

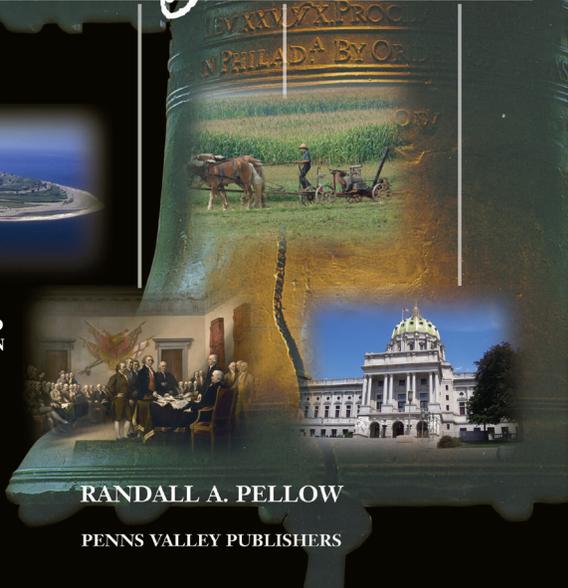
Penn•syl•va•nia ˌpɛnsəlˈvɒniə a state in the northeastern US with a short coastline along Lake Erie in the far northwest; capital, Harrisburg; statehood, Dec. 12, 1787 (2). Founded in 1682 by William Penn, it became one of the original thirteen states.

# Understanding Pennsylvania

*Our Geography, History, Economy, and Government*



SECOND  
EDITION



RANDALL A. PELLOW  
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## Chapter Tests and Answer Key

Understanding Pennsylvania:  
Our Geography, History, Economy, and Government

2nd Edition

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### Chapter Test 1 - Understanding Our Geography

- Lesson 1: Location and Climate of Pennsylvania**
- Lesson 2: Landforms and Regions of Pennsylvania**
- Lesson 3: Water Forms of Pennsylvania**
- Lesson 4: Natural Resources of Pennsylvania**

**Multiple Choice:** (21 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which state does **not** directly share a border with Pennsylvania?
  - A. Maryland
  - B. New York
  - C. Ohio
  - D. Virginia
  
2. Which natural feature borders Pennsylvania on its **eastern** side?
  - A. Delaware River
  - B. Lake Erie
  - C. Ohio River
  - D. Susquehanna River
  
3. What kind of climate **best** describes Pennsylvania's climate?
  - A. desert
  - B. humid continental
  - C. semi-tropical
  - D. tropical
  
4. Which state does **not** border on the Mason-Dixon Line?
  - A. Delaware
  - B. Maryland
  - C. New Jersey
  - D. West Virginia
  
5. Which landform region of Pennsylvania covers the **greatest** area of land?
  - A. Allegheny Plateau
  - B. Atlantic Coastal Plain
  - C. Piedmont
  - D. Ridge and Valley
  
6. Which region of Pennsylvania is **best** known for its rich soil?
  - A. Allegheny Plateau
  - B. Erie Plain
  - C. Piedmont
  - D. Ridge and Valley

**Turn the Page.**

7. Which region of Pennsylvania is located **farthest** to the southeast?
  - A. Allegheny Plateau
  - B. Atlantic Coastal Plain
  - C. Piedmont
  - D. Ridge and Valley
8. In what geographic region are the Laurel Highlands and Pocono Mountains located?
  - A. Allegheny Plateau
  - B. Piedmont
  - C. Reading Prong
  - D. Ridge and Valley
9. Which region **does not** contain fertile soil suitable for farming?
  - A. Atlantic Coastal Plain
  - B. Erie Plain
  - C. Piedmont
  - D. Ridge and Valley
10. Which river is **not** located in eastern Pennsylvania?
  - A. Delaware River
  - B. Lehigh River
  - C. Schuylkill River
  - D. Allegheny River
11. Which river flows from two other rivers merging together?
  - A. Allegheny River
  - B. Monongahela River
  - C. Ohio River
  - D. Youghiogeny River
12. Which one of the following is a **non-renewable** natural resource?
  - A. air
  - B. coal
  - C. soil
  - D. water
13. Which water form does **not carry** large volumes of freight?
  - A. Ohio River
  - B. Monongahela River
  - C. Susquehanna River
  - D. Lake Erie
14. A lowland area that holds moisture is called a/an:
  - A. drainage basin
  - B. tributary
  - C. watershed
  - D. wetland

**Turn the Page.**

15. What is the **most abundant** fossil fuel in our state?
  - A. clay
  - B. coal
  - C. natural gas
  - D. petroleum
  
16. Which is **not** a **major** mineral resource in our state?
  - A. iron ore
  - B. limestone
  - C. natural gas
  - D. slate
  
17. Which region has the **greatest** population density in our state?
  - A. Atlantic Coastal Plain
  - B. Erie Plain
  - C. Piedmont
  - D. Ridge and Valley
  
18. Which kind of energy is produced when water falling over a dam turns a turbine engine?
  - A. fossil fuel
  - B. hydroelectric
  - C. solar
  - D. wind
  
19. Which of nature's forces was responsible for the formation of our natural lakes?
  - A. erosion
  - B. faulting
  - C. folding
  - D. glaciers
  
20. What is the population density of Pennsylvania?
  - A. 93 people per square mile
  - B. 287 people per square mile
  - C. 350 people per square mile
  - D. 500 people per square mile
  
21. What mineral resource is used to manufacture glass?
  - A. clay
  - B. limestone
  - C. sand
  - D. stone

**Turn the Page.**

**Matching:** (20 pts.) Column B contains some of the Key Words studied in Chapter 1. Column A contains their definitions. Match each term in Column B to its correct definition in Column A. Clearly write the number of the key term in the blank space provided in Column A. **Two terms in Column B will not be used.** Cross off each word in Column B as it is used.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. place where one water form empties into another one
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. human-made lake where water is collected and stored as a water supply
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. smaller waterway that flows into a larger body of water
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. geographic area that has at least one characteristic in common
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. hard coal
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. lowland area that holds moisture
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. geographic area into which all water forms drain into a body of water; also known as a drainage basin
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. somewhat level, flat land
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. goods that are hauled by a transportation mode
- \_\_\_\_\_ J. period of time in which there is a lack of precipitation
- \_\_\_\_\_ K. type of storm that comes inland from the Atlantic Ocean
- \_\_\_\_\_ L. beginning of a water form
- \_\_\_\_\_ M. Oklahoma, Florida, and West Virginia have one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ N. a type of soil
- \_\_\_\_\_ O. soft coal
- \_\_\_\_\_ P. area of land higher than surrounding landforms that contains rugged features
- \_\_\_\_\_ Q. weather conditions which cause heavy snow or rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ R. long narrow landform rising steeply above the surrounding land
- \_\_\_\_\_ S. any useful substance found in the earth that has not been formed by animal or plant remains
- \_\_\_\_\_ T. average number of people who live in one square mile

**Column B**

- 1. anthracite
- 2. bituminous
- 3. drought
- 4. freight
- 5. lake effect
- 6. landform
- 7. loam
- 8. mineral resource
- 9. mouth
- 10. nor'easter
- 11. panhandle
- 12. plain
- 13. plateau
- 14. petroleum
- 15. population density
- 16. region
- 17. reservoir
- 18. ridge
- 19. source
- 20. tributary
- 21. watershed
- 22. wetland

**Turn the Page.**

**Short Answer:** (24 pts.)

1. Explain in words or by illustration how the “lake effect” snow occurs. (4 pts.)

2. List 4 **major**, different functions or proposes of our water forms. (4 pts.)

3. List 4 **major**, different products we obtain from our soil. (4 pts.)

4. Identify 4 **major**, different products we obtain from our forests. (4 pts.)

5. A) What was the **original** purpose of the Mason-Dixon Line? (2 pts.)

B) How has the Mason-Dixon Line historically been used? (2 pts.)

