

For pages 145-148

DIRECTIONS: Study the map below and then answer the questions that follow.



1. Which of the following cities was a center of the steel industry?

- (A) St. Louis, Missouri
- (B) Indianapolis, Indiana
- (C) Cincinnati, Ohio
- (D) Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2. Why did the steel industry thrive in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania?

- (F) Oil was discovered in the area.
- (G) Iron ore was mined in the area.
- (H) There was no other industry in the area.
- (J) Work in the steel mills was safe and easy.

3. Many sawmills were located in Wisconsin and Michigan because these two states had _____.

- (A) iron ore
- (B) petroleum
- (C) timber
- (D) gold

4. What did Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland have in common?

- (F) They were all located in the same state.
- (G) They were all located on the Great Lakes.
- (H) They were all centers of steel production.
- (J) both G and H



Government/Civics Standards

SS5CG1. The student will explain how a citizen's rights are protected under the U.S. Constitution. (See pages 151–152.)

- a. Explain the responsibilities of a citizen.
- b. Explain the freedoms granted by the Bill of Rights.
- c. Explain the concept of due process of law.
- d. Describe how the Constitution protects a citizen's rights by due process.

SS5CG2. The student will explain the process by which amendments to the U.S. Constitution are made. (See page 153.)

- a. Explain the amendment process outlined in the Constitution.
- b. Describe the purpose for the amendment process.

SS5CG3. The student will explain how amendments to the U.S. Constitution have maintained a representative democracy. (See page 153.)

- a. Explain the purpose of the Twelfth and Seventeenth Amendments.
- b. Explain how voting rights were protected by the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Third, Twenty-Fourth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments.

SS5CG4. The student will explain the meaning of and reason for the motto of the United States, "E pluribus unum." (See page 154.)

SS5CG1

Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Every right has a responsibility that goes with it. For example, as Americans, we have the right to free speech. But this right means that we must also be sure _____ .

- (A) never to criticize the government
- (B) to write to the president at least once every year
- (C) that the things we say are accurate and truthful
- (D) to silence any viewpoint we disagree with

2. To be a responsible citizen, all Americans should _____ .

- (F) obey the law
- (G) stay informed about current events
- (H) vote
- (J) all of the above

3. In the United States, every citizen over the age of 18 has the right to vote. What are some responsibilities citizens have when it comes to voting? Explain your answer.

4. In the United States, if you are accused of a crime and cannot afford to hire a lawyer, the government will provide a lawyer for you. How does this benefit the accused person?

5. The U.S. Constitution guarantees the following rights to all U.S. citizens. Place a 1 beside the right you think is most important, a 2 beside the right you think is next important, and so on. Then briefly explain your rankings.

- _____ the right to keep and bear arms
- _____ the right to a speedy and public trial
- _____ the right to vote
- _____ the right to practice their religion



SS5CG1

The Bill of Rights and Due Process of Law

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

- The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are called the _____.
 - Preamble
 - Articles
 - Bill of Rights
 - Civil War amendments
- The First Amendment guarantees all of the following *except* _____.
 - freedom of speech
 - freedom of assembly
 - freedom of the press
 - the right to bear arms
- If you are accused of a crime, which of the following guarantees you a speedy and public trial?
 - First Amendment
 - Second Amendment
 - Fourth Amendment
 - Sixth Amendment
- The Fourth Amendment guarantees that you and your property cannot be searched without a warrant. A warrant is _____.
 - an order from a judge
 - an order from the president
 - a ticket from a policeman
 - the same as bail money
- Which amendment guarantees freedom of religion?
 - First Amendment
 - Second Amendment
 - Fifth Amendment
 - Sixth Amendment

- The Ninth Amendment says _____.
 - that the only rights a person has are those listed in the Bill of Rights
 - that people have only 10 rights
 - that the Bill of Rights does not list all the rights a person has
 - nothing about people's rights

DIRECTIONS: Read the quotes below and then answer the questions that follow.

"You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney present now and during any future questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to you free of charge if you wish."

- People who are in police custody must be told their rights to ensure that they do not unknowingly incriminate, or provide evidence against, themselves. This protection is guaranteed by the _____.
 - First Amendment
 - Fourth Amendment
 - Fifth Amendment
 - Tenth Amendment

"No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . ."

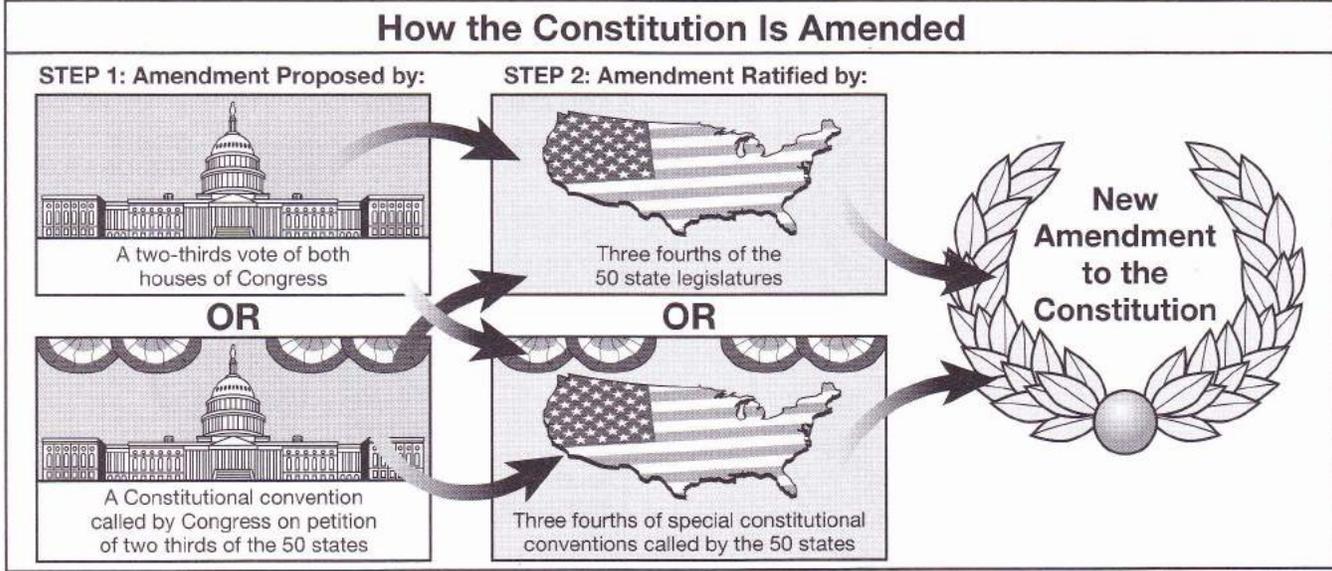
- "Due process" means that _____.
 - a person's rights to life, liberty, and property can never be taken away
 - a person's rights cannot be taken away without a fair trial and equal protection
 - people must pay dues to keep their rights
 - people cannot be forced to pay taxes



