

Chapter 1 Test - What are the political and physical features of Pennsylvania?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices of answers. (2 points each)

1. The study of the earth's political and physical features is known as:
 - a. economy
 - b. history
 - c. geography
 - d. government

2. What is a make-believe line called on a map?
 - a. border
 - b. continent
 - c. mountain ridge
 - d. reservoir

3. Name the water form that shares its border with the **northwest** part of our state.
 - a. Atlantic Ocean
 - b. Chesapeake Bay
 - c. Delaware River
 - d. Lake Erie

4. Name the water form that shares its boundary with the **eastern** part of our state.
 - a. Atlantic Ocean
 - b. Chesapeake Bay
 - c. Delaware River
 - d. Lake Erie

5. In what part of our country is **Pennsylvania** located?
 - a. northwest
 - b. northeast
 - c. southwest
 - d. southeast

6. Which geographic term is a lotic water form?
 - a. lake
 - b. pond
 - c. reservoir

- d. tributary
7. Which geographic term is a lentic water form?
- creek
 - reservoir
 - river
 - stream
8. Which one of the following forces of nature has **NOT** been involved in shaping the land and water features of our state?
- faulting
 - folding
 - tornadoes
 - water erosion
9. Which one of the following mountain chains is **NOT** located in our state?
- Adirondack
 - Allegheny
 - Laurel Highlands
 - Poconos
10. Which of the following is **NOT** a forest game animal?
- bear
 - deer
 - rabbit
 - turkey

Listing: Write the names of the states that share a boundary with our state under the correct cardinal direction. Use the States' word box. **States can be used more than once. Two choices will not be used.** (1 point each)

Delaware	Kentucky	Maryland	New Jersey
New York	Ohio	Virginia	West Virginia
west	south	east	north

Turn the page!

Matching: Column B has the names of geographic terms. Column A has their definitions. Match each term in Column B to its correct definition in Column A. Clearly write the **number** of the geographic word in the blank space provided in Column A. **Two terms in Column B will not be used.**
(2 points each)

Column A	Column B
___ A. a narrow ridge of soil, rocks, and boulders	1. continent
___ B. a lotic water form	2. desert
___ C. somewhat flat land between two mountains	3. gorge
___ D. very narrow passages with steep rocky sides	4. highlands
___ E. a long, narrow landform rising steeply above the surrounding land	5. moraine
___ F. land that is higher than the surrounding area	6. panhandle
___ G. a group of mountains in southwest PA	7. plain
___ H. a very large land mass	8. plateau
___ I. a lentic water form	9. reservoir
___ J. area that gets less than 10 inches of precipitation a year	10. ridge
	11. tributary
	12. valley

Turn the page!

Fill-in-the-Blank: Read each statement carefully. From the Word List, select and write the most correct word(s) that completes the statement. **One of the words in the list will not be used.** (2 points each)

Word List

climate	elevation	erosion	faulting
folding	glaciers	gravity	precipitation
population density	sea level	suburbs	weathering

1. Large masses of moving ice are called _____.
2. The number of people who live in a certain area is known as its _____.
3. A process by which frozen water in the cracks of rock breaks the rock into smaller pieces is known as _____.
4. Smaller towns bordering cities are known as _____.
5. The height of any landform is known as its _____.
6. The amount of rain and snow that falls is _____.
7. A process by which a break in the earth's crust can cause landforms to form is known as _____.
8. A process by which soil and small rocks are worn away is known as _____.
9. A process in which mountains are formed by a force under the earth's surface pushing upwards is known as _____.
10. The average weather a place receives over time is known as _____.
11. A force that pulls objects toward the earth's center is _____.

Writing:

A. What is the Mason-Dixon Line? (2 pts.)

Turn the page!

B. Why was the Mason-Dixon Line created?

Optional and given at a separate time

Performance Chapter Test 1 - Labeling Features of Pennsylvania

Using a "blank" state map of Pennsylvania, have each child label:

four (4) mountains and highlands (Pocono Mountains, Laurel Highlands, Allegheny Mountains, and Appalachian Mountains)

six (6) border states (New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey)

one (1) great lake (Lake Erie)

two (2) water borders (Lake Erie, Delaware River)

Conneaut Lake

Mt. Davis

Chapter 2 Test - What are the geographic regions of Pennsylvania called?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices of answers. (2 points each)

1. Which is **not** a port city of Pennsylvania?
 - A. Altoona
 - B. Erie
 - C. Philadelphia
 - D. Pittsburgh

2. All of the following cities are located in the Piedmont region **except**?
 - A. Lancaster
 - B. Reading
 - C. Scranton
 - D. York

3. Which city is **not** located in the Ridge and Valley region?
 - A. Allentown
 - B. Altoona
 - C. Harrisburg
 - D. Pittsburgh