6. List 2 natural resources that are: (2 pts. for each group)

**Renewable**

**Non-renewable**

1)

1)

2)

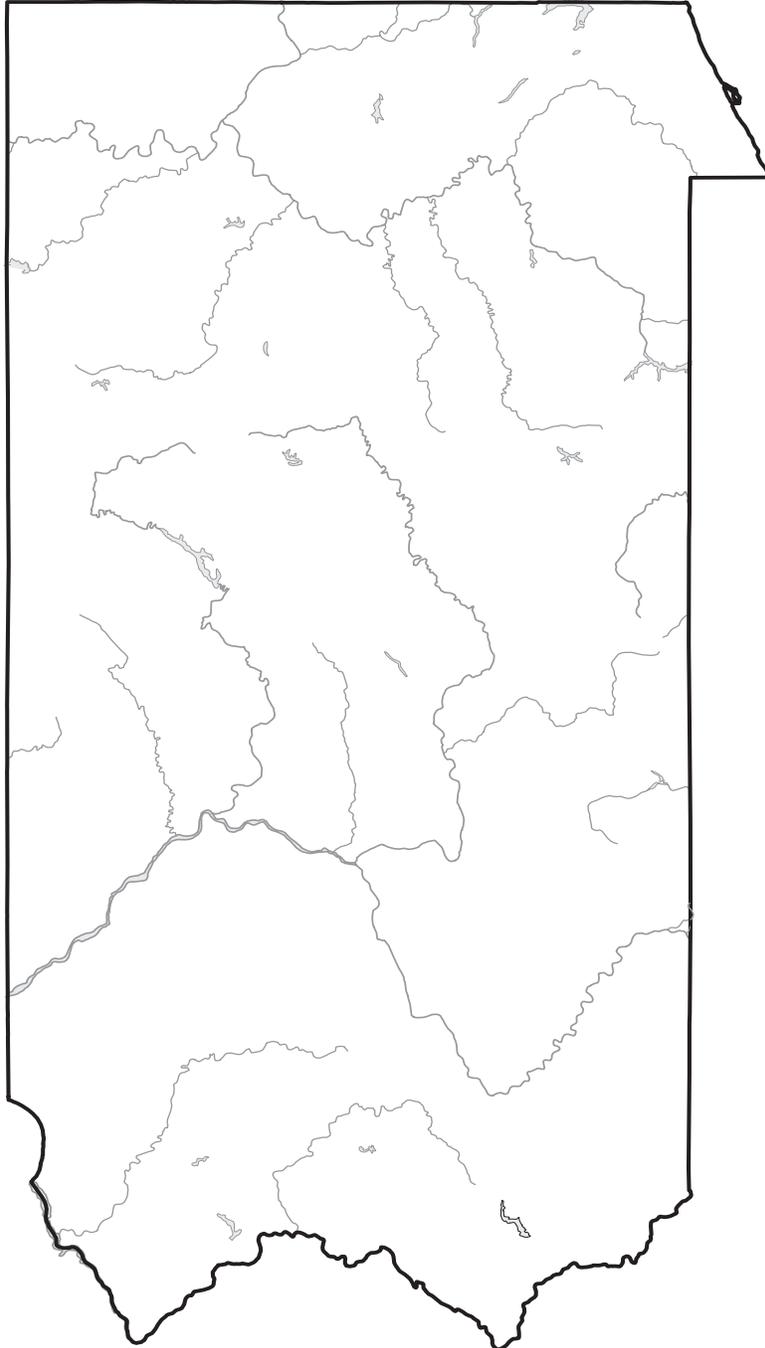
2)

**Turn the Page.**

**Labeling:** (30 pts.)

On a map of Pennsylvania below, correctly label the following:

- 10 major rivers
- 2 natural lakes
- 3 major reservoirs
- 5 major landform regions
- 5 major cities (must have at least one (1) per region)
- 5 mountains and highlands (must include the highest point in Pennsylvania)



**Chapter 2 Test – Understanding Our History: Early Inhabitants**

**Lesson 5 - Native American Inhabitants of Pennsylvania**

**Multiple Choice** (7 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. From what continent did the Native Americans migrate to North America?
  - A. South America
  - B. Europe
  - C. Africa
  - D. Asia
2. What is the name of the occupation for people who dig up and study old remains?
  - A. archaeologists
  - B. geographers
  - C. historians
  - D. volcanologists
3. Native Americans in Pennsylvania were classified according to what cultural feature?
  - A. culture
  - B. language
  - C. religion
  - D. tribal homes
4. Native Americans lived in small villages known as?
  - A. clans
  - B. councils
  - C. settlements
  - D. villas
5. Algonquian tribes lived in homes called?
  - A. longhouses
  - B. sweat houses
  - C. wampums
  - D. wigwams
6. Who was responsible for selecting tribal council leaders for the villages?
  - A. the older men
  - B. the younger men
  - C. the older women
  - D. the younger adults

**Turn the page.**

7. What was the name of the powerful Native American tribes that joined together?
- A. Iroquois League of Nations
  - B. Iroquois Confederacy
  - C. Iroquois Union
  - D. Iroquois Federals

**Classifying** (15 pts.) Column B contains the names of the major groups of tribes in PA. Column A contains different features of the tribes' way of life. If the way of life was associated with only the Algonquians, write an **A** in the blank space in Column A. If the way of life was associated with only the Iroquois, write an **I** in the blank space. If the feature describes a way of life for both groups, place a **B** in the blank space.

**Column A**

**Column B**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ lived in clans
2. \_\_\_\_\_ elm bark canoes
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Delaware tribes
4. \_\_\_\_\_ formed a league of tribes
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sweat lodges
6. \_\_\_\_\_ longhouses
7. \_\_\_\_\_ bartering system
8. \_\_\_\_\_ head chief runs tribal council
9. \_\_\_\_\_ "Master of Life" in their religion
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Erie tribes
11. \_\_\_\_\_ spirits of animals were part of their religion
12. \_\_\_\_\_ wigwams
13. \_\_\_\_\_ birch bark canoes
14. \_\_\_\_\_ women selected the councils
15. \_\_\_\_\_ used deerskin to make clothing

A = Algonquian

I = Iroquois

B = Both

**Short Answer** (11 pts.)

1. List at least **two** (2) roles each for the Native American men, women, and children. (3 pts.)
- |     |       |          |
|-----|-------|----------|
| Men | Women | Children |
|-----|-------|----------|

**Turn the page.**

2. Explain the Native Americans justice system. (2 pts.)
3. Name **three** (3) kinds of trails Native Americans developed. (3 pts)
4. Explain the importance of the Meadowcroft Rockshelter regarding the theory of Native American migration from Asia. (3 pts.)