SS5CG2 – SS5CG3

Amendments to the Constitution

DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below and then answer the questions that follow.



1. Amendments to the U.S. Constitution must be ratified, or approved, by _____ .

- (A) a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress
- (B) three-fourths of the state legislatures
- (C) three-fourths of the state constitutional conventions
- (D) either B or C

2. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment gave the right to vote to _____ .

- (F) African Americans
- (G) women
- (H) citizens of Washington, D.C.
- (J) citizens eighteen years of age or older

3. Women received the right to vote in national elections as the result of the _____ .

- (A) Fifteenth Amendment
- (B) Nineteenth Amendment
- (C) Equal Rights Amendment
- (D) Voting Rights Act of 1965

4. The Seventeenth Amendment provides that _____ .

- (F) people, not state legislatures, will elect senators
- (G) the legislatures of each state will choose senators
- (H) senators will be appointed by the president
- (J) senators can serve only two terms in office

SS5CG4

E Pluribus Unum

DIRECTIONS: Study the picture of the Great Seal of the United States below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Great Seal of the United States



1. The Great Seal has the motto *E pluribus unum*. What does *E pluribus unum* mean?

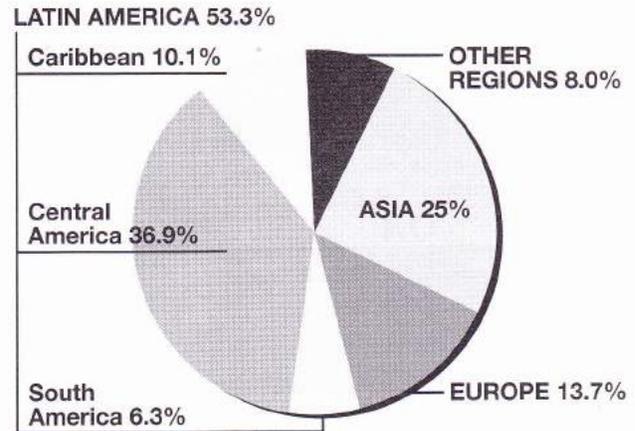
- (A) Out of many, one.
- (B) Out of one, many.
- (C) One is the same as many.
- (D) none of the above

2. This motto refers to _____.

- (F) the separation of powers in government
- (G) the creation of one nation from 13 colonies
- (H) the right of states to secede from the union
- (J) all of the above

DIRECTIONS: Study the pie chart below and then answer the question that follows.

Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

3. Over time, the motto *E pluribus unum* has also come to mean something else, which is illustrated by the pie chart above. Based on the pie chart, what is another meaning for this motto?

- (A) All Americans are the same.
- (B) There are too many people in the United States.
- (C) The United States is one nation of people from many different backgrounds.
- (D) all of the above



For pages 151-154

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

- 1. In order to vote in the United States, a citizen must _____ .**
 - (A) be 18 years of age or older
 - (B) be 21 years of age or older
 - (C) pay a poll tax
 - (D) pass a test
- 2. Which of the following statements about amendments to the Constitution is true?**
 - (F) If an amendment is proposed by a two-thirds vote of Congress, it does not need to be approved by the states.
 - (G) Only state legislatures can approve amendments.
 - (H) Only Congress can propose amendments.
 - (J) Amendments can be repealed.
- 3. The First Amendment does *not* give you the right to _____ .**
 - (A) choose your own religion
 - (B) print your ideas
 - (C) make speeches
 - (D) cry "fire" in a movie theater
- 4. The motto *E pluribus unum* means that _____ .**
 - (F) the United States has a strong economy
 - (G) the United States has a diverse population
 - (H) the United States is one nation made up of several states
 - (J) both G and H
- 5. The Fifteenth Amendment gave the right to vote to _____ .**
 - (A) former male slaves
 - (B) women
 - (C) citizens of Washington, D.C.
 - (D) citizens 18 years of age or older
- 6. The Bill of Rights is the _____ amendments to the Constitution.**
 - (F) first five
 - (G) first 10
 - (H) first 12
 - (J) entire 27
- 7. If your house is searched without a warrant, this is a violation of your _____ rights.**
 - (A) First Amendment
 - (B) Second Amendment
 - (C) Fourth Amendment
 - (D) Fifth Amendment
- 8. When people say that they want to "plead the Fifth," this means that they _____ .**
 - (F) want to exercise free speech
 - (G) want to choose their religion
 - (H) want a trial
 - (J) choose to remain silent so that they will not incriminate themselves
- 9. "Due process of law" protects a person's rights to _____ .**
 - (A) life
 - (B) liberty
 - (C) property
 - (D) all of the above



Economics Standards

SS5E1. The student will use the basic economic concepts of *trade, opportunity cost, specialization, voluntary exchange, productivity, and price incentives* to illustrate historical events. (See pages 157–159.)