4. What is the industry called that is involved with getting people to visit places in Pennsylvania?
 - A. marketing
 - B. tourism
 - C. trade
 - D. travel

5. Factories that change crude oil into other products are called:
 - A. energy plants
 - B. heritages
 - C. ports
 - D. refineries

6. Places where ships unload or load their products are called:
 - A. factories
 - B. plants
 - C. ports
 - D. resorts

7. Which region has the **lowest** elevation?
 - A. Allegheny Plateau
 - B. Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - C. Erie Plain
 - D. Piedmont
8. Which region gets the Lake Effect?
 - A. Allegheny Plateau
 - B. Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - C. Erie Plain
 - D. Ridge and Valley
9. All of the following cities are located in the Piedmont region **except**?
 - A. Allentown
 - B. Lancaster
 - C. Reading
 - D. York
10. This region contains the **largest** forests.
 - A. Allegheny Plateau
 - B. Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - C. Piedmont
 - D. Ridge and Valley
11. A large port city that is closest to the Atlantic Ocean is?
 - A. Allentown
 - B. Erie
 - C. Philadelphia
 - D. Pittsburgh
12. This region is considered to be our state's **largest** fruit growing region.
 - A. Allegheny Plateau
 - B. Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - C. Erie Plain
 - D. Ridge and Valley
13. All of the following sites are in the Allegheny Plateau **except**
 - A. Bushkill Falls
 - B. Hersheypark
 - C. Johnstown Flood Museum
 - D. Drake's Oil Well

Matching - Column B has the names of vocabulary terms. Column A has their definitions. Match each term in Column B to its correct definition in Column A. Clearly write the **letter** of the vocabulary word in the blank space provided in Column A. **One term in Column B will not be used.** (2 points each)

Column A

- 1 ____ the making, moving, and selling of goods and services
- 2 ____ products made from natural gas or oil
- 3 ____ a place where rocks and stones are dug from the earth
- 4 ____ a place where ships load and unload goods and products
- 5 ____ a farm that grows fruit on trees
- 6 ____ person or business that hires people to work
- 7 ____ a picture symbol of a product or service
- 8 ____ to make or produce
- 9 ____ goods carried by ship, truck, railroad, or airplane
- 10 ____ several cities and boroughs grouped close together

Column B

- A. cargo
- B. employer
- C. industry
- D. logo
- E. manufacture
- F. metropolitan
- G. migration
- H. orchards
- I. petrochemical
- J. port
- K. quarry

Short Answer

1. What is A) an urban area, B) a rural area, and C) an area of suburbs? (6 points)

A.

B.

C.

2. Write a description for a tourist brochure for **two** (2) places tourists could see among the regions if they visited our state. Provide the names of two different places and at least one detail for each place. (4 points)

A.

B.

Classifying – Listed in the table below are the five major geographic regions in our state and their abbreviations. Below the table are short phrases. Each phrase describes or can be found in one of the regions. In the blank space by each number, write the correct abbreviation. (2 points each)

Allegheny Plateau (AP)	Atlantic Coastal Plain (ACP)	Erie Plain (EP)	Piedmont (P)	Ridge and Valley (RV)
------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------	--------------	-----------------------

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ___ known for lumber and Little League baseball | 9. ___ contains a peninsula |
| 2. ___ features the greatest number of suburbs | 10. ___ largest urban area |
| 3. ___ has a freshwater port to the Great Lakes | 11. ___ well known for snack food |
| 4. ___ contains our state’s largest city | 12. ___ largest of the regions |
| 5. ___ contains heart of PA Dutch country | 13. ___ state capital is in this region |
| 6. ___ known for its production of chocolate | 14. ___ features Punxsutawney Phil |
| 7. ___ largest battle on North America fought here | 15. ___ known for Pine Creek Gorge |
| 8. ___ contains the cities of Allentown and Altoona | 16. ___ Crayola Factory is in this region |

True or False – Read each statement. If it is a true statement, write True in the blank. If it is a false statement, write F in the blank space. Then, correct the **underlined** part of the false sentence by crossing it out and writing the correct answer in the blank space. Use the abbreviations of the regions from the Classifying test item above. (1 pt. for each correct answer. Then, 1 pt. for each correct answer for a false statement.)