**Matching** (10 pts.) Column B contains some of the Key Words studied in Chapter 2. Column A contains their definitions. Match each term in Column B to its correct definition in Column A. Clearly write the number of the key term in the blank space provided in Column A. **Two terms in Column B will not be used.** Note: Cross off each word in Column B as it is selected.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. a league of tribes joined together
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. many families lived in these structures
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. exchanging trade items for wanted products
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. single family dwellings
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. a central part of Native Americans' (NA's) religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. old objects dug up by archeologists, such as tools
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. a group of people who operate the NA's government
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. belts made from shells used to record events and tales
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. small Native American villages named after animals
- \_\_\_\_\_ J. a single piece of material combined at the hips worn by men

**Column B**

1. artifacts
2. bartering
3. canoe
4. clan
5. confederacy
6. council
7. loincloth
8. longhouses
9. spirits
10. sweat houses
11. wampum
12. wigwams

**Chapter 2 Test – Understanding Our History: Early Inhabitants**

**Lesson 6: Early European Settlements in Pennsylvania**

**Lesson 7: The Founding of Pennsylvania**

**Lesson 8: Pennsylvania Becomes a Religious and Cultural Haven**

**Multiple Choice** (10 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the most correct choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which European country started the **first** permanent settlement in Pennsylvania?
  - A. England
  - B. France
  - C. Holland (Dutch)
  - D. Sweden
2. Which European country was the **second** one to start settlements in Pennsylvania?
  - A. England
  - B. Holland (Dutch)
  - C. Spain
  - D. Sweden
3. Which European country **was not** involved in exploring the North American continent?
  - A. England
  - B. Holland (Dutch)
  - C. France
  - D. Germany
4. Who was an example of an absolute monarch?
  - A. William Penn
  - B. Tamanend
  - C. King Charles II
  - D. Johan Printz
5. Which is the **correct sequence** for the laws that Penn wrote for the colony of Pennsylvania?
  - A. Penn’s Charter, Great Law, and Charter of Privileges
  - B. Great Law, Penn’s Charter, and Charter of Privileges
  - C. Charter of Privileges, Penn’s Charter, and Great Law
  - D. Great Law, Charter of Privileges, and Penn’s Charter
6. Which figure **most closely** identifies Pennsylvania’s **population** today?
  - A. 9,800,000
  - B. 10,800,000
  - C. 12,800,000
  - D. 15,800,000

**Turn the Page.**

7. Which figure **most closely** identifies Pennsylvania's **population density** today?
  - A. 180 people per square mile
  - B. 287 people per square mile
  - C. 354 people per square mile
  - D. 500 people per square mile
8. What did Penn call his plan for a colony in Pennsylvania?
  - A. Holy Experiment
  - B. Great Compromise
  - C. Protestant Reformation
  - D. Treaty of Friendship
9. The colony of Pennsylvania was named to honor which person?
  - A. King Charles II
  - B. William Penn
  - C. Penn's father
  - D. Penn's mother
10. What was the name of the person who started the Protestant Revolution?
  - A. King Charles II
  - B. William Penn
  - C. Martin Luther
  - D. Johan Printz

**Matching** (9 pts.) Column B contains some of the religious and ethnic groups that settled in Pennsylvania. Column A contains descriptive phrases associated with those groups. Match each group in Column B with its correct phrase in Column A. Clearly write the number of the group in the blank space provided in Column A. **One group in Column B will not be used.** Cross off each group in Column B as it is used.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. many of the 1<sup>st</sup> immigrants to PA practiced this religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. people who worked 7 years to pay off the cost of their trip
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Irish immigrants brought this religion to Pennsylvania
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. pioneers brought Presbyterian religion to frontier parts of PA
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. German group that settled near Bethlehem
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. group that was part of the Pennsylvania Dutch
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. people originally brought to the PA colony for slavery
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. another group that was part of the Pennsylvania Dutch
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. settled in the cities of the Pennsylvania colony

**Column B**

- 1. African-Americans
- 2. Amish
- 3. Brethren
- 4. Catholics
- 5. Indentured servants
- 6. Jews
- 7. Mennonite
- 8. Moravians
- 9. Quakers
- 10. Scots-Irish

**Turn the Page.**

**Fill-in-the-Blanks** (12 pts.) The word table below contains some of the Key Words studied in Chapter 2. Below are statements that describe these key terms. Use words from the word table to fill in the blanks with the **best** answer for each statement. **Three choices in the word table will not be used.**

**Note:** Cross off words that have been used.

abolish	ancestry	conflict	council	culture
emigrate	ethnocentrism	general assembly	heretic	immigrant
persecuted	pioneers	premonition	reform	stereotyping

1. When two countries claim the same land, the scene is set for 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A belief that one's culture or group is superior to other groups or cultures is known as 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. To bring about changes to a law or religion is known as 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. To move from one's home country to a new country is to 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The common beliefs shared by a people from generation to generation is called 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. People who are treated unfairly because of their race or religion are being 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A person whose actions are in opposition of his or her religion can be branded as a/an 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Where a person's parents and grandparents were born is known as his or her 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Someone who has come from his/her home country and lives in a new country 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Determining that a group or person is inferior or undesirable because of its/his/her differences is known as 10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. William Penn called for two law-making bodies known as 11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn the Page.**

**Short Answer** (13 pts.)

1. Name two Swedish contributions to Pennsylvania and two Dutch contributions. (4 pts.)

**Swedes**

**Dutch**



2. Describe **three** (3) different, **important** ideas that William Penn started in his colony. (3 pts.)

3. Describe the purpose for the Treaty of Friendship. (2 pts.)

4. Describe what the Protestant Reformation was. (2 pts.)

5. Describe how William Penn treated the Native Americans. (2 pts.)

**Labeling (Optional)** (7 pts.)

On the map of Europe, write the number that corresponds with the European country at its correct location.

