

Answer Key to Chapter Tests for *Exploring Pennsylvania*

Chapter 1 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-2)

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. c

Matching (p. 3)

- | | |
|-------|------|
| A. 5 | F. 8 |
| B. 11 | G. 4 |
| C. 12 | H. 1 |
| D. 3 | I. 9 |
| E. 10 | J. 2 |

Listing (p. 2)

west	south	east	north
West Virginia	West Virginia	New Jersey	New York
Ohio	Maryland	New York	
	Delaware	(do not need NY)	

Fill-in-the-Blank(p. 4)

1. glaciers
2. population density
3. weathering
4. suburbs
5. elevation
6. precipitation
7. faulting
8. erosion
9. folding
10. climate
11. gravity

Short Answer (p. 4)

- A. The Mason-Dixon Line is a border line between the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania that divides the Northern and Southern states.
- B. The Mason-Dixon Line was created to settle a border dispute between the owners of the Pennsylvania colony and the Maryland colony.

Chapter 2 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-2)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 8. C |
| 2. C | 9. A |
| 3. D | 10. A |
| 4. B | 11. C |
| 5. D | 12. C |
| 6. C | 13. B |
| 7. B | |

Matching (p. 3)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B |
| 2. I | 7. D |
| 3. K | 8. E |
| 4. J | 9. A |
| 5. H | 10. F |

Classifying (p. 4)

- | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| 1. RV | 7. P | 13. RV |
| 2. ACP | 8. RV | 14. AP |
| 3. EP | 9. EP | 15. AP |
| 4. ACP | 10. ACP | 16. RV |
| 5. P | 11. P | |
| 6. P | 12. AP | |

True or False (p. 4)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. F – urban | 6. F - P |
| 2. F – ACP | 7. True |
| 3. F – EP | 8. F - RV |
| 4. True | 9. F - Wheatland |
| 5. F – RV | 10. True |

Short Answer (p. 3)

- A. urban – many suburbs; features of a city; high population density; greater number of people
 - B. rural – areas outside of towns and cities with fewer people; areas of farm land; many forest lands in the area
 - C. suburbs - features many small towns and homes grouped around a city or borough
2. Answers will vary. The detail and place must match.

Chapter 3 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-4)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 9. b | 17. a |
| 2. a | 10. c | 18. a |
| 3. d | 11. a | 19. b |
| 4. c | 12. b | 20. c |
| 5. a | 13. c | 21. d |
| 6. b | 14. d | 22. d |
| 7. d | 15. a | |
| 8. c | 16. c | |

Classifying (p. 4)

Industrial Jobs	Service Jobs
building roads	selling jewelry
raising trees for lumber	pleading for a client in court
producing cars	teaching students
mining coal	caring for the sick
canning foods	
creating electricity	

Matching (p. 5)

- 6 A.
- 3 B.
- 8 C.
- 2 D.
- 1 E.
- 7 F.
- 5 G.
- 10 H.
- 4 I.

Short Answer (p. 5-6)

- 1 A. livestock (chicken, pigs, beef, etc.)
dairy, orchard, vineyard, truck, nursery, horse, Christmas tree
- B. eggs, beef, chicken, turkey, pork, etc.,
milk, fruit from trees (peaches, apples, pears, etc.), grapes, wine, fruits and vegetables, flowers, plants, baby trees
horses, Christmas trees

3. Strip mining is the process whereby large machines scoop out coal from the earth's surface.

4. Recycling is the gathering of used materials for the purpose of making them into other usable products.

2. A. Any statements related to environmental problems of land, air, or water

B. Answers will vary. Problems/Solutions could deal with land = solid wastes, landfills, toxic wastes, strip mining, or with air = air pollution, acid rain, use of fossil fuels, or with water = acid water from coal mines (or strip mining), polluted or contaminated lakes and rivers, ocean dumping, acid rain, wastewater, treatment plants, pesticides. Solutions deal with recycling, reclaiming land, cleaner fuel like nuclear, wind, water (hydroelectric), land preservation, etc.