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. ___ Philadelphia is located in a <u>rural</u> area. | _____ |
| 2. ___ The Liberty Bell and the Betsy Ross House are located in the <u>Erie Plain</u> . | _____ |
| 3. ___ Presque Isle is located in the <u>Atlantic Coastal Plain</u> . | _____ |
| 4. ___ Piedmont is a French word meaning <u>foothill</u> . | _____ |
| 5. ___ Steamtown National Historic Site is located in the <u>Allegheny Plateau</u> . | _____ |
| 6. ___ The Conestoga wagon was developed in the <u>Ridge and Valley</u> region. | _____ |
| 7. ___ One of the main features of the Piedmont is its <u>rich soils</u> . | _____ |
| 8. ___ Wilkes-Barre and State College are located in the <u>Piedmont</u> . | _____ |
| 9. ___ President James Buchanan’s retirement home is called <u>the White House</u> . | _____ |
| 10. ___ One of the main industrial activities of the Piedmont is <u>tourism</u> . | _____ |

**Chapter 3 Test – How have Pennsylvania’s natural resources
contributed to its economic growth?**

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices of answers. (2 points each)

1. Which one of the following is **not** a natural resource of our state?
 - a. forests
 - b. fossil fuels
 - c. silver
 - d. soils

2. Which substance is **not** a **major** mineral resource of Pennsylvania?
 - a. copper
 - b. iron ore
 - c. limestone
 - d. sand

3. Which one of the following is **not** a fossil fuel?
 - a. coal
 - b. natural gas
 - c. oil
 - d. trees

4. A natural substance that is dug or cut from the ground is a/an:
 - a. agriculture
 - b. forest
 - c. mineral
 - d. wetland

5. Working the soil, producing crops, and raising animals is known as:
 - a. agriculture
 - b. energy
 - c. livestock
 - d. quarrying

6. Which one of the following is a **nonrenewable** natural resource?
 - a. air
 - b. coal
 - c. soil
 - d. water

7. A low lying area of land that holds water is called a:
 - a. dam
 - b. reservoir
 - c. tributary
 - d. wetland

8. The place where a water form starts is known as its:
 - a. dam
 - b. mouth
 - c. source
 - d. tributary

9. The place where a water form empties into a larger water form is its:
 - a. dam
 - b. mouth
 - c. source
 - d. urban outlet

10. Human-made lakes in which water is held back by dams are called:
 - a. natural lakes
 - b. ponds
 - c. reservoirs
 - d. rivers

11. Counting the number of people every ten years is called a/an:
 - a. census
 - b. rural
 - c. suburbs
 - d. urban

12. Which one of the following choices is a want?
 - a. clean drinking water
 - b. communication system
 - c. healthy food
 - d. adequate shelter

13. A type of work that involves making products (snack foods) is called:
 - a. agriculture
 - b. construction
 - c. manufacturing
 - d. trade

14. All of the following are service jobs **EXCEPT**:
- a. communication technician
 - b. tour guide
 - c. teacher
 - d. construction worker
15. The careful, wise use of natural resources, jobs, products, and money is a/an:
- a. economy
 - b. environment
 - c. raw material
 - d. trade
16. Products that are brought into our country from other countries are:
- a. exports
 - b. harbors
 - c. imports
 - d. ports
17. Products that are sent from our country to other countries are:
- a. exports
 - b. harbors
 - c. imports
 - d. ports
18. When harmful chemicals become mixed with types of moisture, the result is:
- a. acid rain
 - b. treatment plants
 - c. toxic wastes
 - d. wastewater
19. One of the **most common** types of wastewater is called:
- a. acid rain
 - b. sewage
 - c. strip mining
 - d. toxic wastes

Name _____

Score _____

20. Large open areas where garbage is buried are known as:
- a. environments
 - b. junkyards
 - c. landfills
 - d. recycling
21. Poisonous drums buried beneath the ground's surface are called:
- a. acid rain
 - b. landfills
 - c. sewage
 - d. toxic wastes
22. One source of energy to produce electricity has **not** been described in the text. It is:
- a. fossil fuels
 - b. nuclear fuels
 - c. force of water
 - d. force of wind

Classifying: A list of jobs is presented in the word box below. Classify and write each phrase under its correct heading as an industrial job or service job. (1 point each)

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

Industrial Jobs

Service Jobs

Turn the page!

Matching: Column B has a group of economic terms. Column A has the definitions of those terms. Clearly write the **number** of the term in the blank space provided in Column A. **One term in Column B will not be used.** (2 points each)

	Column A	Column B
___ A.	one who makes or provides goods and services?	1. consumer
___ B.	candy bars, clothing, cell phones are?	2. exports
___ C.	buying, selling, and moving goods and services is?	3. goods
___ D.	goods and services sent to other states?	4. imports
___ E.	one who buys goods and services?	5. need
___ F.	selling land, driving trucks, delivering mail are?	6. producer
___ G.	breathing clean air is a/an?	7. services
___ H.	a desire to get an item you do not need?	8. trade
___ I.	goods and services brought into our state are?	9. transportation
		10. want

Short Answer:

1. A. Identify four different types of farms. (4 pts.)

B. Identify at least one type of product that each farm produces. (4 pts)

Turn the page!

