

U.S. HISTORY



Watch the video about the US history and complete the gaps below or choose the correct option.

- 1) T _____ P _____ = A major change in the trajectory of events; an event that marks the end of something and the beginning of something new
- 2) The A _____ R _____ W _____ = was a time when the British colonists in America rebelled against the rule of Great Britain.
- 3) B _____ T _____ P _____ (in _____) incident in which 342 chests of tea belonging to the British East India Company were thrown from ships into Boston Harbor by American patriots disguised as Mohawk Indians.
"No _____" was their argument. The people wanted the colonists to have the same rights as the people in Britain.
- 4) D _____ = document that was approved by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, and that announced the separation of 13 North American British colonies from Great Britain.
- 5) **George Washington** was a general / a founding father / the first US president / a slave owner / freed his slaves during his life.
- 6) The F _____ = a generation of men who were active in the American Revolution and the formation of the early American Republic and the Constitution.
- 7) The _____ was signed into law by President _____ in 1830, authorizing the president to grant lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for Indian lands within existing state borders. A few tribes went peacefully, but many resisted the relocation policy.



8) The T _____ was when the United States government forced Native Americans to move from their homelands in the Southern United States to Indian Territory in Oklahoma. It can also refer to the specific forced march and path of the Cherokee Nation from North Carolina to Oklahoma.

9) The C _____ was fought between the Northern and the Southern states from _____ - _____.

10) The C _____ or the Southern states wanted to keep slavery.

Their ideology was based on **"the great truth that the negro is not _____ to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the _____ race, is his natural and normal _____."**

11) The U _____ or the Northern states stayed loyal to the United States.

12) The _____ was an order by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln to free slaves in 10 states. It applied to slaves in the states still in rebellion in 1863 during the American Civil War.

13) The R _____ lasted from 1865 to 1877. The purpose of the Reconstruction was to help the South become a part of the Union again. Federal troops occupied much of the South during the Reconstruction to insure that laws were followed and that another uprising did not occur.

14) The L _____ C _____ is an interpretation of the American Civil War (1861–1865) that seeks to present the war, from the perspective of Confederates, in the best possible terms. Its most visible legacy are Confederate monuments in towns and cities.



15) The Black men were officially given the right to _____ but the o _____ of Black people continued.

16) December 7, _____ was a "date which will live in _____," according to Franklin Delano _____. The surprise attack on _____ Harbor by the Japanese led the United States to enter World War II.

17) Japanese American i _____ = the forced relocation by the U.S. government of thousands of Japanese Americans to detention camps during World War II.

18) M _____ L _____ K _____, Jr = the most prominent leader of the American civil rights movement. He was murdered in Memphis on April 4, 19____.

19) Robert Kennedy was assassinated in 19____ just _____ years after his brother, President John F. Kennedy had been shot.



20) The S _____ riots, (in 19____) as they came to be known, marked a major turning point in the modern gay civil rights movement in the United States and around the world.

21) "____/____" is shorthand for four coordinated terrorist attacks carried out by al-Qaeda, an Islamist extremist group, that occurred on the morning of September 11, 2001. It led to two wars, in A _____ and I _____.