- a. Describe opportunity costs and their relationship to decision-making across time (such as decisions to remain unengaged at the beginning of World War II in Europe).
- b. Explain how price incentives affect people's behavior and choices (such as monetary policy during the Great Depression).
- c. Describe how specialization improves standards of living (such as how development of specific economies in the North and South developed at the beginning of the twentieth century).
- d. Explain how voluntary exchange helps both buyers and sellers (such as the G8 countries).
- e. Describe how trade promotes economic activity (such as trade activities today under NAFTA).
- f. Give examples of technological advancements and their impact on business during the development of the United States.

SS5E2. The student will describe the functions of the three major institutions in the U.S. economy in each era of United States history. (See pages 160–161.)

- a. Describe the private business function in producing goods and services.
- b. Describe the bank function in providing checking accounts, savings accounts, and loans.
- c. Describe the government function in taxation and providing certain goods and services.

SS5E3. The student will describe how *consumers and businesses* interact in the U.S. economy across time. (See pages 162–164.)

- a. Describe how competition, markets, and prices influence people's behavior.
- b. Describe how people earn income by selling their labor to businesses.
- c. Describe how entrepreneurs take risks to develop new goods and services to start a business.

SS5E4. The student will identify the elements of a *personal budget* and explain why *personal spending and saving* decisions are important. (See pages 165–166.)

SS5E1

Opportunity Costs

DIRECTIONS: Read the story and then answer the questions.

Jenny has \$20 to spend. She would like to have the latest Biggie Boys CD, which costs \$17. She'd also like to go out for pizza and a movie with her friends Maria and Chantel. She figures that would cost about \$15. Then again, her brother's birthday is next week. Jenny knows he's a fan of those Wally Wizard books. She could surprise him with the newest book for \$19.50. Of course, she really should repay her dad for that \$10 she borrowed a few days ago. And for just \$7.50, she could refill her secret supply of Choco-Nut bars she keeps hidden in her room. All the way home from school, Jenny thought and thought about what to do with that money.



Opportunity cost is the next best alternative that is given up when a choice is made.

- Suppose Jenny decides to repay the \$10 she borrowed from her dad. In that case, she will have to give up _____.
 - going out for pizza and a movie with her friends
 - refilling her secret supply of Choco-Nut bars
 - buying the Biggie Boys CD
 - both A and C
- After thinking it over, Jenny decides to rank her choices: her first choice is buying a Wally Wizard book for her brother, second is buying the Biggie Boys CD, third is repaying her dad, fourth is going out for pizza and a movie with her friends, and fifth is refilling her secret supply of Choco-Nut bars. Her opportunity cost is the item that is ranked second on her list. In this case, Jenny's opportunity cost is _____.
 - buying the Biggie Boys CD
 - repaying her dad and refilling her supply of Choco-Nut bars
 - buying the Wally Wizard book
 - all of the other choices are Jenny's opportunity cost
- Which of the following actions could Jenny take to get rid of her opportunity cost?
 - She could buy the Biggie Boys CD after all.
 - She could go out with her friends but buy their pizza for them.
 - She could put the money in the bank instead of spending it.
 - None of the above. In each case, Jenny is giving something up.
- Which of the following was an opportunity cost for the United States when the decision was made to enter World War II?
 - Automakers had to stop building cars to produce trucks and tanks.
 - Consumer goods, such as shoes, tires, and sugar, were needed for the war effort and had to be rationed.
 - Millions of American workers left their jobs and joined the armed forces.
 - all of the above



SS5E1

Specialization and Productivity

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. When the production of a good is broken down into several separate tasks, with different workers performing each task, it is called _____ .

(A) productivity
 (B) division of labor
 (C) entrepreneurship
 (D) unemployment

2. Building a car is a complicated job. The fastest way to build a car is _____ .

(F) for many people to do one part of the job and become very good at it
 (G) for one person to build the car all alone
 (H) both F and G would be equally fast
 (J) F would be faster at first, but after a while G would be faster

DIRECTIONS: When workers are specialized, they have particular skills that they use to do their jobs. Specialization on the job has both good points and bad points. Write a **B** beside each condition if you think it is a benefit of specialization. Write a **D** if you think it is a disadvantage of specialization.

- _____ 3. Over time, specialized workers become very good at what they do.
- _____ 4. Production can slow down if a specialized worker is out sick.
- _____ 5. Specialized workers make fewer mistakes.
- _____ 6. Specialized workers may become bored performing the same task every day.
- _____ 7. It takes less time to train a worker to do one or two tasks than to do many tasks.

8. At the Well-Built Bicycle Company, each bicycle is built completely by one person. At the Speedy Bicycle Company, a team of 15 specialized employees builds each bicycle. Each member of the team does a little bit of the work. Which company do you think builds more bicycles in a typical week? Explain your answer.

DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below and then answer the question that follows.

Production Time for the Model T Ford

1908: one car every 728 minutes
 1913: one car every 93 minutes
 1927: one car every 24 seconds

9. Henry Ford introduced the assembly line method of production in 1913. What was the effect on production time for the Model T?
- (A) Production time increased.
 (B) Production time decreased slightly.
 (C) Production time decreased dramatically.
 (D) There was no effect on production time.



SS5E1

Voluntary Exchange and Trade

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Trading goods and services with people for other goods and services or money is called _____.

- (A) division of labor
- (B) extortion
- (C) exchange
- (D) scarcity

2. When two people or countries trade voluntarily, _____.

- (F) they each have something the other one wants
- (G) they should both think they are better off after the trade than before the trade
- (H) no one forces them to make the trade
- (J) all of the above

DIRECTIONS: Examine the table below and then answer the questions.

Name of Country	Available Resources	Needed Resources
Erehwon	bananas, coffee, coal	wheat
Utopia	coal	rice
Mythos	wheat, rice	oil
Freedonia	wheat, coffee, rice	bananas

3. Based on the information in the table, with which country is Freedonia most likely to trade?

- (A) Erehwon
- (B) Utopia
- (C) Mythos
- (D) Freedonia is not likely to trade with any of the other countries.

4. Based on the information in the table, with which country is Utopia least likely to trade?

- (F) Erehwon
- (G) Freedonia
- (H) Mythos
- (J) Utopia is likely to trade with all of the other countries.