Name _____

Score_____

2 . A. List **three** (3) important environmental problems that the people of Pennsylvania have to solve. (3 points)

B. Tell why it is important to solve each of these environmental problems.
Each of your three answers must contain **at least one sentence**. (3 points)

3. What is strip mining? (2 pts.)

4. What is recycling? (2 pts.)

Name _____

Score_____

Optional and administered separately from Chapter test

Performance Test 2 - Labeling Water forms of Pennsylvania

On a blank physical map of Pennsylvania, label the following water forms:

Our River Systems and Major Rivers (10)

Four Reservoirs (4)

Two Lakes (2)

Name _____

Score _____

Chapter 4 Test – Who were the first people of Pennsylvania?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices of answers. (2 points each)

1. From what continent did the Native Americans move to North America?
 - A. Africa
 - B. Asia
 - C. Europe
 - D. South America

2. When groups of people move from one region to another, it is called a:
 - A. colony
 - B. conflict
 - C. migration
 - D. settlement

3. What is the name given to people who dig up and study old remains?
 - A. archeologists
 - B. geographers
 - C. historians
 - D. meteorologists

4. How were Native American tribes grouped in the Pennsylvania region?
 - A. culture
 - B. language
 - C. religion
 - D. tribal homes

5. Another word for Native Americans' system of trading was called:
 - A. bartering
 - B. begging
 - C. borrowing
 - D. buying

6. Native Americans lived in small villages called:
 - A. clans
 - B. councils
 - C. settlements
 - D. towns

7. Algonquin tribes lived in homes called:
 - A. longhouses
 - B. sweat lodges
 - C. wampums
 - D. wigwams

8. Native Americans' water travel in our state was by means of:
 - A. kayaks
 - B. canoes
 - C. rafts
 - D. ships

9. Which country started the **first** permanent settlement in Pennsylvania?
 - A. England
 - B. Germany
 - C. Holland
 - D. Sweden

10. Which country was the **second** one to start settlements in Pennsylvania?
 - A. England
 - B. Germany
 - C. Holland
 - D. Sweden

11. Why did the "Age of Exploration" become troubled times for the countries of Europe? They all were:
 - A. asking for more land in which to send their criminals.
 - B. borrowing money from each other without being able to pay.
 - C. claiming the same land in the "New World."
 - D. exploring the world to spread their religions.

12. Who suggested that Columbus had really discovered a "New World?"
 - A. Christopher Columbus
 - B. William Penn
 - C. Johan Printz
 - D. Amerigo Vespucci

Turn the page!

13. Who was responsible for selecting tribal council leaders for the clans? The
 - A. elder men
 - B. women
 - C. young adults
 - D. elder men and women

14. What was the name of the powerful Native American group in New York State?
 - A. Iroquois League of Nations
 - B. Iroquois Confederacy
 - C. Iroquois Union
 - D. Iroquois Compromise

Classifying: Column B contains the names of the major groups of tribes in Pennsylvania. Column A contains phrases that refer to the Algonquin, Iroquois, or to both of them. If the phrase refers to **only** the Algonquin, write an "A" in the blank space in Column A. If the phrase refers to the Iroquois, write an "I." If the phrase refers to a way of life that both groups used, place a "B." (1 point each)

Column A

Column B

1. ___ lived in clans
2. ___ elm bark canoe
3. ___ Delaware
4. ___ formed a league of tribes
5. ___ wore breechcloths
6. ___ sweat lodges
7. ___ longhouse
8. ___ head chief runs tribal council
9. ___ bartering system
10. ___ wampum
11. ___ used trees and bark to build homes
12. ___ wigwams
13. ___ birch bark canoe
14. ___ women selected the councils
15. ___ Erie
16. ___ used deerskin to make clothing

A = Algonquin

I = Iroquois

B = Both

Turn the page!

Listing: List at least **two** roles each for the Native American men, women, and children. (6 points)

men

women

children

Short Answer: Answer the following questions. You do **not** need complete sentences. (2 points each)

1. How did the Native Americans get the name "Indians?"
2. How did the Native American system of trails help in the development of our state's roads?
3. What is the Meadowcroft Rockshelter?
4. How did Native Americans view ownership of land?
5. Name **two** Swedish contributions and two Dutch contributions. (4 pts.)

