

Answer Key for Chapter Tests

Chapter 1 Test - Location, Physical Features and Regions of PA

Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 5. b | 9. d |
| 2. a | 6. a | 10. b |
| 3. d | 7. c | 11. c |
| 4. c | 8. b | 12. a |

Matching

Listing

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 11 A. | <u>west</u> | <u>south east</u> | <u>north</u> |
| 12 B. | Ohio | West Virginia | New Jersey |
| 1 C. | West Virginia | Maryland | New York |
| 8 D. | | Delaware | New Jersey |
| 2 E. | | | |
| 4 F. | Virginia and Kentucky are not states bordering on Pennsylvania. | | |
| 10 G. | | | |
| 3 H. | | | |
| 6 I. | | | |
| 7 J. | Glen and panhandle, #s 8 and 9, were not used. | | |

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. glaciers	2. population density	3. weathering	4. suburbs
5. elevation	6. port city	7. faulting	8. erosion
9. folding	10. climate	11. piedmont	12. precipitation
13. square mile	14. panhandle		

Short Answer

- The Atlantic Coastal Plain has greater population density than the Allegheny Plateau.
 - The Allegheny Plateau has more forests than the Atlantic Coastal Plain.
 - The Allegheny Plateau has more rugged landforms than the Atlantic Coastal Plain.
- Any three differences would be accurate.

Chapter 2 Test - Natural Regions of Pennsylvania

Multiple Choice

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 5. a | 9. b | 13. c |
| 2. a | 6. b | 10. c | 14. d |
| 3. d | 7. d | 11. a | |
| 4. c | 8. c | 12. b | |

Matching

<u>6</u>	A.	<u>industrial</u>
<u>7</u>	B.	construction
<u>8</u>	C.	farming
<u>1</u>	D.	mining
<u>9</u>	E.	manufacturing
<u>3</u>	F.	
<u>2</u>	G.	
<u>4</u>	H	
<u>10</u>	I.	

Classifying

<u>service</u>
financial
government
social service
trade
transportation
* Manufacturing hydroelectric is an industrial job; sending and supplying it are services.

Matching

<u>7</u>	A.
<u>6</u>	B.
<u>2</u>	C. (could be 9)
<u>8</u>	D.
<u>9</u>	E.
<u>1</u>	F.
<u>3</u>	G.
<u>5</u>	H.

Short Answer

1. Pennsylvania has three fossil fuels -- coal, oil, and natural gas. All three are used to provide fuel and energy for our homes and industries. They are also used in producing electricity for our homes and industries. Pennsylvania makes most of its electricity from its fossil fuels.
2. The main difference is that industrial jobs involve getting natural resources and making products from these resources (mining, farming, construction, manufacturing). Service jobs involve work performed by people for people. Any work that is not industrial is service (finance, government, social service, trade, transportation).

Chapter 3 Test - Pennsylvania Today and the Future

Multiple Choice

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

Short Answer

1. The main difference between a human-made wonder and a natural-made wonder is that the natural-made wonders, such as caves, were made by nature and human-made wonders were made by people.
2. Historic places that have been restored are original places that have been worked on to restore them to their original condition. i.e. Cornwall Iron Furnace Rebuilt places had been destroyed and completely rebuilt to look like the original place. i.e. - Drake's Well Museum
3. Answers will vary. Places can be of scenic beauty or of historic beauty. Places can be human-made such as Hershey Park or natural-made such as the Pocono Mountains.

4. A. landfills, acid rain, wastewater, keeping the air, soil, and water free of pollution, littering
 B. Answers will vary. The idea is to put a coherent thought on the environment in sentence format (although this is not a grammar test).
5. 1) Urban areas are places with a heavier population density. There also can be several smaller cities clustered together. 2) Rural areas are places where the population is less than 2,500 people and where the population density is less than cities and suburbs. 3) Suburbs are smaller communities that spring up around cities or border on cities.