1 = Germany	2 = England	3 = Sweden	4 = Holland	5 = France	6 = Ireland	7 = Spain
-------------	-------------	------------	-------------	------------	-------------	-----------



**Chapter 3 Test – Understanding Our History: A New Nation Emerges**

**Lesson 9: A Clash of Two Empires in Pennsylvania**  
**Lesson 10: Anger Among the Colonists with England’s Rule**  
**Lesson 11: The American Colonies’ Revolutionary War**  
**Lesson 12: A New Nation Emerges**

**Multiple Choice** (15 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which two European powers fought for control of western Pennsylvania in the region of the forks of the Ohio River in the 1750s and 1760s?
  - A. Dutch and English
  - B. English and French
  - C. French and Dutch
  - D. Spanish and Swedish
2. What was the **main** reason these two countries fought for this land?
  - A. location of Pittsburgh
  - B. farm land
  - C. fur trade
  - D. gold
3. The **first** plan for our country’s government was known as the?
  - A. Articles of Confederation
  - B. Bill of Rights
  - C. Declaration of Independence
  - D. Constitution
4. Which is the **correct time sequence** of when these government documents were written?
  - A. Articles of Confederation, Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights
  - B. Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, Articles of Confederation, Bill of Rights
  - C. U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation
  - D. Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights
5. Which is the **correct time sequence** of when these major events occurred in American history?
  - A. Walking Purchase, French and Indian War, Liberty Bell rung, Valley Forge encampment
  - B. French and Indian War, Walking Purchase, Valley Forge encampment, Liberty Bell rung
  - C. Liberty Bell rung, French and Indian War, Walking Purchase, Valley Forge encampment
  - D. Walking Purchase, Valley Forge encampment, Liberty Bell, French and Indian War

**Turn the Page.**

6. What war was started by the Battle of Jumonville Glen?
  - A. American Revolution
  - B. French and Indian War
  - C. Pontiac's Rebellion
  - D. War of 1812
7. What was the reason for sending George Washington to the French Fort LeBoeuf?
  - A. to ask the French to leave the region
  - B. to negotiate a treaty with the French
  - C. to inform the French that war would be declared upon them in one month
  - D. to divide the fur trade between the French and English
8. Name the fort the French built in the 1750s where three rivers meet in the Ohio River Valley.
  - A. Fort LeBouef
  - B. Fort Duquesne
  - C. Fort Necessity
  - D. Fort Pitt
9. Name the fort built to protect Washington's troops against a French attack at Great Meadows.
  - A. Fort Duquesne
  - B. Fort Ligonier
  - C. Fort Necessity
  - D. Fort Pitt
10. Who won the French and Indian War?
  - A. the Americans
  - B. the British
  - C. the French
  - D. the Indians
11. Why did the colony of Virginia get involved in the fight for the western PA region?
  - A. Pennsylvania was not interested in this region.
  - B. Virginia had a faster way to get to this region.
  - C. Virginia claimed this region as its own.
  - D. The founding Quakers did not believe in fighting.
12. An approved change to our Constitution is known as a/an?
  - A. amendment
  - B. approbation
  - C. ratification
  - D. treaty

**Turn the Page.**

13. People who supported the English King during the Revolution were known as?
  - A. boycotters
  - B. federalists
  - C. loyalists
  - D. traitors
  
14. In what city was the U. S. Constitution and Bill of Rights written and approved?
  - A. Baltimore
  - B. Boston
  - C. New York
  - D. Philadelphia
  
15. Which battle provided a much needed victory for Washington’s troops?
  - A. Battle of Brandywine
  - B. Battle of Bushy Run
  - C. Battle of Jumonville Glen
  - D. Battle of Trenton

**Fill-in-the-Blank** (10 pts.) The name table below contains the names of some of the **major** people involved in the American Revolution. Below are statements that describe the accomplishments of these key people. Use the **last names** from the name table to fill in the blanks with the **best** answer for each statement. **Two names in the table will not be used.** **Note:** Cross off each word after it has been selected.

**Name Table**

John Adams	Sarah Bache	Ben Franklin	Mary Hays
Thomas Jefferson	King George III	Robert Morris	Betsy Ross
Friedrich von Steuben	Anthony Wayne	George Washington	Samuel Wetherill

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| trained Washington’s army in military tactics               | 1. _____  |
| commander of the American army against the British          | 2. _____  |
| believed to have made our country’s 1 <sup>st</sup> flag    | 3. _____  |
| raised money to pay for American Revolution                 | 4. _____  |
| carried pitchers of water to American troops during battles | 5. _____  |
| major writer of the Declaration of Independence             | 6. _____  |
| owned a textile mill where free uniforms were made          | 7. _____  |
| Pennsylvania general who led troops during the Revolution   | 8. _____  |
| obtained French help for Americans during the Revolution    | 9. _____  |
| organized 2,000 women to sew clothing for American troops   | 10. _____ |

**Turn the Page.**

**Short Answer** (14 pts)

1. Why was Congress moved from Philadelphia to York in 1777? (2 pts.)
2. What was the importance of the Valley Forge encampment during the winter of 1777-1778? (2 pts.)
3. List **three** weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. (3 pts.)
4. Why was the issue of slavery deleted from the Declaration of Independence? (2 pts.)
5. Cite **three** reasons why the American Revolution was **not** a wise idea in 1776. (3 pts.)
6. Describe **both parts** to the Great Compromise in writing our U.S. Constitution. (2 pts.)

**Turn the Page.**

**Matching** (10 pts.) Column B contains some of the well known people we studied about in Chapter 3. Column A contains descriptive phrases associated with these people. Match each person in Column B with its correct phrase in Column A. Clearly write the number of the person in the blank space provided in Column A. **Three people in Column B will not be used.** Cross off each person in Column B after you have selected his name.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. doctor treated people during Yellow Fever Epidemic in 1793
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. mapmaker who 1st labeled America in a collection of maps
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. officer who beat Native Americans at Battle of Bushy Run
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. known as the Father of the U. S. Constitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. led Native Americans in battle after French and Indian War
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. gave many speeches during the Constitutional Convention
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. famous frontiersman who opened a road into Kentucky
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. British officer defeated by the French near Fort Duquesne
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. explored and mapped South American coastline
- \_\_\_\_\_ J. offered a compromise for equal representation of states in U. S. Constitution  
(name one of 2 people from the Column B list)

**Column B**

- 1. Daniel Boone
- 2. Colonel Bouquet
- 3. General Braddock
- 4. Oliver Ellsworth
- 5. General Forbes
- 6. James Madison
- 7. Gouverneur Morris
- 8. Chief Pontiac
- 9. Benjamin Rush
- 10. Haym Salomon
- 11. Roger Sherman
- 12. Amerigo Vespucci
- 13. Martin Waldseemuller

**Chapter 4 Test on Early Growth and Development in Pennsylvania**

**Lesson 13: Mountains of Pennsylvania Hinder Industrial Growth**

**Lesson 14: Pennsylvania Catches Canal Fever**

**Lesson 15: Steam Engine Fever, Railroads, and Coal**

**Lesson 16: The Iron Industry Expands, The Oil Industry Emerges**

**Lesson 17: The Civil War Comes to Pennsylvania**

**Multiple Choice** (16 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. The **greatest** obstacle hindering early industrial growth in Pennsylvania was the lack of:  
A. rivers  
B. people  
C. capital (money)  
D. flat land
2. The **most important** means of transporting goods to Pittsburgh in the 1770s was by:  
A. canal boats  
B. Conestoga wagon  
C. railroad  
D. steamboat
3. The making, moving, and selling of a good or service is known as:  
A. freight  
B. industry  
C. manufacturing  
D. transportation
4. Which state was a **border** state in the American Civil War?  
A. Tennessee  
B. New Jersey  
C. Maryland  
D. Ohio
5. Which state was a **free** state in the American Civil War?  
A. Tennessee  
B. North Carolina  
C. Ohio  
D. Virginia
6. Which state was a **slave** state in the American Civil War?  
A. Iowa  
B. Illinois  
C. Ohio  
D. Texas