5. Mythos might be unwilling to trade with any of the other countries listed because _____.

- (A) Mythos has all the resources it needs
- (B) none of them want the resources Mythos has to offer
- (C) none of them have the oil Mythos needs
- (D) no one in Mythos likes bananas

6. One way for Erehwon to get the resources it needs would be to _____.

- (F) buy it from Mythos
- (G) trade bananas with Freedonia for it
- (H) buy it from Freedonia
- (J) all of the above

7. In 1994, the United States joined Mexico and Canada in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This agreement removed trade barriers among the three nations. Why did the United States decide to sign this treaty?

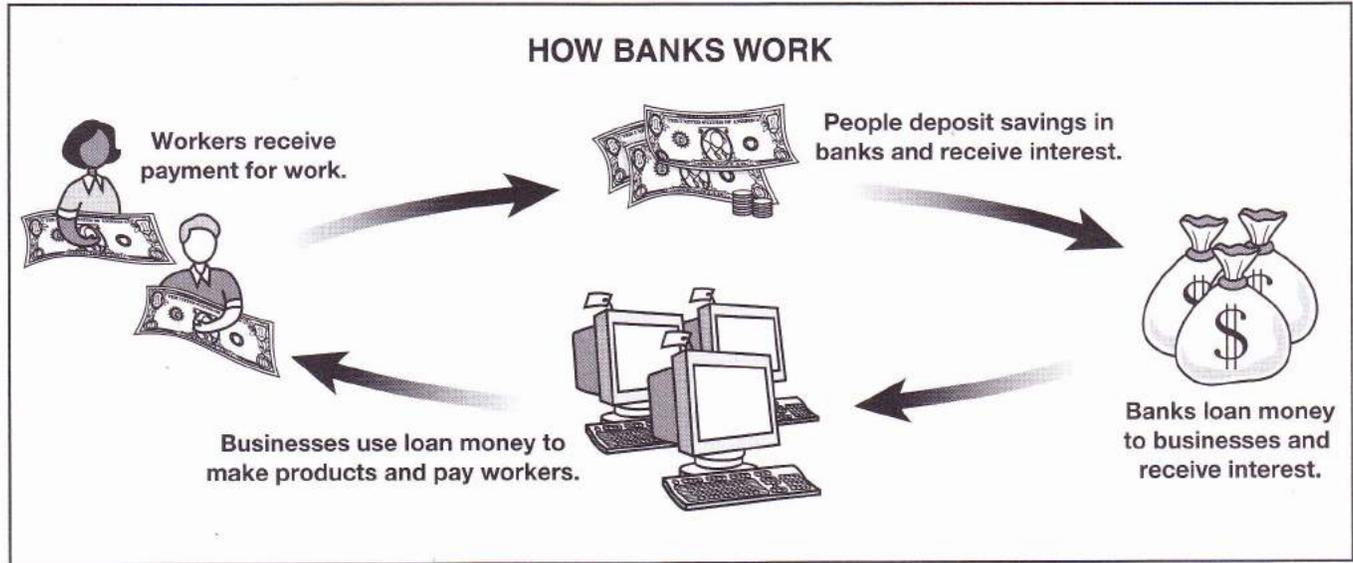
- (A) to lower prices for American consumers
- (B) to expand markets for American goods
- (C) to give jobs to Mexican workers
- (D) both A and B



SS5E2

Banks and Private Business

DIRECTIONS: Study the flowchart below. Then answer the questions that follow.



1. Why do people deposit money in savings accounts in banks?

- (A) to receive payment for work
- (B) to make products
- (C) to pay workers
- (D) to receive interest

2. Why do businesses borrow money?

- (F) to receive interest
- (G) to make products
- (H) to pay workers
- (J) both G and H

3. Why do banks loan money?

- (A) to receive interest
- (B) to make products
- (C) to pay workers
- (D) both B and C

4. Marcus manages an automobile factory. If he lives in a country that has a market economy, he will determine how many cars he should build this month by _____.

- (F) asking the factory employees
- (G) examining the sales figures for the company
- (H) flipping a coin
- (J) none of the above

5. Suppose you ran a thing-a-ma-bob factory. As the producer, at what price would you be most likely to produce the greatest number of thing-a-ma-bobs?

- (A) \$1.00
- (B) \$2.50
- (C) \$5.00
- (D) the same number no matter what the price



SS5E2

Public Goods and Services

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following is *not* a reason why government provides public goods and services?

- (A) to promote public safety
- (B) politicians love spending as much of the public's money as they can
- (C) to keep people healthy
- (D) to educate citizens

2. Public goods and services are paid for by _____.

- (F) taxes
- (G) library fees
- (H) the entrance fee to a city park
- (J) all of the above

3. A type of tax where you pay an amount based on the value of your home is called a(n) _____.

- (A) value-added tax
- (B) property tax
- (C) income tax
- (D) sales tax

4. A type of tax where you pay an extra amount based on the total price of items you purchase is called a(n) _____.

- (F) value-added tax
- (G) property tax
- (H) income tax
- (J) sales tax

5. Which of the following is *not* a public service provided by your local government?

- (A) snow removal
- (B) lawn care
- (C) street repair
- (D) police protection

6. Which of the following is an example of government involvement in the economy?

- (F) The Union passed an income tax during the Civil War.
- (G) The federal government created public works projects during the Depression.
- (H) Industries were converted to war production during World War II.
- (J) all of the above

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following public goods and services, write an **L** if it is provided by your local (city) government, write an **S** if it is provided by the state government, or write an **N** if it is provided by the U.S. (national) government.

- _____ 7. Post office
- _____ 8. State patrol
- _____ 9. Fire department
- _____ 10. Armed forces
- _____ 11. City parks
- _____ 12. Sidewalk repair
- _____ 13. Driver's license registration



SS5E3

Competition, Markets, and Prices

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. For years, Phil's Service Station was the only gas station in Smallville. There was no other place to buy gasoline within 30 miles of Phil's. But last week, Biggie Oil Company opened a brand-new gas station about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Phil's Service Station. Now that Phil's has a competitor, what do you think will happen to the price of gas at Phil's?

