



Social Studies STAAR Review thru Civil War

86 Questions

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

1. What was the first English settlement in America?

- a) Plymouth, Massachusetts
- b) Jamestown, Virginia
- c) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- d) Houston, Texas

2. What year was Jamestown founded?

- a) 1776
- b) 1803
- c) 1607
- d) 1620

3. What year was the Declaration of Independence signed?

- a) 1812
- b) 1787
- c) 1803
- d) 1776

4. What document was written and ratified in 1787?

- a) Declaration of Independence
- b) Constitution
- c) Mayflower Compact
- d) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

5. What president purchased Louisiana?

- a) Jefferson
- b) Adams
- c) Madison
- d) Hamilton

6. What year was the Louisiana Purchase made from France?

- a) 1787
- b) 1803
- c) 1903
- d) 1861

7. What years did the Civil War take place?

- a) 1914-1918
- b) 1812-1814
- c) 1861-1865
- d) 1763-1783

8. Where were the first shots of the American Revolution fired? "Shot heard 'round the world?"

- a) Yorktown
- b) Gettysburg
- c) Saratoga
- d) Lexington and Concord

9. What battle was the turning point in the American Revolution? It convinced the French to join us.

- a) Yorktown
- b) Saratoga
- c) Lexington
- d) Antietam

10. Which battle ended the Revolutionary War?

- a) Yorktown
- b) Lexington
- c) Saratoga
- d) Bull Run

11. Where were the first shots of the Civil War fired?

- a) Gettysburg
- b) Lexington
- c) Antietam
- d) Ft. Sumter

12. What battle was the turning point in the Civil War and was a Union victory?

- a) Ft. Sumter
- b) Gettysburg
- c) Saratoga
- d) Vicksburg

13. What was the battle in the Civil War that gave the Union control of the Mississippi River, splitting the Confederacy in half?

- a) Antietam
- b) Gettysburg
- c) Vicksburg
- d) Yorktown

14. What town did General Lee surrender to Ulysses S. Grant in?

- a) Sherman
- b) Washington
- c) San Jacinto
- d) Appomattox Courthouse

15. What is the type of economy called in which the colony exists to make money for the mother country?

- a) Free Enterprise
- b) Mercantilism
- c) Socialism
- d) None

16. What was someone called who wanted to end slavery in the United States?

- a) Abolitionist
- b) Anti-Slaver
- c) Suffragette
- d) Southerner

17. What is a tax on goods brought in from another country called?

- a) Imports
- b) Exports
- c) Protective Tariff
- d) Tariff

18. What was one cause of the Civil War in which someone feels more loyalty to a part of the country or state than the country as a whole.

- a) Slavery
- b) Sectionalism
- c) Division
- d) Tariff

19. This is the belief that the United States should own all the land from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean.

- a) Expansion
- b) Imperialism
- c) Manifest Destiny
- d) None

20. What was the campaign against the drinking of alcohol called?

- a) Suffrage
- b) Temperance
- c) Abolition
- d) Stop the Violence

21. A _____ government is a system of government where people elect representatives.

- a) Representative Government
- b) Monarchy
- c) Dictatorship
- d) None

22. The House of _____ was the first representative government in the New World.

- a) Representatives
- b) Burgesses
- c) Confederation
- d) none

23. Which branch is not one of the three branches in the federal government?

- a) Legislative
- b) Representative
- c) Executive
- d) Judicial

24. _____ is a principle of the constitution in which the three branches have power to balance each other out so no branch gets too powerful.

- a) Separation of Powers
- b) Checks and Balances
- c) Republicanism
- d) Limited Government

25. An economic system in which businesses have the freedom to operate competitively for profit with minimal government regulations.

- a) Free Enterprise
- b) Mercantilism
- c) Profit

26. _____ - means sharing power between the federal and state governments.

- a) Republicanism
- b) Limited Government
- c) Shared Powers
- d) Federalism

27. Which principle created the three branches of government?

- a) Checks and Balances
- b) Popular sovereignty
- c) Separation of Powers
- d) Federalism

28. To _____ something means to change it. (Think Constitution)

- a) Institutionalize
- b) Amend
- c) Unreform
- d) Saturate

29. Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness are rights that people are born with. These are called _____ rights.