**Turn the Page.**

7. Which geographical feature **hindered** transportation from going westward in PA?
- A. Allegheny Mountains
  - B. Endless Mountains
  - C. Pocono Mountains
  - D. North and South Mountain Ranges
8. Northern citizens who were opposed to slavery were known as:
- A. abolitionists
  - B. industrialists
  - C. secessionists
  - D. suffragettes
9. All of the following terms were used for Southern soldiers **except**:
- A. blue bellies
  - B. butternuts
  - C. confederates
  - D. secesh
10. The High Water Mark of the Confederacy was the:
- Battle at Antietam, Maryland
  - Raids at Chambersburg, PA
  - Battle at Gettysburg, PA
  - Battle at Washington, D.C.
11. In dedicating a cemetery after a famous battle, President Lincoln's words became known as:
- A. Lincoln's Proclamation
  - B. Gettysburg Address
  - C. Requiem of the Dead
  - D. Underground Railroad
12. Each person was active in the Underground Railroad **except**:
- A. Lucretia Mott
  - B. John Roebling
  - C. Thaddeus Stevens
  - D. Harriet Tubman
13. Secret hiding places, escape roads, and conductors were phrases associated with the:
- A. Allegheny Portage Railroad
  - B. Emancipation Proclamation
  - C. Penn Main Line Canal
  - D. Underground Railroad

**Turn the Page.**

14. Honesdale, PA and the Stourbridge Lion are known for the birthplace of the:
- A. paddlewheel steamboat
  - B. Canal Era
  - C. railroad industry
  - D. iron smelting industry
15. Which river was **not** used for steamboat travel?
- A. Hudson
  - B. Mississippi
  - C. Ohio
  - D. Susquehanna
16. An area in which canal boats were transported over steep mountains was called the:
- A. Allegheny Mountain Express
  - B. Allegheny Portage Railroad
  - C. Hollidaysburg Lift
  - D. Mauch Chunk Gravity Railroad

**Matching** (13 pts.) Match each person in Column B with his/her achievement in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. Cross off each person's name as it is used. **Three people will not be used from Column B.**

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. U.S. Congressman strongly opposed to slavery
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. Built the country's **first** oil refinery in Pittsburgh
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Improved the steam engine, led to Industrial Revolution
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. President during the American Civil War
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. Invented wire rope, or cable
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. Minister/abolitionist/leader of PA Anti-Slavery Society
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. General who led Union forces at Battle of Gettysburg
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. President from Pennsylvania prior to the Civil War
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. Led more than 300 slaves to freedom prior to Civil War
- \_\_\_\_\_ J. Built the **first** profitable steamboat with a paddlewheel
- \_\_\_\_\_ K. Built **first** American locomotive run by steam
- \_\_\_\_\_ L. Built a steamboat launched in 1787 in Philadelphia
- \_\_\_\_\_ M. Drilled the **first** successful oil well in 1859

**Column B**

- 1. Matthias Baldwin
- 2. James Buchanan
- 3. Edwin Drake
- 4. John Fitch
- 5. Robert Fulton
- 6. Winfield Hancock
- 7. Samuel Kier
- 8. Abraham Lincoln
- 9. Lucretia Mott
- 10. George McClellan
- 11. George Meade
- 12. Galusha Pennypacker
- 13. John Roebling
- 14. Thaddeus Stevens
- 15. Harriet Tubman
- 16. James Watt

**Turn the Page.**

**Fill-in-the-Blanks** (16 pts.) The word table below contains some of the Key Words studied in Chapter 4. Below are statements that describe these key terms. Use words from the word table to fill in the blanks with the **best** answer for each statement. **Four choices in the word table will not be used.**  
**Note:** Cross off each word after it is used.

**Word Table**

aqueduct	bankrupt	boomtowns	canal	civil war
coke	derrick	ferryboat	forges	freight
good	greenbacks	hearth stove	investors	locks
pike	portage	secession	service	tollgate

1. A structure built to help in the early production of petroleum? 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Withdrawing from the United States Union was known as? 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Fighting that erupts between citizens of the same country? 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. People who put capital (money) into a new invention are called? 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. To carry a canoe or freight on land between 2 bodies of water? 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Special water bridges to carry a canal over a river? 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Places where people shape metal products through heat? 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Place where people or vehicles stopped to pay a road bill? 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Building locomotives was an example of a/an? 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Places that grew very quickly became known as? 10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. This invention allowed a safer way of making steam for trains? 11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. By-product of soft coal used as a fuel for iron smelting? 12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. A gate used in early road development? 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Structures used to raise or lower boats to different levels? 14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Delivering locomotives sold to railroad people is called a/an? 15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. When a company runs out of money to pay its bills? 16. \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn the Page.**

**Short Answer** (14 pts.)

1. Using at least **two** examples, explain what is meant by “as a more efficient transportation system came along, it replaced an inefficient transportation system as a means of moving raw materials, people, and products.” (4 pts.)
2. What were **two main** reasons the American Civil War was fought? (2 pts.)
3. How did the turnpike get its name? (2 pts.)
4. Describe the **main difference** between the Conestoga wagon and the prairie schooner? (2 pts.)
5. Cite **two** ways canals developed early industrial growth in PA? (2 pts.)
6. What **two** transportation industries did the railroad replace? (2 pts.)

**Chapter 5 Test on Pennsylvania Becomes an Industrial Giant**

**Lesson 18: The Economics of the Industrial Revolution**

**Lesson 19: Age of Big Business**

**Lesson 20: Railroads Grow as New Industries Emerge**

**Lesson 21: Industrial Growth Creates Major Problems**

**Lesson 22: Modern Pennsylvania**

**Matching** (14 pts.) Match each person in Column B with his/her achievement in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. Cross off each person's name as it is used. **One person will not be used from Column B.**

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. developed aluminum industry in Pittsburgh
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. made trains safer by inventing air brakes
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. started glass factory industry in Pittsburgh region
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. founded the American Red Cross
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. created the **first** department store in Philadelphia
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. became the king of the steel industry
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. created the five and dime stores
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. became wealthy from the coke business
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. developed a more efficient way to produce steel
- \_\_\_\_\_ J. became well known for producing trucks
- \_\_\_\_\_ K. opened a successful chocolate factory
- \_\_\_\_\_ L. developed new methods for preserving foods
- \_\_\_\_\_ M. became king of the oil refining business
- \_\_\_\_\_ N. applied gasoline engine to four wheeled vehicles

**Column B**

- 1. Clara Barton
- 2. Henry Bessemer
- 3. Andrew Carnegie
- 4. Duryea Brothers
- 5. Henry Clay Frick
- 6. Charles Hall
- 7. Henry Heinz
- 8. Milton Hershey
- 9. Mack Brothers
- 10. John Pitcairn
- 11. John Rockefeller
- 12. Stanley Steamer
- 13. John Wanamaker
- 14. George Westinghouse
- 15. Frank Woolworth

**Short Answer** (6pts.)

1. Identify **four** (4) different conditions that were necessary in order for an Industrial Revolution to occur in Pennsylvania. (4 pts.)