Chapter 4 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-3)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 8. B |
| 2. C | 9. D |
| 3. A | 10. C |
| 4. B | 11. C |
| 5. A | 12. D |
| 6. A | 13. B |
| 7. D | 14. B |

Classifying (p. 3)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. B |
| 2. I | 10. B |
| 3. A | 11. B |
| 4. I | 12. A |
| 5. B | 13. A |
| 6. A | 14. B |
| 7. I | 15. I |
| 8. I | 16. B |

Listing (p. 4)

men	women	children
cut trees	cared for babies	Girls did what women did and boys did what men did.
built homes	prepared meals	
hunted food	gathered nuts, etc.	
made weapons and work tools	made clothing planted garden	
built canoes	washed clothes	
fought in wars	gathered water	
cleared the land	selected chiefs	

Short Answer (p. 4)

1. Columbus was trying to find a western route to India. When he landed at an island in the Caribbean Islands, he thought he had landed in India. So he called the natives Indians.

2. Many roads in our state followed the trails the Native Americans developed.
3. Meadowcroft Rockshelter is a site in PA that contains many Native American relics or artifacts.
4. Native Americans thought the land was for everybody to use.
5. Two Swedish contributions are: dairy cows and log cabins. Two Dutch contributions are: Dutch doors, sleighs, ice skates, and names for rivers and foods.

Chapter 5 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-2)

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. D

Fill-in-the-Blank (p. 3)

1. Quakers
2. Church of the Brethren
3. 7th Day Baptists
4. African-Americans
5. PA Dutch
6. Quakers
7. Jewish
8. Scots-Irish
9. Irish
10. PA Dutch
11. Moravians
12. indentured servants

Short Answer (p. 4)

1. The Holy Experiment was William Penn's colony of Pennsylvania where all settlers were granted religious freedom and had a say in running the government.
2. Two new, important ideas were: freedom of religion, freedom of speech, people are created equally, people can have a say in running the government.
3. It was the first law among the colonies which abolished slavery.
4. Tamanend was Chief of the Delaware tribe who helped William Penn start his colony successfully.
5. Penn wanted to call his colony Sylvania, meaning woods. The English King wanted to honor Penn's father, Admiral Penn. The names were combined into Pennsylvania.
6. Answers will vary. Students can have 1 fact each for 2 different religions, or 2 facts for 1 religion. Make sure the fact corresponds to the religion.

Chapter 6 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-2)

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. C

True - False (p. 3) (Do not need 1st names, and names can be misspelled)

1. F – Walking Purchase
2. F – Thomas Jefferson
3. F – American Revolution
4. T
5. F – freedom
6. T
7. T
8. F - Friedrich von Steuben
9. F - Mary Hays
10. T
11. F – Valley Forge
12. F - Constitutional Convention

Short Answer (p. 4)

1. Quaker States comes from the fact that Penn's religion was that of the Quakers. Keystone State comes from the fact that PA was in a central location among the colonies (and its central place in the formation of our new nation).
2. Two results of the 2nd Continental Congress were: The colonies decided to break away with England; they started to draft the Declaration of Independence; and they appointed George Washington to form and lead the Continental Army.
3. Answers will vary. Make sure that the effect is dependent on the cause.

4. Answers will vary. The U.S. Constitution is important to our way of life because it sets up a government that operates on democratic ideas. It uses the idea of a balance of power so that no one branch of government becomes more powerful. The Bill of Rights promises people their freedoms, such as speech, religion, justice, and safety.
5. Answers will vary, but make sure the person, place, and event are connected. For example:
 person = Roger Sherman; place = Philadelphia; event = Constitutional Convention
 person = General Braddock; place = Pennsylvania frontier; event = battle near Pittsburgh
 person = Ben Franklin; place = Philadelphia; event = writing the Declaration of Independence or the U.S. Constitution

Chapter 7 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-2)

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D

Matching (p. 3)

