8th Grade Social Studies (American History)
Exit Test – Part 3

THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

1



The _____ Revolution started in 1760. People started to use steam powered _____ to manufacture and change materials. The same technology was used to create new _____ methods, allowing people to travel faster and further. The more people travelled, the more _____ they could collect from around the world.
This process was called _____. Spain started to use these new technologies and machines after the War of Independence, from _____.

2. **North or South?**

- The _____ had cash crops like tobacco, sugar, cotton, and rice.
- In the _____ factories began in New England and produced fabric and shoes.
- In the _____ goods were made in factories rather than in home.
- Cotton made up half of the total exports in the _____.
- The Social classes in the _____ consisted of wealthy businessmen and factory owners.
- Canal like Erie Canal were built in the _____.
- The _____ had 10,000 wealthy families in 1860 and owned more than 50 slaves.
- Cities in the _____ were crowded and included urban slums.
- Steamboats and railroads improved transportation in the _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3.

Antebellum Reform Movements

Matching

1. **Transcendentalism**	**A.** protests against slavery by slaves
2. **Abolitionists**	**B.** opposition against slavery; brought attention to the issue of slavery
3. **Declaration of Sentiments**	**C.** well known abolitionist who led group of 80 slaves in a revolt that resulted in the deaths of 50 white people
4. **Horace Mann**	**D.** opponents of slavery
5. **Slave uprising**	**E.** advocated for public education for all children
6. **William Lloyd Garrison**	**F.** a statement of grievances about the status of women in America
7. **Nat Turner**	**G.** published an abolitionist newspaper called the Liberator
8. **Abolitionist Movement**	**H.** individual experience focused on reason and understanding

4. Immigrants mainly came from Britain, Ireland, and _____.

5. The Immigrant's first job often came from _____.

6. Asian immigrants were mainly from _____.

7. The _____ built most of the railroads and canals.

8. _____ was grown in the Deep South.

9. _____ invented the cotton gin.

10. Where did the Abolitionist Movement begin?
    Philadelphia
    New York
    Boston

11. Someone who worked to end slavery was called an _____.
    Planter
    Abolitionist
    Sheriff

12. Who started the New England Anti-Slavery Society?
    Sarah Grimke
    Frederick Douglas
    William Garrison

13. Who was the most well-known conductor on the Underground Railroad?
    Harriet Tubman
    Frederick Douglas
    Sarah Grimke

14. Annexation means to _____ of an area, region, or territory.

15. The United States annexed Texas in _____.

16. A dispute over the land between the Rio Grande and the Nueces River started the _____War.

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17. The idea that the United States had an inherent obligation to expand westward across the North American continent was called _____.

18. Polk first offered to buy _____ and _____ from Mexico for $30,000,000,000.

THE CIVIL WAR

Slavery in the North & South: Quiz 2

1. During this time, many people who lived in the North worked in _____.
   a. farming c. tourism
   b. industry d. fishing

2. The main issue that the northern and southern states disagreed about was _____.
   a. westward expansion c. slavery
   b. tariffs d. taxes

3. What is the belief that the needs of one's own region are more important than the nation as a whole?
   a. sectionalism c. regionalism
   b. nationalism d. legalism

4. People who felt that slavery was morally wrong and didn't want it to spread to new territories or states were called _____.
   a. southerners c. representatives
   b. free-soilers d. slaveholders

5. What was the first territory in the Louisiana Purchase to apply for statehood? *Hint: There is was a Compromise named after this state.
   a. South Carolina c. Maine
   b. Georgia d. Missouri

6. Which Amendment did the Southern states say gave states the right to make decisions for themselves?
   a. 3rd c. 10th
   b. 1st d. 4th

7. Who were the ones fighting in the English Civil Wars?
   Charles II and the Commoners
   The Roundheads and the Cavaliers
   Elizabeth I and the Spanish Armada

8. Who claimed the "Divine Right of Kings'?
   Charles **I**
   The Parliament
   Oliver Cromwell

9. Who won the English Civil Wars?
   The Parliament
   The Roundheads
   The Cavaliers

10. What happened to Charles I as a consequence of the Civil Wars?
    He was crowned King
    He took over the new region
    He was executed

11. A Civil War is a war between _____.
    Citizens of the same country
    Citizens of different countries
    Citizens of the same state

12. Which citizens were involved in the American Civil War?
    The factory workers and the plantation laborers
    The Northern States and Southern States
    The Western States and the Eastern States

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. Name the Person in the picture below.



_____

14. The Battle of Bull Run was over the issue of _____.
    - Slavery
    - Religion
    - Politics

15. What did the Emancipation of Proclamation declare?
    - All slaves were free forever
    - All slaves were free but had to stay in the South
    - All slaves could not leave the country

16. What year was Abraham Lincoln elected as President?
    - 1862
    - 1860
    - 1868

17. Who wrote the Emancipation of Proclamation?
    - Thomas Jefferson
    - Benjamin Franklin
    - Abraham Lincoln

18.

1. What is the capital city of Pennsylvania?
   a. ☐Allentown b. ☐Gettysburg c. ☐Harrisburg

2. The largest battle of the Civil War was fought in which of these cities?
   a. ☐Allentown b. ☐Gettysburg c. ☐Harrisburg

3. When did Lincoln deliver the Gettysburg Address?
   a. ☐November 19, 1863 b. ☐November 19, 2020 c. ☐January 1, 1963

19.

Multiple Choice:

1. Who signed the Emancipation of Proclamation?
   a. George Washington
   b. Abraham Lincoln
   c. Benjamin Franklin

2. What did the Emancipation of Proclamation say?
   a. declared all slaves to be free (abolish slavery)
   b. all slaves were to be held for ten years
   c. more money for slave owners

3. Was Lincoln in favor of keeping the union?
   a. No
   b. Yes

4. What was the name of Abraham Lincoln's famous speech?
   a. Emancipation of Proclamation
   b. The Articles of Confederation
   c. The Gettysburg Address

5. What were the Democrats in Favor of?
   a. Peace (ending the war)
   b. Prolonging the war (longer & deadlier battles)
   c. Fighting the British

6. How did the Republicans feel about ending the war?
   a. Wanted to end the war any way possible
   b. The Northerners were to surrender
   c. the only way to end the war was for the South to surrender unconditionally

7. What did Lincoln's son die of and how old was he when he did?
   a. Scarlet Fever, 12
   b. Typhoid Fever, 11
   c. Measles, 10

8. What did the Republicans rename themselves?
   a. National Union Party
   b. United Nations
   c. Federal Nation

LIVEWORKSHEETS