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn the Page.**

2. Explain what the Age of Big Business was. (2 pts.)

**Fill-in-the-Blank** (14 pts.) The word table below contains some of the **main** economic words studied in Chapter 5. Below are statements that describe these key terms. Use words from the Econo-Words table to fill in the blanks with the **best** answer for each statement. **Three choices in the word table will not be used.** Note: Cross off each word after it has been selected.

**Econo-Words**

capitalistic	competitive	consumers	demand	economics	exports
good	innovations	imports	loss	monopolistic	producers
profit	retail	scarcity	service	supply	

1. When a business dominates an industry, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ market. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. When many stores sell the same product, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ market. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The availability of a product is known as? 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The number of people who want a product is known as? 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Producing, distributing, and consuming goods and services is? 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Producing this book is known as a/an? 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Selling and distributing this book is known as a/an? 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Business people who make cell phones are known as? 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. People who use cell phones are known as? 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Products shipped out of the state or country are known as? 10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Products brought into the state or country are known as? 11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Having very little of a natural resource or product is known as? 12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Businesses where products are sold to the public are known as? 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Sale of a product that does not result in a profit? 14. \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer** (5 pts.)

3. Using at least 3 sentences, **correctly** summarize the tragedy of the Johnstown Flood. (3 pts.)

**Turn the Page.**

4. How did the Industrial Revolution change the way people earned a living? (2 pts.)

**Fill-in-the-Blanks** (16 pts.) The word table below contains some of the Key Words studied in Chapter 5. Below are statements that describe these key terms. Use words from the word table to fill in the blanks with the **best** answer for each statement. **Four choices in the word table will not be used.**

**Note:** Cross off each word after it is used.

**Word Table**

alloys	bauxite	cable cars	coke	immigrants
industrialists	innovation	mass produce	philanthropist	refine
revenue	revolution	steel	strike	suburbs
telecommunications	transportation	trolley cars	truck terminals	unions

1. When workers refuse to produce a product, they go on? 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Metals that are made by mixing two or more metals together? 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Workers that bond together to improve working conditions? 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wealthy person who gives away much of his money? 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sending information over wires or by satellite to places? 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. By-product of soft coal used as a fuel to make steel? 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Communities bordering on boroughs and cities? 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. To make in great numbers, usually by machines? 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. To have drastic changes occurring? 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A metal ore from which aluminum is made? 10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. People who control large companies and factories? 11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Introduction of new ideas, methods, or inventions 12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. People who came from other countries to work in factories? 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. To purify from a crude state, such as crude oil? 14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Two forms of transportation that helped suburbs to develop? 15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn the Page.**

**Short Answers** (10 pts.)

5. How did manufacturing of products change after the 1860s? (2 pts.)

6. Using a **specific example**, explain how technological innovation contributed to huge industrial growth. Examples could be the railroads, or the coke industry, or the Bessemer process, or the tele-communications industry. (2 pts.)

7. Identify at least **three** major problems that rapid industrial growth created in PA. (3 pts.)

8. Describe at least **three** (3) dangers or conditions for children working in the mines. (3 pts)

**Chapter 5 – Lesson 23 Quiz**

**Lesson 23: Changes for Pennsylvanians in the 21st Century**

**Classifying** (20 pts.) **Directions:** Place the number of each phrase in Column A onto the blank space of the title to which the phrase belongs in Column B. For example, number 21 would be classified in the telecommunications title.

**Column A**

1. Hurricane Sandy
2. workers lose jobs
3. USS Somerset
4. networking
5. rock formation
6. negative growth in economy
7. texting, tweeting, streaming
8. ocean water temperature rising
9. loss of money on investments
10. fracking
11. Shanksville, PA
12. transmission of digital data
13. commemorate the heroes who fought terrorists
14. high pressure breaking of rocks
15. burning of fossil fuels
16. Facebook/social media/skyping
17. banks fail
18. rise of temperature of earth’s atmosphere
19. releases trapped natural gas
20. The Wall of Names
21. Smartphones

**Column B**

Marcellus Shale \_\_\_\_\_

telecommunications 21 \_\_\_\_\_

recession \_\_\_\_\_

global warming \_\_\_\_\_

Flight 93 Memorial \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer** (6 pts.) Use the back of this page, if needed. Make sure you identify which number you are answering on the back of the page.

1. Name **two** common features of an economic depression and recession? (2 pts.)

2. What is the **major** difference between an economic depression and recession? (2 pts.)

3. Identify at least **two** environmental issues associated with fracking? (2 pts.)

## Chapter 6 Test on Understanding Our Government

**Lesson 24: Why is Good Government so Important?**

**Lesson 25: Our State Government**

**Lesson 26: Our Local and Country Government**

**Multiple Choice** (15 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct choice** from among the choices provided.

1. The kind of government the United States has is known as a?
  - A. Communist
  - B. Dictatorship
  - C. Constitutional Republic
  - D. Constitutional Monarch
2. The type of government the Vatican City has is known as a/an?
  - A. Constitutional Monarch
  - B. Dictatorship
  - C. One Party State
  - D. Theocracy
3. The type of government Great Britain and Canada have is known as a/an?
  - A. Constitutional Monarch
  - B. Military
  - C. Monarch
  - D. One Party State
4. The type of government that Libya & Somalia have been experiencing the last several years is?
  - A. Anarchy
  - B. Dictatorship
  - C. Military
  - D. One Party State
5. Which one is **not** a power of Congress?
  - A. approve the printing of money
  - B. approve state constitutions
  - C. declare war on other countries
  - D. make laws controlling trade among states and countries
6. Which federal job is **not** in the Executive branch of government?
  - A. Attorney General
  - B. Secretary of Defense
  - C. Senator
  - D. Environmental Protection Agency

**Turn the Page.**

7. Branch of government that has people ruling whether a law breaks our national constitution?
  - A. Executive
  - B. Federal
  - C. Judicial
  - D. Legislative
  
8. The fact that Congress can override a President's veto of a bill is known as?
  - A. Congressional impeachment
  - B. checks and balances
  - C. executive privilege
  - D. separation of church and state
  
9. Which one is **not** a responsibility of citizenship in the U. S.?
  - A. paying taxes
  - B. serving on a jury when called to do so
  - C. serving in the military
  - D. running for office in the local government
  