Swedes

Dutch

Name _____

Score _____

Chapter 5 Test – How did William Penn attract people to Pennsylvania?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices of answers. (2 points each) (PA = Pennsylvania)

1. Name the person or group who began the colony of Pennsylvania.
 - A. George Washington
 - B. King of England
 - C. Native Americans
 - D. William Penn

2. What was the **main** reason this person or group began the colony of PA?
 - A. fur trade
 - B. money
 - C. religious freedom
 - D. wealth and empire building

3. How did the founder of PA feel the Native Americans should be treated?
 - A. fairly
 - B. harshly
 - C. punish them
 - D. put them in chains and make slaves out of them

4. What was a person called who worked for 7 years to pay off the price of his/her voyage to the "New World."
 - A. beggar
 - B. indentured servant
 - C. protestant
 - D. slave

5. What are people called when they move from their country to settle in another place?
 - A. clippers
 - B. immigrants
 - C. migrators
 - D. prejudiced

6. Which belief was **not** one of William Penn's ideas?
 - A. people could govern themselves instead of by kings and queens
 - B. people should have freedom of religion
 - C. people are born equal
 - D. people need a balance of power in government
7. What religious group began the colony of Pennsylvania?
 - A. Catholics
 - B. Jewish
 - C. Quakers
 - D. Seventh Day Baptists
8. What behavior showed that William Penn treated the Delaware fairly?
 - A. He taught them how to plant corn and beans.
 - B. He started a Thanksgiving feast.
 - C. He paid them for their land.
 - D. He offered to clear their forests.
9. Which group of Native Americans helped Penn's new settlers in 1682?
 - A. Delaware
 - B. Mohawk
 - C. Shawnee
 - D. Susquehannock
10. If one person dislikes someone because of his/her race, that person is:
 - A. abolished
 - B. cloistered
 - C. diversified
 - D. prejudiced
11. A special place for religious worship is known as a/an:
 - A. cloister
 - B. diversity
 - C. heritage
 - D. immigrant
12. Which religious group did **not** come from Germany?
 - A. Church of the Brethren
 - B. Moravians
 - C. Pennsylvania Dutch
 - D. Quakers

Fill-in-the-Blank: Read each statement carefully. From the Word List, select and write the most correct word(s) that completes the statement. Cross out each word(s) as you use them. **One of the words in the list will not be used.** However, some may be used more than once. (2 points each)

Word List

African-Americans	Church of the Brethren	indentured servants	Irish (from southern Ireland)
Jewish	Methodists	Moravians	Pennsylvania Dutch
Quakers	Scots-Irish	Seventh Day Baptists	

1. This group started the first jail and first school in PA.
2. They believe in dunking their children in a stream for baptism.
3. They used wooden blocks as pillows.
4. They started a church in Philadelphia in 1791.
5. They were the **largest** group of settlers from Germany and Switzerland.
6. They started the colony of Pennsylvania.
7. They arrived from many nations, but settled mostly in our cities.
8. They brought with them the Presbyterian religion.
9. This ethnic group brought the Catholic religion to Pennsylvania.
10. This group was composed of Mennonites, Amish, and Lutherans.
11. Children were cared for, but lived apart from their parents.
12. Ship captains paid for their voyage to the colonies. Once here, they were sold to someone for seven years of work.

Short Answer: (Each answer is worth 2 points)

1. Describe what was the Holy Experiment?
2. Describe **two** new, important ideas that William Penn started in his colony.
3. Why was the law of 1780 in Pennsylvania so important?
4. Who was Tamanend?
5. How did the colony of Pennsylvania receive its name?
6. Choose one or more of the following groups: Scots-Irish, Church of the Brethren, Seventh Day Baptists, Moravians, and Quakers. Write any **two** facts or beliefs that you know about the group(s) you selected. Be sure to identify the group(s) before you write your fact or belief. **The facts or beliefs must be different than the ones on this test. They can be from one group or two different groups.** (4 pts.)

The group

The fact or belief

1.

2.

Name _____

Score _____

Chapter 6 Test – What part did PA play in the start of a new country?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices. (2 points each) (PA = Pennsylvania)

1. Which two European countries were fighting for control of western Pennsylvania's Ohio River Valley in the mid-1700s?
 - A. Dutch and England
 - B. England and France
 - C. France and Spain
 - D. Spain and Sweden
2. Why were these two European countries fighting for this land?
 - A. build a fort
 - B. farm land
 - C. fur trade
 - D. gold
3. In the 1700s, a place or area that was unsettled was known as:
 - A. claimed land
 - B. fighting grounds
 - C. meadows
 - D. wilderness
4. Who was **first** sent to western PA to ask the French to leave the region?
 - A. General Braddock
 - B. George Washington
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - D. William Penn
5. The Ohio River Valley was located in PA. Why did the colony of Virginia get involved in the claim for the Ohio River Valley?
 - A. The founding Quakers did not believe in fighting.
 - B. Pennsylvania was not interested in the area.
 - C. Virginia claimed this area as its own.
 - D. Virginia had a faster way to get to this area.