Chapter 4 Test - Early People of Pennsylvania

Multiple Choice

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

Classifying

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. B... lived in | 6. A... sweat | 11. B... used trees |
| 2. I... elm bark | 7. I... long | 12. A... wigwams |
| 3. A... Delaware | 8. I... head chief | 13. A... birch bark |
| 4. I... formed a | 9. B... bartering | 14. B... women |
| 5. I... Master | 10. A... spirit | 15. I... Mohawk |
| | | 16. B... used deerskin |

Listing

men = cutting trees, making tools & weapons, building homes, hunting and fishing, making canoes, protecting the village, and training young boys

women = running the house, planting & caring for the garden, selecting the chief, preparing meals, making pottery, making clothing, getting firewood, getting water, caring for babies, and training young girls

children = learning from their parents and respecting their elders (any role in training)

Short Answer

1. Christopher Columbus thought he had landed in India. So, he called the native people Indians.
2. Each Algonquin tribe was run by a chief. The Iroquois had a chief for each tribe, but they were run by a head chief of all the tribes.
3. When men began building roads, they followed the Native American's network of trails.
4. Because, each European country claimed the same land. They all wanted this land for the rich fur trading business.

5. Native Americans did not believe in owning land. It was for everyone's use.
6. Some Swedish contributions were log cabins, cows, and names of places. Some Dutch contributions were sleighs, ice skates, Santa Claus, and names of foods and places.

Chapter 5 Test - William Penn Starts the Colony of Pennsylvania

Multiple Choice

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

Fill-in-the-Blank

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Old Order Amish | 5. Mennonites | 9. Irish |
| 2. Brethrens | 6. Quakers | 10. Old Order Amish |
| 3. Seventh Day Baptists | 7. Jewish | 11. Moravians |
| 4. African-Americans | 8. Scots-Irish | 12. indentured servants |

Short Answer

1. Pennsylvania is a two part name. William gave the name "sylvania" which means woods, while the King of England attached Penn to it to honor William's father.
2. Three new ideas that Penn introduced were 1) religious freedom, 2) equality of people, and 3) people have a voice in their government.
3. The law of 1780 was the first law that was passed in the United States that outlawed slavery in Pennsylvania. People were to be treated equally.
4. The Pennsylvania Dutch received their name from English settlers who thought when they heard the German word for German as "doich," that the German settlers were Dutch.
5. Answers will vary - you can judge whether or not the behavior is prejudiced.
6. Answers will vary, depending upon the religion(s) chosen. Check that your students have written three facts about a specific religious group.

Chapter 6 Test - The Start of a New Nation

Multiple Choice

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

True - False

- | | | | |
|------|--|-------|----------------------------|
| 1. F | The Walking Purchase | 7. T | |
| 2. F | Thomas Jefferson | 8. F | Friedrick von Steuben |
| 3. F | American Revolution or War of Independence | 9. F | Mary Hays or Molly Pitcher |
| 4. T | | 10. T | |
| 5. F | freedom from England or for the colonist | 11. T | |
| 6. T | | 12. F | Constitutional Convention |

Short Answer

- "Keystone" suggests that Pennsylvania was the central strong building stone to our new nation. Quaker State is named after the religion of founder William Penn. Or, many of the early settlers of this state were of the Quaker religion.
- Two results from the Second Continental Congress were that George Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American army and Congress decided to write a formal Declaration of Independence from England.
- Answers will vary. Check that there is a cause and a direct effect from the cause.
- U. S. Constitution - This paper explains our form of national government, a democratic republic. It guarantees basic human rights and freedoms to our people. It also provides a way to change parts of our government.
Bill of Rights - These first 10 rules in our Constitution supply us with promises of our rights and freedom as a United States citizen.
- | person | place | event i.e. |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| George Washington | Great Meadows | Battle of Fort Mifflin |
| Friedrick von Steuben | Valley Forge | training the American army |
| Thomas Jefferson | Philadelphia | writing the Declaration |
| Benjamin Franklin | Philadelphia | writing the U.S. Constitution |

Chapter 7 Test - Pennsylvania Begins Its Industries

Fill-in-the-Blank

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. portage | 5. kerosene | 9. turnpike |
| 2. steamboats | 6. transport | 10. railroad |
| 3. first steam train | 7. manufacture | |
| 4. first oil well | 8. industry | |

Multiple Choice

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. D | 6. B | 7. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Short Answer

- The Industrial Revolution was a time in our history (1860-1890) when very rapid growth of industries occurred in our state.