10. What fraction is required in Congress to override a President's veto?
  - A. 1/2
  - B. 2/3
  - C. 3/4
  - D. 8/10
  
11. Which one of the following is **not** a municipality in Pennsylvania?
  - A. borough
  - B. city
  - C. township
  - D. village
  
12. Gifford Pinchot served in which branch of state and national government?
  - A. Federal
  - B. Executive
  - C. Judicial
  - D. Legislative
  
13. Which one of the following is **not** a form of local government?
  - A. boroughs
  - B. cities
  - C. counties
  - D. townships

**Turn the page.**

14. Counties that determine their own form of government have what is known as?

- A. county councils
- B. executive privileges
- C. municipality privileges
- D. home rule charters

15. The center of county government is located at a place known as?

- A. county capital
- B. county courthouse
- C. county seat
- D. county couch

**Matching** (14 pts.) Match each phrase in Column B with its description in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. Cross off each phrase as it is used. **Two phrases will not be used from Column B.**

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. second in command of state government
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. leader of the Representatives
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. choose cases involving interpretation of state constitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. **chief** law enforcement officer of the state
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. any bill involving money starts in this chamber
- \_\_\_\_\_ F. **highest** court at the county level
- \_\_\_\_\_ G. hear all cases brought against state government
- \_\_\_\_\_ H. leader of the executive branch of state government
- \_\_\_\_\_ I. leader of the Senate
- \_\_\_\_\_ J. hear criminal and civil appeals from the county court level
- \_\_\_\_\_ K. fifty (50) law makers consist of this group
- \_\_\_\_\_ L. both chambers of state government are known as the
- \_\_\_\_\_ M. watchdog of the state treasury
- \_\_\_\_\_ N. judges at the municipality level

**Column B**

- 1. Attorney General
- 2. Auditor General
- 3. Common Pleas Court
- 4. Commonwealth Court
- 5. District Justices
- 6. Governor
- 7. General Assembly
- 8. Harrisburg
- 9. House of Representatives
- 10. Lieutenant Governor
- 11. President
- 12. President Protempore
- 13. Senate
- 14. Speaker of the House
- 15. State Superior Court
- 16. State Supreme Court

**Turn the Page.**

**Short Answer (6pts.)**

1. Cite **four** rights or freedoms U.S. citizens have. (4 pts.)

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. \_\_\_\_\_ D. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain one **main** difference between our State Constitution and our Federal Constitution. (2 pts.)

**Fill-in-the-Blank (15 pts.)** The word table below contains some of the **main** government words studied in Chapter 6. Below are statements that describe these key terms. Use words from the word table to fill in the blanks with the **best** answer for each statement. **Two choices in the word table will not be used.** **Note:** Cross off each word after it is selected.

**Government Words**

appeal	audit	bill	commissioners	council	executive
judicial	legislative	mayor	municipalities	ordinances	preamble
revenue	supervisors	tax	veto	zones	

1. A written suggestion for a law is known as? 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Areas established for land use development are known as? 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Beginning statements that explain a document’s purpose 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. To check for financial accuracy of records? 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Laws and rules at the local level? 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Townships, boroughs, and cities are known as? 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Elected leaders at the township level are called? 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Body of elected leaders at the borough level is called a/an? 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Elected leaders at the county level are called? 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Failing to sign a bill into law is also known as a/an? 10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Process for rehearing cases from the local level is a/an? 11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. People who make laws are in this branch of government? 12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Any law dealing with money also is dealing with? 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Leader of local government at the borough level? 14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Money collected to pay for government services is known as? 15. \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn the Page.**

**Short Answer (5 pts.)**

3. List at least **three** (3) roles or tasks leaders at the county level perform. (3 pts.)

4. List at least **two** (2) roles or tasks leaders at the borough or township level perform? (2 pts.)

## Answer Key for Chapter Tests

### *Understanding Pennsylvania: Our Geography, History, Economics, & Government*

#### Chapter 1 Test - Understanding Our Geography - Lessons 1, 2, 3, and 4

##### Multiple Choice

- |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 4. C | 7. B | 10. D | 13. C | 16. C | 19. D |
| 2. A | 5. A | 8. A | 11. C | 14. D | 17. A | 20. B |
| 3. B | 6. C | 9. A | 12. B | 15. B | 18. B | 21. C |

##### Matching

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9 A.  | 16 D  | 21 G. | 3 J.  | 11 M. | 13 P. | 8 S.  |
| 17 B. | 1 E.  | 12 H. | 10 K. | 7 N.  | 5 Q.  | 15 T. |
| 20 C. | 22 F. | 4 I.  | 19 L. | 2 O.  | 18 R. |       |

#s 6, landform and 14, petroleum were not used

##### Labeling

For the Labeling section, use the maps on pages v, vi, 8, and/or 12 as an answer key

##### Short Answer

1. If an illustration is drawn, use page 7 as an answer key. If words are used, there are basically 4 parts to the process: evaporation, absorption, condensation, precipitation. Cold air blows over the warmer waters of Lake Erie. This warms the air allowing it to absorb evaporated moisture (water vapor) from the lake. As warm air rises, it becomes loaded with moisture. As air rises and cools, the water in it condenses, forming clouds. As the clouds rise higher in the atmosphere, they can no longer hold their moisture. The result is heavy snow or rain, or lake effect precipitation.
2. routes for shipping freight or goods; drinking water; recreation (boating, fishing, swimming); cool nuclear reactors; store water supply; prevent flooding or flood control; wildlife refuges; etc.
3. all kinds of food associated with agricultural activity; forests; mineral resources, such as clay, stone, limestone, slate, sand, etc. and their associated products
4. paper; furniture; lumber; wood products; fuel for cooking and heating; recreation areas; maple syrup; wildlife shelters for animals (products related to animals)
5. A. to settle a border dispute between the Penns (PA) and the Calverts (MD)  
B. as a dividing line between the Northern (free) and Southern (slave) states
6.

Renewable	Non-renewable
air, soil, humans,	coal, natural gas, petroleum,
water, forests,	mineral resources such as
animals	iron ore, sand, limestone, slate, etc.

#### Chapter 2 Test - Understanding Our History - Lesson 5 - Native American Inhabitants in PA

##### Multiple Choice

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

### Classifying

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

### Short Answer

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Men<br>fought, hunted, made tools<br>made canoes | Women<br>planted gardens, picked berries<br>gathered food, skinned animals,<br>made clothing, cooked meals | Children<br>respect their elders, learned<br>skills of mother, or father,<br>appreciate life |
|---|--|--|
2. They lived by a rule of right and wrong. Lying, stealing, and murder were wrong. They believed in “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth” system. If you stole from someone, you gave away your possessions to him/her. If you murdered someone, the victim’s family could kill you.
- 3 Only need 3 out of 4 kinds of trails: hunting, fighting, trading, visiting
4. Based on radiocarbon dating, artifacts unearthed at the Rockshelter have been found to be 16,000 years old. They provide evidence that Native Americans migrated from Asia to North America more than 12,000 years ago.