- (A) It will go down.
- (B) It will go up.
- (C) It will stay the same.
- (D) None of the above. Phil's will be out of business within a few days.

2. Consumers decide what to buy because of _____.

- (F) the quality of a product
- (G) the availability of a product
- (H) the price of a product
- (J) all of the above

3. Suppose you needed some thing-a-ma-bobs. At what price would you be most likely to purchase the greatest number of them?

- (A) \$1.00
- (B) \$2.50
- (C) \$5.00
- (D) the same number will be purchased no matter the price

4. When the price of something goes up, the number of people who want to buy the item usually _____.

- (F) goes up also
- (G) goes down
- (H) stays the same
- (J) drops to zero

5. This fall, Danny decided to charge neighbors \$5 per hour to rake leaves. He got a few customers, but not as many as he thought he would. What would most likely happen if Danny lowered his price to \$3 per hour?

- (A) More people would decide to let Danny rake their leaves.
- (B) Danny would make a lot less money.
- (C) Danny would lose most of his customers.
- (D) His friend Alison would start raking leaves too at \$5 per hour.

6. What happens when supply of a product goes down but demand goes up?

- (F) The price of the product stays the same.
- (G) The price of the product goes down.
- (H) Producers will no longer want to make the product.
- (J) The price of the product goes up.

7. A big winter storm knocked out power to a community for several days. A local store kept several generators in stock. The generators provided a source of electricity. However, the store did not usually sell very many because they were expensive. When the storm hit the community, the store ran out of generators and had to order more. Why do you think people wanted to purchase the generators even though they were still expensive?



SS5E3

Education, Career Choice, and Income

DIRECTIONS: Look at the following types of jobs. If you think the job pays a high salary, place an **H** in the space provided. If you think the job pays a medium salary, place an **M** in the space provided. If you think the job pays a low salary, place an **L** in the space provided.

- _____ 1. surgeon
- _____ 2. auto mechanic
- _____ 3. stockbroker
- _____ 4. dishwasher
- _____ 5. trash collector
- _____ 6. flight engineer
- _____ 7. carpenter
- _____ 8. cashier
- _____ 9. lawyer

DIRECTIONS: Look at the following types of jobs. If you think the job requires a lot of education, place an **E+** in the space provided. If you think the job requires a medium amount of education, place an **E** in the space provided. If you think the job does not require much education at all, place an **E-** in the space provided.

- _____ 10. surgeon
- _____ 11. auto mechanic
- _____ 12. stockbroker
- _____ 13. dishwasher
- _____ 14. trash collector
- _____ 15. flight engineer
- _____ 16. carpenter
- _____ 17. cashier
- _____ 18. lawyer

DIRECTIONS: Compare your answers to questions 1–9 to your answers to questions 10–18. How do you think income and education are related?

19. _____



SS5E3

Entrepreneurship

DIRECTIONS: Read the story and then answer the questions.

Ten years ago, Wally Anderson opened his own business: Wally's Computer Repair. Wally's business fixes broken computers and printers. Wally used \$25,000 of his own money to buy equipment and rent office space. The bank also loaned him \$75,000 to help his business get off the ground. (Of course, Wally had to pay the loan back to the bank.)

When Wally first started his store, he was the only employee. He often worked more than 14 hours every day. But over the years, he has hired others to help him with the work. He hired Marcia Fitzgerald to manage the business's finances. Darius Jackson is the lead repair person. Nine other people also work at Wally's store. Wally is very proud of his employees. He is also proud to own his own business. He hopes one day to own and operate another computer repair shop in another town.



An **entrepreneur** is someone who starts, runs, and assumes the risk for a business.

1. In the above story, who is the entrepreneur?

- (A) Darius Jackson
- (B) Marcia Fitzgerald
- (C) Wally Anderson
- (D) all of the employees of Wally's Computer Repair

2. Entrepreneurs _____.

- (F) always make every decision about a business, no matter how small
- (G) must sometimes borrow money to get their businesses started
- (H) never hire people to help with their business
- (J) can own only one business at a time

3. Wally took some risks when he began his store 10 years ago. Probably the greatest risk he took was that _____.

- (A) he should not have worked 14-hour days
- (B) he would have lost a lot of money if his business had failed
- (C) no one should ever try to operate a business alone
- (D) he did not know how to fix computers

4. Which of the following statements is *not* true?

- (F) Wally invested a lot of time and money to start his business.
- (G) Because of Wally, several people have jobs.
- (H) Ten years ago, Wally did not know for sure if his business would succeed.
- (J) Now that Wally's business has been around for 10 years, Wally no longer has any risk in running his store.



SS5E4

Personal Budgets

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and then answer the questions on the next page.



Always running out of money? Have no idea where your money goes? Saving for a special trip, activity, or object? If you answered yes to any of these questions, it is time to plan a budget and stick to it. Budgets have a bad rap as being too restrictive or too hard to follow. In reality, a budget can be very simple, and understanding how to use one can help you save for special things. There are three easy steps to follow.

The first step in building a livable budget is to record your spending habits. Look at your expenditures. Do you buy your lunch? Do you buy a soft drink or even water from a machine? You may discover you spend money foolishly. Buying a candy bar for \$0.50 every day may seem insignificant, but by the end of the month, it adds up to \$15.00. Instead, put a snack in your backpack.

The next step is determining your debits and credits. Look at what money comes in and what goes out. If you have determined your spending habits, you know what your debits are. Credits might be harder to determine if you do not have a job. Determine all the ways you get money. For example, count the dollars you earn or money given to you as presents. How much each week do you have available to spend? What are your sources of income? If you do not have a regular source of income, you need to find ways to make money. Do you have an allowance? Can you negotiate with your parents to raise your allowance? Offer to do more chores or special jobs that will increase your income. Check out the neighborhood. Lawn work and babysitting are two jobs that you might like. Remember, your debits should not be more than your credits.

