

8th Grade Social Studies (American History)

Exit Test - Part 4

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE GILDED AGE

Reconstruction Vocabulary

1.

freedmen Ku Klux Klan reconstruction amnesty
sharecropping Jim Crow Freedmen's Bureau
Black Codes 14th Amendment segregation

Match the vocabulary words to the definitions.

1) law that guaranteed all the rights of citizenship to freedmen

2) laws in the South that severely limited the rights of freedmen

3) system in which White and Black people were forced to live separately, go to separate schools, and eat at separate places

4) the process of rebuilding

5) state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the South

6) liberated slaves

7) forgiveness of wrongdoing

8) government agency that helped freed slaves after the war by giving food, shelter, medical care, education, and legal aid

9) families rent small plots of land from a landowner in return for a portion of their crop, to be given to the landowner each year

10) racist group that dressed in white robes and did violent acts that terrorized and harmed African-Americans

2.

Fill in the blanks with the following words:

shops - Jim Crow Laws - southern states - were separated- schools - were given -

From the 1870s through the 1950s, the [] enforced the legal principle of "separate but equals" in the United States of America.

That's why black people were segregated: they [] from white people in public facilities, [] and transportation. Blacks [] less opportunities, inferior facilities and had only access to underfunded [] and libraries.

This was particularly true in the []

3. Thomas Edison produced the 1st effective electric _____.

Typewriter
Light Bulb
Razor

4. Who invented the telephone in 1876?

Albert Einstein
George Washington
Alexander Graham Bell

5. Why was the Transcontinental Railroad such a difficult structure to build?

It cut through high mountains
It was long and took many hours
It cut through high mountains

6. The most treacherous jobs building the Transcontinental Railroad were given to which group of people?

British Troops
Mexican families
Chinese Immigrants

7. What was the purpose of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890?

For American people to trust government
To stop monopolies engaging in unfair practices that prevented fair competition
To stop small business owners from owing taxes

8. Politicians traded _____, _____, and _____ for votes.

Food, clothing, housing
Jobs, favors, bribes
cotton, gold, silver

9. What became the face of the modern city due to it attracting people to a glamourous life?

The air plane
The Statue of Liberty
The Skyscraper

10. What was the name of the settlement house that provided services to new comers, particularly women?

The Fuller House
The Hull House
Faith House

WORLD WAR I

1.

World War I – The Road to War

MATCHING:

1. **Strikes**
2. **Dreadnoughts**
3. **Boers**
4. **Young Turks**
5. **Latins**

massive ships with unprecedented firepower
considered "Gauls" of southern Europe and considered inferior
(some violent) were all across Europe
farmers of Dutch heritage called
group of officers who rebelled in the name of promoting Turkish ethnicity

2. What was another name for World War I?

The Great War
The Persian War
The War of Violence

3. What battle was considered the longest and bloodiest battles of World War I?

Battle of Bull Run
Battle of Verdun
Battle of Red

4. Who launched the attack that started the Battle of Verdun?

Germany
France
Italy

5. The large number of casualties and immense brutality of fighting served as a start reminder of the devastating consequences of _____.

Conflict
Peace Treaties
Amendments

6. What led to large, advanced militaries in Europe?

The Industrial Revolution
The American Flag
The French Revolution

7. Having a strong army increased _____ among citizens.

Violence
Patriotism
Competition

8. What kind of war was World War I?

National
International
Global

9. Who was President during World War I?

Woodrow Wilson
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Franklin

10. Patriotism was an influential propaganda used by the _____ government because it was the catalyst for a movement of national pride.

German
British
Sicilian

11. Who quoted the phrase "Patriotism means to stand by the country. It does not mean to stand by the President."

Thomas Edison
George Washington
Theodore Roosevelt

12. Warfare changed dramatically when _____ was introduced in 1917 causing large blisters, blindness, vomiting, and death.

Tear Gas
Mustard Gas
Nitrogen Gas

GEOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAS

1. What is the largest country in North America, and what is its capital?

- Canada, Ottawa
- Mexico City, Mexico
- United States, Washington D.C.

2. What is the capital of the Bahamas?

- Kingston
- Nassau
- Kings Falls

3. What country is Mexico City the capital of?

- South America
- Belize
- Mexico

4. Kingston is the capital of what country?

- Belize
- Jamaica
- Honduras

5. The Caribbean is located between the United States and ____.

- Mexico
- Canada
- South America

6. What advantage did the Caribbean Islands have for the Europeans?

- It was perfect for fishing
- It was warm enough for cash crops that couldn't be grown in Europe
- The climate was cool enough not to kill the crops

7. After failing at the tobacco farms what kind of plantations were set up in the Caribbean that prospered?

- Sugar Cane
- Cotton
- Corn

8. What is the capital of Peru?

- Ashdod
- Lima
- Caracas

9. What is the capital of Chile?

- Santiago
- San Antonio
- Santa Fe

10. Bogota is the capital of what country?

- Mexico
- Bahamas
- Columbia