### Chapter 2 Test - Understanding Our History - Lessons 6, 7, and 8 - European Settlements in PA

#### Multiple Choice

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

#### Matching

- |      |                   |                   |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. 9 | D. 10             | G. 1              |
| B. 5 | E. 8              | H. 7 (could be 2) |
| C. 4 | F. 2 (could be 7) | I. 6              |

#3 was not an answer

#### Fill-in-the-Blank

- |                  |               |                      |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. conflict      | 5. culture    | 9. immigrant         |
| 2. ethnocentrism | 6. persecuted | 10. stereotyping     |
| 3. reform        | 7. heretic    | 11. general assembly |
| 4. emigrate      | 8. ancestry   | 12. council          |

abolish, pioneers, and premonition were not answers

### Short Answer

1. The Swedes contributed cows and log cabins. The Dutch contributed sleighs, ice skates, St. Nicholas, geographical names, and the Dutch door.
2. William Penn started: freedoms of religion and press, government by the people, trial by jury, penal codes, vocational training for prisoners, process for amending laws
3. The Treaty of Friendship was designed to keep friendly, peaceful relations with the Native Americans.

4. Martin Luther suggested 95 ways the Catholic Church could reform or change its religious practices. His reforms started religions in protest of the Catholic religion.
5. William Penn treated the Native Americans fairly, and with respect. Land that he acquired was paid for.

**Labeling**

This section is OPTIONAL. For this section you will have to reference external resources, such as a classroom atlas or online resources, to locate these European countries.

**Chapter 3 Test - Understanding Our History - Lessons 9, 10, 11, and 12 - A New Nation Emerges**

**Multiple Choice**

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

**Fill-in-the-Blank**

- |                          |                     |                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Friedrich Von Steuben | 5. Mary Hays        | 9. Ben Franklin |
| 2. George Washington     | 6. Thomas Jefferson | 10. Sarah Bache |
| 3. Betsy Ross            | 7. Sam Wetherill    |                 |
| 4. Robert Morris         | 8. Anthony Wayne    |                 |

John Adams and King George III were not answers

**Matching**

- |       |      |            |
|-------|------|------------|
| A. 9  | E. 8 | I. 12      |
| B. 13 | F. 7 | J. 4 or 11 |
| C. 2  | G. 1 |            |
| D. 6  | H. 3 |            |

#s 5 and 10 were not answers

**Short Answer**

1. The British invaded Philadelphia. Congress needed a safe place from which to run the American government.
2. It allowed time for the American army to become better trained to fight the British.
3. The weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation: did not allow the states to levy (impose) or collect taxes, did not regulate trade, no way to raise an army, no way to settle disagreements among the states, a weak central government.
4. Because Southern states/colonies would never agree to the Declaration unless slavery was allowed.
5. The Americans had no army or navy, no money, no flag, no supplies, no uniforms, no government, no transportation, no training
6. smaller states had equal status by allowing 2 Senators per state; larger states had equal status by allowing representatives based upon population

**Chapter 4 Test - Understanding Our History - Lessons 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17**  
**Early Growth and Development**

**Multiple Choice**

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

**Matching**

- |       |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| A. 14 | E. 13 | H. 2  | K. 1 |
| B. 7  | F. 9  | I. 15 | L. 4 |
| C. 16 | G. 11 | J. 5  | M. 3 |
| D. 8  |       |       |      |

**Fill-in-the-Blank**

- |              |             |                 |              |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. derrick   | 5. portage  | 9. good         | 13. pike     |
| 2. secession | 6. aqueduct | 10. boomtowns   | 14. locks    |
| 3. civil war | 7. forges   | 11. hearthstove | 15. service  |
| 4. investors | 8. tollgate | 12. coke        | 16. bankrupt |

canal, ferryboat, freight, and greenbacks were not answers
---

**Short Answer**

- Answers will vary. The canal system was a more efficient, faster means of transportation. It replaced the Conestoga wagon as a way of moving people, trade goods, and raw materials. Likewise, the railroad came along to replace the canal system as a better means of transporting people, trade goods, and raw materials.
- to keep the U.S. government together; to eliminate slavery
- Once a traveler paid his bill at the pike (gate), it was turned to allow the traveler to move on.
- The Conestoga wagon was a heavier vehicle meant to move heavy trade goods; the prairie schooner was lighter, stripped down for pioneer travel on the prairies.
- Canals moved more people, trade goods, and raw materials faster to the frontier regions of the state.
- Conestoga wagon and canal system

**Chapter 5 Test - Understanding Our History Lessons 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22**  
**An Industrial Giant**

**Matching**

- |       |       |      |       |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| A. 6  | E. 13 | I. 2 | M. 11 |
| B. 14 | F. 3  | J. 9 | N. 4  |
| C. 10 | G. 15 | K. 8 |       |
| D. 1  | H. 5  | L. 7 |       |



### Short Answer

1. Two or more common features of an economic depression and recession are workers lose their jobs, people lose money on investments, banks fail, and there is negative growth in the economy.
2. The major difference between an economic depression and recession is that a depression lasts longer than a recession, or a depression is more severe than a recession.
3. Two or more environmental issues associated with fracking are the method depletes the surface (or ground) water supply, the water supply becomes polluted, and/or there is a problem with how to get rid of the waste water (or polluted water). In 2019, a minor earthquake in Ohio was attributed to fracking.

### Chapter 6 Test - Understanding Our Government - Lessons 24, 25, and 26

#### Multiple Choice

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

#### Matching

- |       |      |       |      |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| A. 10 | E. 9 | I. 12 | M. 2 |
| B. 14 | F. 3 | J. 15 | N. 5 |
| C. 16 | G. 4 | K. 13 |      |
| D. 1  | H. 6 | L. 7  |      |

#### Short Answer

1. A. right to vote  
D. right to bear arms  
G. right to own property  
J. any of the Bill of Rights  
B. freedom of speech  
E. freedom of religion  
H. right to gather peaceably  
C. protection of accusations of crime  
F. freedom of the press  
I. right to choose a political party
2. In our State Constitution, the rights of citizens were guaranteed first, then the structure for government was set up. Our Federal Constitution was in reverse.

#### Fill-in-the-Blank

- |             |                   |                  |             |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. bill     | 5. ordinances     | 9. commissioners | 13. revenue |
| 2. zones    | 6. municipalities | 10. veto         | 14. mayor   |
| 3. preamble | 7. supervisors    | 11. appeal       | 15. tax     |
| 4. audit    | 8. council        | 12. legislative  |             |

#### Short Answer

3. County leaders perform the following tasks (any three will do, plus students could list items that are not in the book): prepare budgets; maintain bridges; run the county prison system; provide services for seniors; military veterans; children; establish, collect, spend tax monies; fund the court system; maintain county roads; etc.
4. Borough and township leaders (any 3 will do, plus students could list items that are not in the book): prepare budgets; maintain local roads, establish land use zones; provide fire and ambulance services; make local laws and ordinances; provide water and sewer services; some provide trash removal services; some provide recycling; etc.