6. A large, natural opening clear of trees is called a:
 - A. delta
 - B. meadow
 - C. valley
 - D. wilderness

7. Name the fort the French built in 1754 where the three rivers meet.
 - A. Fort Duquesne
 - B. Fort Necessity
 - C. Fort Pitt
 - D. Fort Virginia

8. Name the fort Washington built to protect his troops against a French attack.
 - A. Fort Duquesne
 - B. Fort Ligonier
 - C. Fort Necessity
 - D. Fort Pitt

9. Even though he outnumbered his enemy, this British general was defeated and killed in battle on his way to take the French fort.
 - A. Braddock
 - B. Bouquet
 - C. Forbes
 - D. "Mad Anthony" Wayne

10. After the English took over the French fort at three rivers, what name was given to a newly built fort?
 - A. Fort Duquesne
 - B. Fort Forbes
 - C. Fort Necessity
 - D. Fort Pitt

11. Who was the Native American chief who led tribes in attacking western frontier forts? He was defeated at the Battle of Bushy Run.
 - A. Crazy Horse
 - B. Geronimo
 - C. Pontiac
 - D. Tamanend

True - False: Read each statement. If it is true, mark **T** in the blank space. If it is false, mark **F** in the blank space. **Then, correct the underlined** part of the sentence by crossing it out and writing in the correct answer. (2 points for each correct T and F; 1 more point for each corrected false statement).

1. _____ The event that led to the end of peaceful times with the Native Americans was the American Revolution.
2. _____ The **main** writer of the Declaration of Independence was Benjamin Franklin.
3. _____ The name of the war in which the colonies fought to gain their independence from England was the French and Indian War.
4. _____ One of the **main** results of the French and Indian War was that England placed on the American colonies unfair taxes.
5. _____ The **main** purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to declare a bill of rights for the American colonies against England.
6. _____ After the Declaration of Independence, the **first** plan for running the U. S. government was called the Articles of Confederation.
7. _____ The **main** result of the First Continental Congress was that the American colonies agreed to stop buying English goods.
8. _____ The man who trained the American troops at Valley Forge was General George Washington.
9. _____ The woman who took over her wounded husband's post at the cannon was Sarah Bache.
10. _____ The woman who was asked to make the **first** American flag was Betsy Ross.
11. _____ During the winter of 1777, General Washington's army spent their winter in Philadelphia.
12. _____ People at the Second Continental Congress wrote the U. S. Constitution in 1787.

Name _____

Score _____

Chapter 7 Test – How did PA become a leader in the growth of our country?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices. (2 points each)

1. A water form dug across land for small boats to travel on was a:
 - A. canal
 - B. ditch
 - C. lake
 - D. reservoir

2. An important industry that became the center of small towns was:
 - A. canals
 - B. gristmills
 - C. iron ore products
 - D. textiles

3. During the 1800s, Pennsylvania led the nation in producing all of the following products **EXCEPT**:
 - A. coal
 - B. iron ore
 - C. lumber
 - D. plastic

4. The Industrial Revolution occurred rapidly in all of the following industries **EXCEPT**:
 - A. farming
 - B. iron ore
 - C. oil
 - D. textiles

5. What was **one of the first** industries to change from small scale to large scale production (shift from home to factory)?
 - A. iron ore
 - B. lumber
 - C. oil
 - D. textiles

6. The settlement of Harrisburg on the Susquehanna River began as a:
 - A. coal center
 - B. ferryboat crossing
 - C. fur trading center
 - D. government meeting place
7. What **important** product came from the northern part of our state?
 - A. coal
 - B. iron ore
 - C. lumber
 - D. textiles
8. The Lehigh Valley became a center for this new product. It was:
 - A. aluminum
 - B. cement
 - C. oil
 - D. textiles
9. When businesses control the supply and cost of products, this is known as a:
 - A. monopoly
 - B. strike
 - C. textiles
 - D. wampum
10. Which product was Pittsburgh **not** known for during the Industrial Revolution?
 - A. glass
 - B. oil
 - C. soft coal
 - D. steel
11. The making, selling, and moving of goods and services is known as:
 - A. investments
 - B. imports
 - C. industry
 - D. irrigation
12. A road in which you paid money to travel on was a/an:
 - A. empire
 - B. interstate
 - C. mandate
 - D. turnpike

Matching: Column B has the names of people. Column A has the names of products. Match each person in Column B to his product or achievement in Column A. Write the **number** of the person in the blank space provided in Column A. **One name in each part of Column B will not be used.** (2 pts. each)

←-----→	Column A	Part 1	Column B
	A. ___ air brakes		1. Bessemer, Henry / Kelly, William
	B. ___ aluminum		2. Carnegie, Andrew
	C. ___ coke		3. Frick, Henry Clay
	D. ___ department stores		4. Hall, Charles
	E. ___ food processing methods		5. Heinz, Henry
	F. ___ five and dime stores		6. Rockefeller, John D
	G. ___ invented process for making steel		7. Wanamaker, John
	H. ___ refined oil products		8. Westinghouse, George
			9. Woolworth, Frank