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3
A. 8	A. 4	A. 5
B. 4	B. 3	B. 9
C. 3	C. 5	C. 7
D. 7	D. 1	D. 3
E. 5	E. 2	E. 1
F. 9		F. 2
G. 1		G. 4
H. 6		H. 6

Fill-in-the-Blank (p. 4)

1. newspaper
2. cement
3. civil war
4. industrialists
5. coal
6. glass
7. unions
8. strike
9. railroad

Short Answer (pp. 4-5)

1. This was a time when businesses or industry grew very rapidly; or a time when production shifted from small scale to large scale output.
2. It was the only vehicle heavy enough to haul trade goods over the rough mountain roads of PA.
3. It was the largest, bloodiest battle of the Civil War on North American soil. Or, it was a three day battle and a turning point in the Civil War.
4. A speech given by President Lincoln to honor those killed and wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg.
5. packhorse train, Conestoga wagon, canals, railroads
6. It was a secret network of roads, houses, and conductors (people) who helped runaway slaves escape to the North.
7. provided food, weapons, troops, generals, railroads, ships (cannons, armor, ammunition, trains, etc.)
8. Answers will vary. dam broke at 3:10pm; 40 foot wall of water; emptied in 36 minutes; 2,200 people killed; Clara Barton came to care for the wounded/homeless; accept facts from the SAB, Activity 31.

Chapter 8 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-3)

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. C
17. D
18. B

Short Answer (p. 4)

1. Answers will vary. The information super highway is the Internet with its many uses. We can e-mail, shoponline, and research. Accept any aspect of the telecommunication industry such as cell phones, smart phones, etc.
2. It was our country's first 4 lane, non-stop highway with no stop lights.

Short Answer continued

- 3. Answers will vary. Flight 93 National Memorial is a monument/structure that honors the courage and bravery of passengers and crew members who were hijacked and killed while preventing their plane from crashing into a national government building.
- 4. Answers will vary. Marcellus Shale is a rock formation buried deep beneath the earth’s surface that contains natural gas.
- 5. Answers will vary. The main difference between a depression and a recession is the length of time the economy has little or no growth. Businesses close; workers lose their jobs; homes lose their value; banks fail; etc. A depression last more years than a recession!
- 6. Three achievements of Gifford Pinchot: he created jobs during the Great Depression, had new roads built (get the farmer out of the mud), had state parks built, had trees planted, dams built, etc.
- 7. Answers will vary. There were/are many. radios, movies, televisions, videos/DVDs, computers, Internet, cell phones, texting, e-mailing, e-readers, MP3 players, iPods, iPads, smart phones, etc.

Chapter 9 Test

Multiple Choice (pp. 1-2)

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. D
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. D
- 12. A
- 13. B

True-False (p. 3)

- 1. F – enforcing/carrying out laws
- 2. F - General Assembly
- 3. T
- 4. F – balance of power
- 5. F – Auditor General
- 6. T
- 7. F – mayor or manager

Fill-in-the-Blank (p. 4)

- 1. commissioners
- 2. Attorney General
- 3. supervisors
- 4. boroughs
- 5. townships
- 6. veto
- 7. ordinances
- 8. General Assembly
- 9. search warrant

Short Answer (pp. 3-4)

- 1. pass ordinances or laws; enforce laws, set and collect taxes; hire workers; represent people; provide services, such as water, sewer, and trash
- 2. Answers will vary: Starts as a bill; debated/discussed; goes through House and Senate; bill must pass by over ½ of members; governor signs into law; if vetoed, both chambers must pass by 2/3rd vote
- 3. Answers will vary. Senator voted in 4 years (state) or 6 years (national); Representatives voted in every 2 years; 50 Senators (state) and 100 (national); 203 House members (state) and 435 members (national); any bill concerning money starts in the House
- 4. legislative branch makes laws; executive branch enforces or carries out the laws; judicial branch explains and interprets the laws and runs our court system
- 5. Make sure that one is a rule and one is clearly a law. All laws are rules, but not all rules are laws.