The last step is determining your cash flow and savings goals. How much money do you have available each week to spend? You might budget a small cash flow for yourself because you want to save for a new pair of skis, which means you might earn \$10.00 a week, but only allow yourself to spend \$3.00. Look at three important categories. How much money do you wish to save? How much money do you need for essentials? How much money do you want for frivolous activities? Determining the balance between savings goals and cash flow is an important decision for any budget.



1. Define the following terms. Then write the sentence or phrase that helped you determine the definition.

expenditures

debit

credit

cash flow

2. List the three steps in preparing a budget.

3. Describe your current approach to a budget. Use all the vocabulary from question 1 in your response.

4. After looking at your current approach to a budget, make yourself a revised budget using the chart below. Be sure that your debits do not exceed your credits!

Date	Credits	Debits
Total		



SS5E1–SS5E4

Mini-Test 4

For pages 157–166

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. Identify the person who will probably earn the highest income.

- (A) a high-school dropout who delivers pizza
- (B) a plumber who attended vocational school
- (C) a nuclear engineer with an advanced college degree
- (D) a salesman with an associate's degree in marketing

2. In a personal budget, _____.

- (F) debits should be more than credits
- (G) credits should be more than debits
- (H) cash flow does not affect savings
- (J) you do not need to keep track of spending

3. In a banking system, interest is _____.

- (A) earned by the bank
- (B) earned by depositors
- (C) paid by borrowers
- (D) all of the above

4. Rudy has enough money to buy one of the following: a DVD, a book, a new shirt, or a new game. He ranks his choices as follows: game, DVD, shirt, book. What is his opportunity cost?

- (F) the game
- (G) the DVD
- (H) the DVD, shirt, and book
- (J) There is no opportunity cost in this situation.

DIRECTIONS: Read the story and then answer question 5.

Last holiday season, Ziffle's Department Store had 100 Dancing Danny dolls in stock. Dancing Danny dolls were in high demand last year. Ziffle's was able

to charge customers \$50 each for the dolls and sold them out in one day. This holiday season, Ziffle's ordered 500 of the dolls. Sadly, the Dancing Danny fad has passed. Very few people want the dolls this year.

5. Which of the following will Ziffle's most likely charge for Dancing Danny dolls this year?

- (A) \$100
- (B) \$75
- (C) \$50
- (D) \$25

6. Francine owns and operates Francie's Corner Deli. Because she runs her own business, we would call her a(n) _____.

- (F) indirect competitor
- (G) entrepreneur
- (H) socialist
- (J) unemployed person

7. Not much coffee is grown in the United States. Both Colombia and Brazil grow coffee. One way for the United States to get coffee would be to _____.

- (A) buy it from Colombia and Brazil
- (B) trade another product with Brazil for coffee
- (C) trade another product with Colombia for coffee
- (D) all of the above

8. A type of tax where you pay an extra amount based on what you earn is called a(n) _____.

- (F) unemployment tax
- (G) property tax
- (H) income tax
- (J) sales tax



How Am I Doing?

<p>Mini-Test 1</p> <p>Page 143</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>9–10 answers correct</p>	<p>Great Job! Move on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 2</p> <p>Page 149</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>4 answers correct</p>	<p>Awesome! Move on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 3</p> <p>Page 155</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>8–9 answers correct</p>	<p>Great Job! Move on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 1</p> <p>Page 143</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>5–8 answers correct</p>	<p>You're almost there! But you still need a little practice. Review practice pages 128–142 before moving on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 2</p> <p>Page 149</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>3 answers correct</p>	<p>You're almost there! But you still need a little practice. Review practice pages 145–148 before moving on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 3</p> <p>Page 155</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>6–7 answers correct</p>	<p>You're almost there! But you still need a little practice. Review practice pages 151–154 before moving on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 1</p> <p>Page 143</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>0–4 answers correct</p>	<p>Oops! Time to review what you have learned and try again. Review the practice section on pages 128–142. Then retake the test on page 143. Now move on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 2</p> <p>Page 149</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>0–2 answers correct</p>	<p>Oops! Time to review what you have learned and try again. Review the practice section on pages 145–148. Then retake the test on page 149. Now move on to the section test on page 170.</p>
<p>Mini-Test 3</p> <p>Page 155</p> <p>Number Correct</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<p>0–5 answers correct</p>	<p>Oops! Time to review what you have learned and try again. Review the practice section on pages 151–154. Then retake the test on page 155. Now move on to the section test on page 170.</p>

How Am I Doing?

Mini-Test 4 Page 167 Number Correct <input type="text"/>	8 answers correct	Awesome! Move on to the section test on page 170.
	5–7 answers correct	You're almost there! But you still need a little practice. Review practice pages 157–166 before moving on to the section test on page 170.
	0–4 answers correct	Oops! Time to review what you have learned and try again. Review the practice section on pages 157–166. Then retake the test on page 167. Now move on to the section test on page 170.

Final Social Studies Test

for pages 128–166

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

1. **As a citizen, you have a responsibility to take part in your community. All of the following are good ways to do this, *except* _____.**

- (A) write to the president of a company protesting the treatment of women in the company's commercials
- (B) read the newspaper regularly
- (C) secretly remove books from the library that you think are unpatriotic
- (D) vote in every election

2. **Which of the following actions is unconstitutional?**

- (F) owning a hunting rifle
- (G) reading a book praising the September 11, 2001, attack on the United States
- (H) refusing to serve a customer in a bar because he has had too much to drink
- (J) refusing to serve a customer in a restaurant because she is Asian

3. **The Nineteenth Amendment did what?**

- (A) kept people from voting
- (B) repealed the Eighteenth Amendment
- (C) did away with slavery
- (D) gave women the right to vote

4. **To be accepted as part of the Constitution, a proposed amendment must be ratified by what fraction of the states?**

- (F) one third
- (G) three fourths
- (H) two thirds
- (J) over 50 percent

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

The most popular snack food in years has hit the stores recently. Everyone wants to try the new Beef-o Chips. These hamburger-flavored potato chips are so popular, the manufacturer is having a hard time keeping up with demand. Grocery stores across the nation have been mobbed by hungry customers looking to buy bags of Beef-os. The local Food Clown store reports that an entire shelf of Beef-os was cleaned out by customers yesterday in about five minutes.