2. The Conestoga Wagon was the only vehicle heavy enough to carry supplies and trade goods over the rugged roads and mountains in western Pennsylvania.
3. A. Conestoga Wagon, canals and canal boats, steam engines and railroads
B. Each transport system replaced the other because it was a faster, cheaper means to move trade items and people.
4. Steamboat travel on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers allowed Pittsburgh to grow and develop very fast. Pittsburgh also was no longer dependent upon trade items from eastern Pennsylvania.
5. The Industrial Revolution changed the way people worked and lived 1) by moving production of industrial goods from the home to small factories, 2) by causing migration of large numbers of people to growing cities, 3) by creating labor unions, and 4) by creating a demand to meet the needs of people to get food.

Chapter 8 Test - The Industrial Giant Arrives in Pennsylvania

Matching

- A. 9 air brakes
- B. 5 aluminum
- C. 3 coke
- D. 8 department stores
- E. 6 food processing
- F. 10 five and dime
- G. 1 invented process
- H. 7 oil products

Fill-in-the Blanks

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

Matching

- A. 5 ... I was B. 10 ... I led C. 7 ... I helped D. 3 ... I became E. 1 ... I began
- F. 2 ... I was G. 4 ... I discovered H. 6 ... I was in command

Short Answers

1. fall down a coal shaft, breathe dangerous gases, get blown up, get caught in a cave-in
2. The Underground Railroad was a network of people and hiding places in the North. People helped slaves escape to freedom from the South.
3. Pennsylvania 1) turned out huge amounts of weapons, ammunition, and clothing, 2) provided troops, 3) provided railroads for transporting troops and weapons, 4) grew great amounts of food, 5) provided fuels for industries, and 6) built ships for the navy.
4. The Battle of Gettysburg is remembered as the bloodiest battle on the North American continent. It was also the turning point in the war for the North.
5. The Gettysburg Address was a 2 minute plus speech given by President Lincoln to honor the dead from the Battle of Gettysburg.
6. Answers will vary. Check that 3 facts are given such as: 1) The dam broke at 3:10 P. M. on May 31, 1889. 2) The lake that emptied from the dam created a 40 foot wall of rushing water. 3) The flood killed over 2,200 people. 4) The wave of water struck Johnstown at 4:00 P. M.

Chapter 9 Test - Pennsylvania During The 20th Century

Multiple Choice

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

Short Answers

1. The "information super highway" is a new phrase to explain how rapidly we can transport information and ideas through communication systems.
2. The Pennsylvania Turnpike was our nation's first four lane, non-stop toll road.
3. Gifford Pinchot became the Governor of Pennsylvania during the Great Depression. He created jobs for the people of Pennsylvania. He began road and public building projects. He had people plant trees, build dams, and create state parks.
4. Major changes were the growth of suburbs, the development of the airplane and automobile industries, the development of subways, the growth of entertainment in the form of radios, movies, computers, faxes, and CDs. The developments of shopping malls and communication systems were major changes in living styles.
5. Three major ways the communication field developed in the 1900s and 2000s were through telephones, record players (compact discs and cassette tapes) radios, movies, TVs, video recorders, satellites, CD-ROMs, computers or Internet, faxes, modems, cell phones, etc.

Chapter 10 Test - Our National, State, and Local Governments

Multiple Choice

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

True - False

1. F carry out the laws
2. F General Assembly
3. T
4. F balance of power
5. F auditor general
6. T
7. F mayor or city manager

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. commissioners
2. Attorney General
3. supervisors
4. boroughs
5. townships
6. veto
7. democracy
8. General Assembly

Short Answers

1. Two things that all types of government do are tax people and make laws. They also run the government, represent the people, and provide programs and services to people.

2. Specific examples for bills will vary. For example, a bill for banning landfills would be introduced into the Senate. It is given a number and discussed. The Senate passes the bill by at least a simple majority. It "travels" to the House for discussion. The House must pass the bill by at least a simple majority. The bill goes to the President for him to sign the bill into law or veto it. If the bill is vetoed, it must go back to both the Senate and House. Both groups must have 2 out of 3 members vote in favor of the bill. Then, it becomes law and is given an act number.
3.
 - A. legislative, executive, and judicial
 - B. The legislative branch creates and passes laws.
The executive branch sees that the laws are carried out, suggests ideas for laws, and selects people to help run the government.
The judicial branch is our court system that explains the laws.
4. Three differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives are:
 - 1) There are only two Senators elected per state whereas Representatives are elected based upon the population of the state. Senators serve for 6 years and Representatives serve for two years before re-election. Bills dealing with raising money are introduced in the House. All other bills are introduced in the Senate.