

Name: _____ Date: _____

US History 11

Ms. Seifert

Unit 4/5a Refresher

Directions: choose the answer that best defines the given vocabulary term.

1. Reconstruction

- a) The construction of the transcontinental railroad
- b) The period of economic growth after the Panic of 1837
- c) The period of reuniting the country after the Civil War
- d) The reconstruction of the property damaged during the Civil War

2. Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

- a) The document that officially ended the Civil War
- b) An executive order issued by Lincoln to free the slaves in the rebelling Confederate states
- c) An executive order issued by Lincoln that ended slavery in the United States
- d) An act that required northern states to return runaway slaves

3. Pacific Railway Act (1862)

- a) Provided Federal subsidies in land and loans for the construction of a transcontinental railroad across the United States
- b) Created a railway line along the Pacific Coast
- c) Established segregated railroad cars
- d) Allowed railway workers to form labor unions

4. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

- a) Landmark court case that ended segregation in the United States
- b) Landmark court case that gave women the right to vote
- c) Landmark court case that gave land in the midwest to immigrants
- d) Landmark court case that upheld the constitutionality of segregation; established the "separate but equal" principle

5. Homestead Act (1862)

- a) Provided that any adult citizen, or intended citizen, who had never taken arms against the U.S. government could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land
- b) Provided former slaves with an education in farming and construction
- c) Provided factory contracts to business owners in the western United States
- d) Controlled the flow of immigrants into California after the Gold Rush

6. 14th Amendment (1868)

- a) Freed all slaves in the United States
- b) Gave voting rights to former slaves
- c) Granted citizenship to African-Americans
- d) Ended the Civil War

7. Black Codes

- a) Restrictive laws designed to limit the freedom of African-Americans after slavery was abolished
- b) Regulated the behavior and freedoms of enslaved African-Americans
- c) Attempted to restore slavery in the rebelling states after the Emancipation Proclamation
- d) Upheld the constitutionality of segregation

8. Sectionalism

- a) The movement to develop the western part of the United States
- b) Belief that the United States should be separated into distinct regions
- c) The different lifestyles, social structures, customs, and political values of the Northern and the Southern United States
- d) The movement to add more territory from Latin America to the United States

9. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

- a) reversed the Missouri Compromise and allowed slavery in the remainder of the original areas of the Louisiana Purchase under popular sovereignty
- b) Rejected Kansas and Nebraska from entering the union as states
- c) A federal act that established slavery in both Kansas and Nebraska
- d) Attempted to end violent racial conflicts in Kansas and Nebraska

10. Ku Klux Klan

- a) A group of Confederate soldiers
- b) An organization developed to take control of the South during Reconstruction
- c) a hate group in the southern U.S. that was founded after the Civil War and aimed to suppress the newly acquired rights of African-Americans
- d) A protest group that opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860

Directions: Fill in the blanks below with the correct term.

1. _____ is the development of an economy to be more manufacturing- and industry-centered.

2. The construction of the _____ connected the country from east to west and made travel and transport quicker and cheaper.

3. Throughout the Civil War, Lincoln's main objective was to _____.

4. The Civil War began at _____, because South Carolina had seceded from the United States and federal troops remained stationed there.
5. The _____ was the turning point of the Civil War because Union troops were able to stop the Confederate troops' invasion of the north.
6. Southern lawmakers tried preventing African-Americans from voting by implementing _____, which required a potential voter to prove they could read and write in order to vote.
7. The _____ was a period of economic growth, prosperity, and industrialization following Reconstruction.
8. Slavery was prohibited north of the 36°30' line and Maine was accepted as a free state by the _____ of 1820.
9. The _____ was an organization set up after the Civil War to help freed slaves adjust to life after slavery; it helped establish schools and churches, and helped the African-Americans find work and housing.
10. Radical Reconstruction was a period following the Civil War led by the _____ where direct intervention and strict laws attempted to guarantee rights and equality for African-Americans in the South.

Directions: Determine if each statement below is true or false. If false, correct the statement on the line below it.

1. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided land only to poor white men who could not afford land in the more developed eastern United States. T F

2. The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire of 1911 proved that working conditions and workplace safety needed to be more strictly regulated. T F

3. One impact of the Homestead Act of 1862 was an influx of European immigrants seeking opportunities to improve their economic conditions. T F

4. Rapid industrialization in the late 1800s and early 1900s characterized the United States' First Industrial Revolution. T F

5. Technological advancements such as electricity and automobiles, as well as the use of natural resources like coal and oil, allowed the country to industrialize in the late 1800s and early 1900s. T F

6. The growth of cities and movement of people from rural areas to cities is called industrialization. T F

7. One advantage the North had over the South entering the Civil War was more experienced war generals. T F

8. One impact of the Civil War on the Northern states was increasing development of factories to keep up with war production. T F

9. The biggest cause of death during the Civil War was battlefield wounds. T F

10. Child labor was often used in factories in the late 1800s and early 1900s because children could perform duties that larger adults could not, and could be paid less. T F