5. **When Beef-os first came out a couple of months ago, each bag cost \$1.99. Based on the information in the passage, what do you think Beef-os might be selling for now?**

- (A) 25¢
- (B) 99¢
- (C) \$1.99
- (D) \$2.99

6. **Explain your answer to question 5.**

- (F) Hamburger-flavored potato chips? Yuck! Who would buy those?
- (G) When supply is high and demand is low, prices usually go down.
- (H) The price was \$1.99 just a couple of months ago. That's too soon for any price change to occur.
- (J) When supply is low and demand is high, prices usually rise.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

7. **Which of the following towns did not experience growth because of ranching and the westward expansion of the United States in the 19th century?**

- (A) Abilene, Kansas
- (B) San Antonio, Texas
- (C) Boston, Massachusetts
- (D) Cheyenne, Wyoming



8. This great plant scientist developed many useful techniques in agriculture. He was especially known for his work with peanuts.

- (F) Alexander Graham Bell
- (G) George Washington Carver
- (H) Eli Whitney
- (J) Thomas Edison

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

In 1850, Congress passed five bills known as the Compromise of 1850. The laws were called a compromise because both Northern and Southern states gave up some things they wanted. For example, the Compromise of 1850 allowed California to be admitted to the United States as a free state. Texas, New Mexico, and Utah could each decide whether they wanted to have slavery. Another part of the Compromise was called the Fugitive Slave Act. This allowed African Americans in the North to be taken back to the South to slavery. It also tried to make people stop helping slaves escape.

9. The Compromise of 1850 occurred _____

- (A) just before the start of the American Revolution
- (B) just after the end of the American Revolution
- (C) a few years before the Civil War broke out
- (D) a few years after the Civil War ended

10. Why do you think Congress passed the Compromise of 1850?

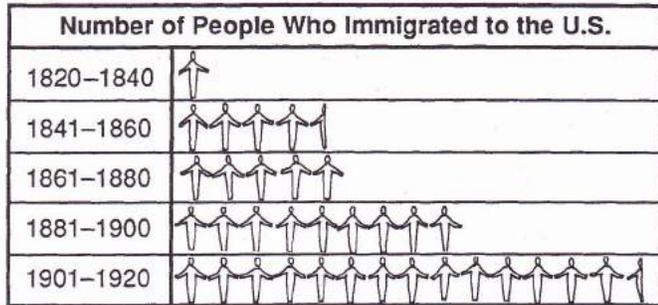
- (F) Congress was trying to encourage settlers to move west.
- (G) Congress was desperately trying to keep the United States together.
- (H) Congress wanted to encourage hostility between Northern and Southern states.
- (J) Congress was trying to make it easier for African Americans to find jobs.

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and study the chart. Use them to answer questions 11–12.

As the Industrial Revolution spread throughout the United States, more and more people from other countries immigrated, or moved, to the United States. In the mid-1800s, many of the immigrants settled in the West and became farmers. But by the late 1800s, most new immigrants were settling in cities and seeking work in factories and mines.

This pictograph shows how many people immigrated to the United States from 1820 to 1920.

Each  stands for 1,000,000 immigrants.



11. During which years did the greatest number of people immigrate?

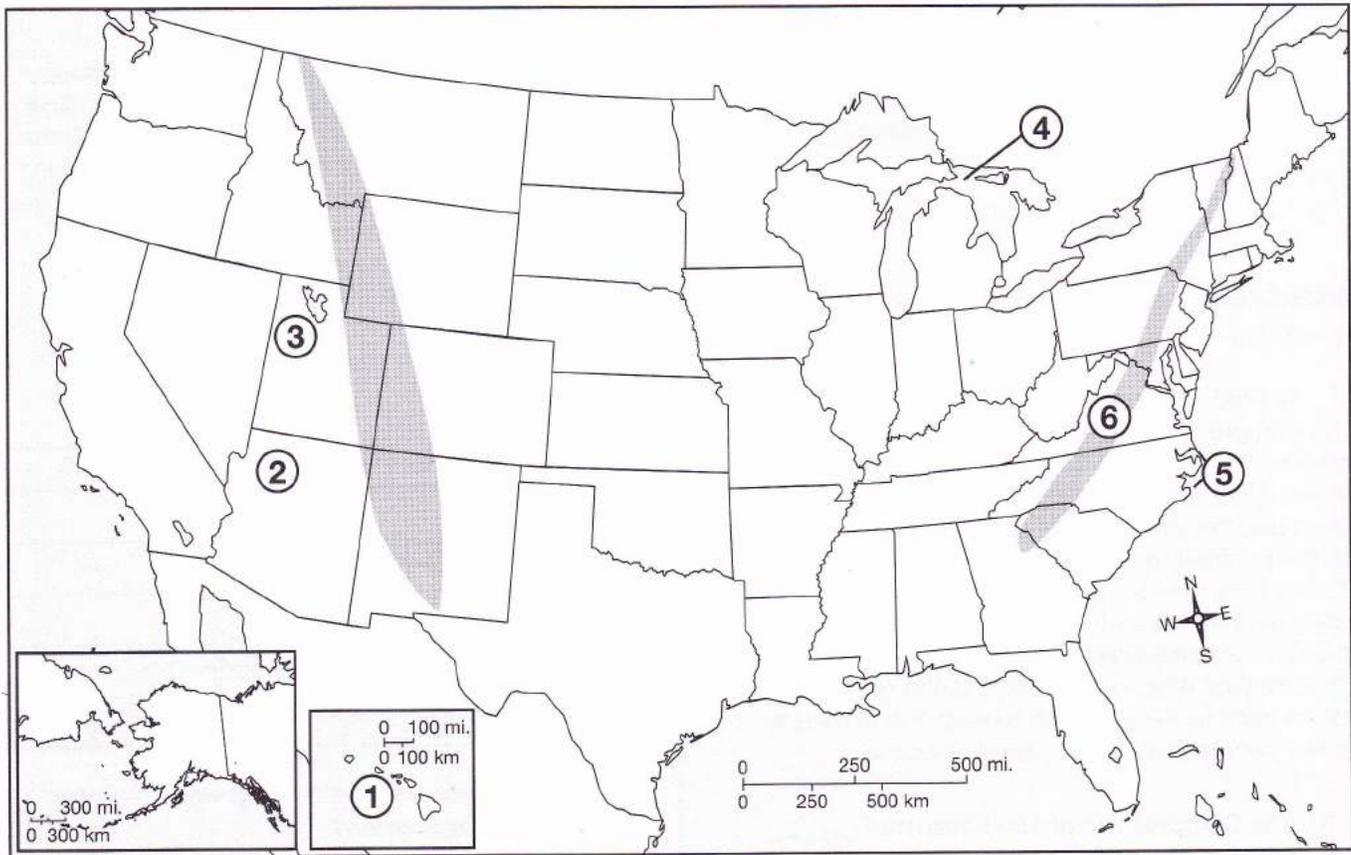
- (A) 1841–1860
- (B) 1861–1880
- (C) 1881–1900
- (D) 1901–1920