←-----→	Part 2	
	A. ___ steamboat	1. Baldwin, Matthias
	B. ___ oil well	2. Carnegie, Andrew
	C. ___ kerosene	3. Drake, Edwin
	D. ___ locomotive	4. Fitch, John/Fulton, Robert
	E. ___ steel	5. Kier, Samuel
		6. Stevens, Thaddeus

←-----→	Part 3	
	A. ___ President during the Civil War	1. Barton, Clara
	B. ___ led over 300 slaves to freedom	2. Buchanan, James
	C. ___ organized an Anti-Slavery Society	3. Carnegie, Andrew
	D. ___ known as "king" of the steel industry	4. Green, Robert
	E. ___ began the American Red Cross	5. Lincoln, Abraham
	F. ___ only President elected from Pennsylvania	6. Meade, George
	G. ___ made huge profits from ice cream soda	7. Mott, Lucretia
	H. ___ commander of the Northern army at the Battle of Gettysburg	8. Rockefeller, John D.
		9. Tubman, Harriet

Fill-in-the-Blank: Read each statement carefully. From the Word List, select and write the most correct word(s) that completes each statement. **One of the words in the list will not be used.** (2 points each)

Word List

boundary	cement	civil war	coal	glass
industrialists	newspaper	railroad	strike	unions

1. Before the Civil War, many African-Americans in the North were active in this industry? _____
2. When limestone is ground into a gray powder, it is called: _____
3. When fighting breaks out between citizens of the same country, it is called a/an: _____
4. People who gained great wealth during the "Age of Big Business" were known as: _____
5. The **most important**, valuable product hauled by the railroads during this time was: _____
6. Because sand and soft coal were found in the Pittsburgh area, this industry became a big business. _____
7. During the time of rapid industrial growth (1860-1900), workers organized into groups called: _____
8. If workers did not agree with factory owners, they could agree to stop working. This is called a/an: _____
9. The Allegheny Portage was really a/an: _____

Short Answers (2 pts. each unless otherwise indicated)

1. Explain what was meant by the Industrial Revolution.
2. Explain the importance of the Conestoga wagon in PA's development.

3. For what is the Battle of Gettysburg remembered?
4. What was the Gettysburg Address?
5. These transportation systems were presented in Chapter 7. They are out of historical order. Write them in the correct order they appeared in time.
railroads, packhorse trains, canals, Conestoga wagons
- _____ 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ 4th
6. What was the Underground Railroad?
7. Write three ways the people of Pennsylvania helped the North to win the American Civil War. (3 pts.)
8. Write about the Johnstown Flood. In your writing, cite **three** (3) facts about the flood. (3 pts.)

Name _____

Score _____

Chapter 8 Test – What were the major changes in PA during the 20th and 21st centuries?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices. (2 points each)

1. Which city is **not** an important port city of Pennsylvania?
 - A. Allentown
 - B. Erie
 - C. Philadelphia
 - D. Pittsburgh

2. Street, cable, and trolley cars allowed for the development of:
 - A. airports
 - B. automobiles
 - C. roads
 - D. suburbs

3. What invention led to the development of the automobile and airplane?
 - A. cable car
 - B. gasoline engine
 - C. steam engine
 - D. wheels

4. What invention became the "workhorse" of the 20th century?
 - A. electricity
 - B. fossil fuels
 - C. gasoline engine
 - D. steam engine

5. For what are Charles and Frank Duryea known?
 - A. airplane
 - B. automobile
 - C. locomotive
 - D. Mack Truck

6. What form of transportation was developed in Allentown?
 - A. airplane
 - B. automobile
 - C. Mack Truck
 - D. subway

7. When business activity slows down and many people are out of work for a long time, this is known as a:
 - A. cavity
 - B. depression
 - C. hold on work
 - D. sink

8. What is it called when two or more stores are trying to get you to buy the same product?
 - A. competition
 - B. depression
 - C. manufacturing
 - D. trade

9. Which item was **not** an invention of the 20th century?
 - A. airplane
 - B. phonograph
 - C. television
 - D. truck

10. Which event was the **second** (2nd) to occur in the 20th century?
 - A. World War I
 - B. World War II
 - C. Great Depression
 - D. Vietnam War

11. On what continent did **most** of the fighting in World War I occur?
 - A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Australia
 - D. Europe

12. Who invented the airplane?
 - A. Duryea brothers
 - B. Mack Brothers
 - C. Pinchot Brothers
 - D. Wright Brothers

13. Which river is **busiest** for shipping tons of coal, coke, and steel products?
- A. Delaware
 - B. Monongahela
 - C. Ohio
 - D. Susquehanna
14. Of the following inventions, which one has been the **most recent** one?
- A. radio
 - B. phonograph
 - C. telephone
 - D. television
15. What product did Pennsylvania **produce more of** than both Germany and Japan in World War II?
- A. coal
 - B. iron
 - C. steel
 - D. weapon
16. A process whereby water, sand, and chemicals are shot into the earth at a high pressure is known as:
- A. faulting
 - B. folding
 - C. fracking
 - D. friprapping
17. A financial product you buy hoping it will gain in value is known as a/an:
- A. competition
 - B. exports
 - C. imports
 - D. investment
18. The slow increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere is called:
- A. elevational rising
 - B. global warming
 - C. super storms
 - D. weathering