- a) Unalienable
- b) Normal
- c) Given
- d) Constitutional

30. Which invention by Robert Fulton helped transport goods more quickly?

- a) Railroad
- b) Steamboat
- c) Mechanical Reaper
- d) Cotton Gin

31. _____ - to approve by vote.

- a) Void
- b) Nullify
- c) Ratify
- d) Justify

32. _____ was established in Marbury vs. Madison and is the right of the Supreme Court to determine if laws are unconstitutional.

- a) Judicial Overlooking
- b) Congressional Authority
- c) Judicial Review
- d) Due Process

33. _____ were supporters of the Constitution who favored a strong national government.

- a) Anti-Federalists
- b) Federalists
- c) Monarchists
- d) Loyalists

34. _____ were people opposed to the Constitution, preferring more power be given to the state governments than to the national government.

- a) Anti-Federalists
- b) Federalists
- c) Democrats
- d) Republicans

35. _____ the idea of a state declaring a federal law illegal.

- a) Voidation
- b) Declaration
- c) Nullification
- d) Federalism

36. Diaries, journals and other original records of an event are called _____ sources.
- a) Secondary
 - b) Primary
37. Textbooks, articles and other summaries written at a later date than the event are called _____ sources.
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
38. The era in which a change from household industries to factory production using powered machinery took place.
- a) American Revolution
 - b) Industrial Revolution
 - c) Technological Innovations
 - d) Boom and Bust
39. _____ was a document written by Thomas Jefferson, declaring the colonies free from England.
- a) Magna Carta
 - b) Constitution
 - c) Mayflower Compact
 - d) Declaration of Independence
40. _____ was the first American constitution. It was a very weak document that limited the power of the Congress by giving states the final authority over all decisions.
- a) Magna Carta
 - b) Mayflower Compact
 - c) Articles of Confederation
 - d) Constitution
41. _____ advised the United States to stay "neutral in its relations with other nations" and to avoid "entangling alliances".
- a) Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
 - b) Lincoln's First Inaugural Address
 - c) Washington's Farewell Address
 - d) Washington's Inaugural Address
42. The _____ foreign policy statement made by the 5th President stating that 1) the U.S. would not interfere in European affairs, and 2) that the western hemisphere was closed to colonization and/ or interference by European nations.
- a) Adam's Inaugural Address
 - b) Washington's Farewell Address
 - c) Jefferson's Embargo Act
 - d) Monroe Doctrine
43. _____ treaty ended the French and Indian War and effectively kicked the French out of North America.
- a) Treaty of Ghent
 - b) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - c) Treaty of Paris 1763
 - d) Treaty of Paris 1783
44. The _____ Treaty ended the American Revolution and forced Britain to recognize the United States as an independent nation.
- a) Treaty of Ghent
 - b) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - c) Treaty of Paris 1763
 - d) Treaty of Paris 1783
45. _____ - was a policy of establishing the principles and procedures for the orderly expansion of the United States.
- a) Judicial Review
 - b) Northwest Ordinance
 - c) Federalism
 - d) Manifest Destiny
- _____ was the agreement signed in 1620 by the Pilgrims in Plymouth, to consult each other about laws for the colony and a promise to work together to make it succeed.
- a) Mayflower Compact
 - b) Representation
 - c) Magna Carta
 - d) Articles of Confederation

59. The King of England who disbanded the colonial legislatures, taxed the colonies, and refused the Olive Branch Petition leading to the final break with the colonies.

- a) King John
- b) King Richard
- c) King George VIII
- d) King George III

60. Wrote the Declaration of Independence; became the 3rd President of the United States and purchased the Louisiana territory, doubling the size of the United States.

- a) James Madison
- b) Alexander Hamilton
- c) George Washington
- d) Thomas Jefferson

61. Wrote pamphlets like Common Sense and The Crisis to encourage American independence and resolve.

- a) Thomas Paine
- b) Patrick Henry
- c) Sam Adams
- d) Henry Clay

62. Leader of the Continental Army who became the first President of the United States.

- a) Thomas Paine
- b) Thomas Jefferson
- c) John Adams
- d) George Washington

63. Leader of the original Democratic Party and a "President of the people". He was also responsible for the Trail of Tears, which forced Native Americans west of the Mississippi River.