12. Why did most new immigrants of the late 1800s and early 1900s choose to live in urban areas instead of rural areas?

- (F) They did not want to be farmers.
- (G) They had lived in cities before.
- (H) They enjoyed city life.
- (J) They found work in cities.



DIRECTIONS: Study the map below, and then answer the questions that follow.



13. What is the place labeled 1 on the map?

- (A) New York City, New York
- (B) Fort Sumter, South Carolina
- (C) Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- (D) Chicago, Illinois

14. What is the place labeled 3 on the map?

- (F) Great Lakes
- (G) Great Salt Lake
- (H) Salton Sea
- (J) Grand Canyon

15. What is the place labeled 4 on the map?

- (A) Great Lakes
- (B) Great Salt Lake
- (C) Salton Sea
- (D) Grand Canyon

16. What is the place labeled 5 on the map?

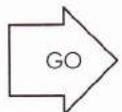
- (F) Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- (G) Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- (H) Montgomery, Alabama
- (J) Kitty Hawk, North Carolina

17. What is the place labeled 6 on the map?

- (A) Mojave Desert
- (B) Rocky Mountains
- (C) Mississippi River
- (D) Adirondack Mountains

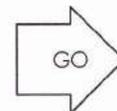
18. What is the place labeled 2 on the map?

- (F) Mojave Desert
- (G) Salton Sea
- (H) Grand Canyon
- (J) Rocky Mountains



DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer.

19. Slavery was outlawed in the United States by the _____ .
- (A) start of the Civil War
 - (B) Emancipation Proclamation
 - (C) Thirteenth Amendment
 - (D) Gettysburg Address
20. The 1920s are often referred to as the _____ .
- (F) Great Depression
 - (G) Jazz Age
 - (H) Age of Reform
 - (J) Cold War era
21. The bombing of Pearl Harbor caused the United States to enter what war?
- (A) Spanish-American War
 - (B) World War I
 - (C) World War II
 - (D) Vietnam War
22. The Berlin Wall was built during _____ .
- (F) the Cold War
 - (G) World War I
 - (H) World War II
 - (J) the Korean War
23. Which of the following people was a leader of the civil rights movement?
- (A) Thomas Edison
 - (B) Margaret Mitchell
 - (C) Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - (D) Joseph McCarthy
24. September 11, 2001, is remembered as the day that _____ .
- (F) the Allies landed on the coast of Normandy during World War II
 - (G) Pearl Harbor was bombed
 - (H) Iraq invaded Kuwait
 - (J) airliners crashed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon
25. The next best alternative that is given up when a choice is made is called _____ .
- (A) voluntary exchange
 - (B) the opportunity cost
 - (C) competition
 - (D) productivity
26. Someone who starts, runs, and assumes the risks for a business is called _____ .
- (F) an entrepreneur
 - (G) a banker
 - (H) an investor
 - (J) a competitor
27. You need a personal budget if _____ .
- (A) you are always running out of money
 - (B) you have no idea where your money goes
 - (C) you need to save money
 - (D) all of the above



DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below and then answer the question that follows.

Year	Percent of People Unemployed
1926	1.6
1928	4.2
1930	8.9
1932	24.1
1934	22.0
1936	17.0
1938	19.1
1940	14.6
1942	4.7
1944	1.2
1946	3.9

SOURCE: United States Census Bureau.

28. The Great Depression, during which millions of people lost their jobs, took place in the _____.

- (F) 1920s
- (G) 1930s
- (H) 1940s
- (J) 1950s



Final Social Studies Test

Answer Sheet

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
2 (F) (G) (H) (J)
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
4 (F) (G) (H) (J)
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)
6 (F) (G) (H) (J)
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)
8 (F) (G) (H) (J)
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)
10 (F) (G) (H) (J)
- 11 (A) (B) (C) (D)
12 (F) (G) (H) (J)
13 (A) (B) (C) (D)
14 (F) (G) (H) (J)
15 (A) (B) (C) (D)
16 (F) (G) (H) (J)
17 (A) (B) (C) (D)
18 (F) (G) (H) (J)
19 (A) (B) (C) (D)
20 (F) (G) (H) (J)
- 21 (A) (B) (C) (D)
22 (F) (G) (H) (J)
23 (A) (B) (C) (D)
24 (F) (G) (H) (J)
25 (A) (B) (C) (D)
26 (F) (G) (H) (J)
27 (A) (B) (C) (D)
28 (F) (G) (H) (J)

Georgia Science Content Standards

The science section measures knowledge in five different areas:

Characteristics of Science

- 1) Habits of Mind
- 2) The Nature of Science

Content

- 3) Earth Science
- 4) Physical Science
- 5) Life Science

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