Short Answers (2 points each unless otherwise indicated)

1. What is the "information super highway?"
2. What was so unusual about the Pennsylvania Turnpike?
3. What is Flight 93 National Memorial?
4. What is Marcellus Shale?
5. What is the **main** difference between a depression and a recession?
6. Describe 3 achievements of Gifford Pinchot during the Great Depression?
(3 pts.)
7. Cite 3 **major** changes for the 20th and 21st centuries in the telecommunications industry. (3 pts.)

Name _____

Score _____

Chapter 9 Test - What are the different kinds of government?

Multiple Choice: Read each statement carefully. Select and **circle** the **most correct choice** among the choices. (2 points each)

1. People electing other people to run our government is known as a/an:
 - A. communism
 - B. democracy
 - C. dictatorship
 - D. electoral college
2. What is another word that means our **federal** government?
 - A. county
 - B. local
 - C. national
 - D. state
3. A written idea for a law that has **not** been approved is called a/an:
 - A. act
 - B. bill
 - C. receipt
 - D. rule
4. The center of a state's or country's government is known as its:
 - A. capital
 - B. capitol
 - C. community
 - D. county
5. From which city is our **national** government run?
 - A. Chicago
 - B. Harrisburg
 - C. New York
 - D. Washington, D.C.
6. The leaders who help the President run the government are called the:
 - A. Cabinet
 - B. Congress
 - C. General Assembly
 - D. Pentagon

7. Which branch of government makes the laws by which we live?
 - A. Executive
 - B. Judicial
 - C. Legislative
 - D. All of the above

8. Which city is the center of our **state** government?
 - A. Allentown
 - B. Pittsburgh
 - C. Philadelphia
 - D. Harrisburg

9. The **highest** form of local government is the:
 - A. borough
 - B. city
 - C. county
 - D. township

10. Which branch of government explains and interprets the laws in courts?
 - A. Executive
 - B. Judicial
 - C. Legislative
 - D. All of the above

11. What title is given to the **top** leader of our **state** government?
 - A. Commander-in- Chief
 - B. Commissioner
 - C. President
 - D. Governor

12. Who explains and interprets the law at the **local** level?
 - A. district justices
 - B. police
 - C. mayor
 - D. Supreme Court

13. When the two groups of lawmakers meet together at the **federal** level, they are called:
 - A. Commissioners
 - B. Congress
 - C. General Assembly
 - D. Judges

True - False: Read each statement. If it is true, mark **T** in the blank space. If it is false, mark **F** in the blank space. Correct the **underlined** part of the false sentence by crossing it out and writing in the correct answer in the blank space. (1 point for each correct T and F; 1 more point for each corrected false answer).

- ___ 1. The main purpose of the executive branch of government is to make the laws. _____
- ___ 2. When two groups of the **state** legislative branch meet, they are known as the Cabinet. _____
- ___ 3. The highest court in our country is the Supreme Court. _____
- ___ 4. The system of government whereby no one group has too much power is known as justice. _____
- ___ 5. The watchdog of the state treasury is an Attorney General. _____
- ___ 6. A group of people selected to listen to evidence in a case to determine guilt or innocence of a person is called a jury. _____
- ___ 7. The leader of a borough or city is called a supervisor. _____

Short Answers: (3 points each)

- 1. Write at least **three** things that all types of government do to/for its citizens?

- 2. Describe how a bill becomes a law. Use a specific example in your description.

- 3. Write **three differences** between the Senate and the House of Representatives at the state or national level.

Turn the Page!

4. Tell what **one** purpose is for each branch of state or national government.

5. Write an example of a law and an example of a rule

law =

rule =

Fill-in-the-Blank: Read each statement carefully. From the Word List, select and write the **most correct** word(s) that completes each statement. **One of the words in the list will not be used.** (2 points each) Note: Cross out words you have used.

Word List

Attorney General	Congress	boroughs	commissioners	General Assembly
ordinances	search warrant	supervisors	townships	veto

1. The people who run the county government are called _____
2. The **chief** law officer of the state is called a/an: _____
3. The people who run the townships are called _____
4. Communities smaller than cities are called _____
5. The more rural regions that border cities are called _____
6. When a governor or President does **not** sign a bill into law, this is called a/an _____
7. Laws at the borough level are also called _____
8. When the two groups of **state** legislators meet together, they are known as the _____
9. The police have a right to check your house for items involved in a crime if they obtain this item. _____