- a) Sam Adams
- b) James Monroe
- c) Andrew Jackson
- d) George Mason

64. Known in history as the "Great Compromiser," he was a powerful Kentucky Congressman and Senator who proposed the American System and the Compromise of 1850.

- a) John C. Calhoun
- b) Henry Clay
- c) Patrick Henry
- d) Andrew Jackson

65. President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) Jefferson Davis
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) Stonewall Jackson

66. General of the Union Army and was responsible for winning the Civil War for the North.

- a) Ulysses S. Grant
- b) Jefferson Davis
- c) Robert E. Lee
- d) Stonewall Jackson

67. General of the Confederate Army.

- a) Ulysses S. Grant
- b) Robert E. Lee
- c) Andrew Jackson
- d) Jefferson Davis

68. 16th President of the United States who successfully put the Union back together only to be assassinated 5 days after the Civil War ended.

- a) Abraham Lincoln
- b) Jeffersons Davis
- c) Robert E. Lee
- d) Ulysses S. Grant

69. Leader of the Federalists, first Treasurer of the United States, creator of the Bank of the U.S., and killed in a duel by the Vice President of the United States, Aaron Burr.

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) James Madison
- c) Alexander Hamilton
- d) Andrew Jackson

70. Passionate patriot who became famous for his fiery speeches in favor of American independence. His most famous quote included the words, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

- a) Henry Clay
- b) Thomas Paine
- c) Sam Adams
- d) Patrick Henry

71. Considered to be the "Father of the Constitution." He was President during the War of 1812.

- a) John Jay
- b) James Madison
- c) Thomas Jefferson
- d) James Monroe

72. Former slave who became the best-known black abolitionist in the country.

- a) Frederick Douglass
- b) Martin Luther King Jr.
- c) Harriet Beecher Stowe
- d) William Lloyd Garrison

73. The author of the Monroe Doctrine, which shut down the western hemisphere to European expansion or interference.

- a) Madison
- b) Monroe
- c) Clay
- d) Washington

74. An escaped slave who became a Conductor on the Underground Railroad and helped over 300 slaves to freedom in the North.

- a) Frederick Douglass
- b) Harriet Beecher Stowe
- c) Harriet Tubman
- d) William Lloyd Garrison

75. Organized the Seneca Falls Convention creating the Women's Rights Movement in the United States.

- a) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- b) Monica Jarrell
- c) Mercy Otis Warren
- d) Abigail Adams

76. Served with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as a leading woman for the suffrage movement.

- a) Harriet Tubman
- b) Sojourner Truth
- c) Susan B. Anthony

77. "Congress shall make no law" restricting freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition. Which amendment is this?

- a) 1st
- b) 2nd
- c) 4th
- d) 7th

78. Requires that warrants be issued if property is to be searched or seized (taken) by the government. Which amendment is this?

- a) 7th
- b) 6th
- c) 4th
- d) 2nd

79. Which amendment abolished slavery?

- a) 4th
- b) 1st
- c) 13th
- d) 15th

80. Which amendments are the "due process amendments" and give the rights to remain silent, jury, etc.

- a) 13, 14, 15
- b) 4-8
- c) 9, 10
- d) 11, 12

81. Which are the Reconstruction Amendments, created after the civil War?

- a) 4-8
- b) 1-3
- c) 13-15
- d) 18-19

82. Which amendments guarantee that rights not given to the federal government are not denied to the people or states?

- a) 1-3
- b) 9-10
- c) 13-15
- d) 4-8

83. The 1803 Court decision that gave the Supreme Court the right to determine whether a law violates the Constitution. It set up the principle of judicial review.

- a) Gibbons vs. Ogden
- b) Marbury vs. Madison
- c) Dredd Scott Case
- d) Worcester vs. Georgia

84. Was the Supreme Court decision that said slaves were property and not citizens.

- a) Marbury vs. Madison
- b) Worcester vs. Georgia
- c) Dred Scott Case
- d) McCullough vs. Maryland

85. Supreme Court decision that gave the Cherokees the right to keep their land, but Jackson refused to enforce it.

- a) Marbury vs. Madison
- b) Dredd Scott Case
- c) Worcester vs. Georgia
- d) None

86. An invention by Eli Whitney that speeded the cleaning of cotton fibers and in effect, increased the need for slaves.

- a) Steamboat
- b) Mechanical Reaper
- c) Steel Plow
- d) Cotton Gin