**Social Studies**

**CRCT**

**Study Guide**

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**Social Studies Unit 1 The Civil War**

**Study Guide**

**(SS5H1b)**

1. In the argument over slavery, the Northern states wanted to make slavery illegal

**(SS5H1a,b)**

2. The Fugitive Slave Law ordered people to return runaways to slavery

**(SS5H1a)**

3. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* was a book about the cruelty of slavery

**(SS5H1a)**

4. John Brown attacked the Army post in Kansas to start a slave rebellion

**(SS5H1e)**

5. Southern states left the Union in 1861 to protect their right to own enslaved people

**(SS5H1b,d)**

6. The Civil War officially began when Confederate troops attacked Fort Sumter

**(SS5H1c)**

8. Fort Sumter was attacked on April 12, 1861. How many states seceded after this attack? four

 **(SS5G1)**

9. Slavery was very important to many people in the South because southern farmers wanted more enslaved people to produce cotton

**(SS5H1b,e)**

10. In an attempt to end slavery in the 1800’s, abolitionists printed antislavery newspapers and spoke against slavery

**(SS5E1)**

11. Tariffs were good for the North because they made imported goods more expensive than local goods

 **(SS5G1)**

12. After Harriet Tubman escaped slavery she led others to freedom

**(SS5G1)**

13. The battles of the Civil War were mostly fought in the South.

**(SS5H1c,d)**

14. During the Civil War, the Battle of Antietam was significant because at least 23,000 soldiers were killed or wounded in one day

**(SS5H1e)**

16. Many soldiers in the Civil War were killed by new rifles

**(SS5H1d)**

17. General Sherman’s strategy of total war during the Civil War included destroying anything the enemy could use to continue fighting

**(SS5G1)**

18. After 1863, the Civil War battles were fought entirely in the South

**(SS5H1e)**

19. As the Civil War continued, the Confederate army became weaker because the Confederate government had no money for supplies or soldiers

**(SS5H1d)**

20. The army general that captured the city of Atlanta, Georgia was William Tecumseh Sherman

**Unit 2 – Reconstruction Study Guide**

**(SS5H2a)**

1. The 13th Amendment officially ended slavery in the United States forever.

**(SS5H2)**

2. Use the quote from President Lincoln to answer question #2 “…malice (meanness) toward none, with charity for all… let us strive to (try) to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds…” His words and Reconstruction plan upset radical Republicans in Congress the most.

**(SS5H2b)**

3. Congress set up an organization to help former slaves by providing education, food, and other supplies. The name of this organization was the Freedmen’s Bureau.

**(SS5H2a)**

4. The amendment added to the Constitution which provided citizenship rights for all former slaves and was a response to the Black Codes was the Fourteenth Amendment.

**(SS5H2)**

5. President Lincoln’s plan for uniting the country after the Civil War was for Confederate states to set up new governments and rejoin the Union.

**(SS5H2c)**

6. The Black Codes set up in the South after the Civil War were intended to limit the travel, voting, and working rights of newly freed African Americans.

**(SS5H2)**

7. Congress wanted tough laws passed that were strict towards Southern states.

President Johnson objected to these laws and refused to carry them out which led

to his impeachment trials.

**(SS5H2a)**

8. An immediate effect of the Fifteenth Amendment was African Americans began taking part in government by running for office and voting.

**(SS5H2, SS5E1)**

9. Reconstruction in the South had many people who were poor and it was hard to earn a living.

**(SS5H2c, SS5E1, SS5E3)**

10. A system that developed in the South to keep the plantations operating after slavery ended was sharecropping.

**(SS5H2c, SS5E1, SS5E3)**

11. Sharecropping was similar to slavery in that the sharecroppers remained in debt to the landowner and were not independent.

**(SS5H2)**

12. The official end of Reconstruction occurred when President Hayes ordered the government soldiers to leave the South.

**(SS5H2c, SS5CG1a,b,c)**

13. In an attempt to keep African Americans from exercising their rights guaranteed by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, Southern states passed laws to force the separation of races. These laws were known as Jim Crow Laws.

**(SS5H2b)**

14. In 1871 African Americans asked Congress for protection from the Ku Klux Klan.

**(SS5G2)**

15. The government helped to construct the transcontinental railroad by giving the companies land and money.

**(SS5E3b)**

16. The Central Pacific Railroad hired many Chinese workers. These workers were paid less than other workers.

**(SS5G2, SS5E1)**

17. Western farmers used the railroad to make money by shipping cattle and wheat to markets in the east.

**(SS5G2)**

18. The words, flat and dry, best describe the Great Plains.

**(SS5G2)**

19. The government helped to encourage farmers to settle the Great Plains by granting 160 acres for little money down and live there for five years.

**(SS5H2a,b, SS5E1)**

20. African American homesteaders were known as Exodusters.

**Social Studies Unit 3 Cattle Ranchers Study Guide**

**(SS5H3a, SS5E1, SS5E3a)**

1. Cattle ranchers sent their cattle to the North and East because they could sell their cattle there for more money.

**(SS5E1, SS5E3a)**

2. In supply and demand, supply means the amount of something that people want to sell.

**(SS5H3a)**

3. The invention of barbed wire changed the life of cattle ranchers because settlers blocked the trails with barbed wire fences.

**(SS5E3a,c)**

4. Standard Oil became a monopoly by buying smaller companies to reduce competition.

**(SS5E3b)**

5. Working in factories in the late 1800’s in the U.S. was dangerous.

**(SS5E3b)**

6. Before labor unions, people in factories worked 10 to 12 hours a day.

**(SS5H3d)**

7. Immigrants to the U.S. from Asia faced more prejudice than European immigrants.

**(SS5H3d)**

8. Immigrants to the United States brought their own languages and customs.

**(SS5E3b)**

9. Employers liked to hire immigrants because they worked many hours for little pay.

**(SS5E3a)**

10. Many Americans wanted immigration to end because they worried that immigrants would take their jobs.

**(SS5H3)**

11. Rapid transit systems were developed in the U.S. in the 1800’s to move people around cities quickly.

**(SS5E1, SS5E3)**

12. Many of the inventions in the late 1800’s affected the productivity of businesses by replacing machines with human workers.

**(SS5H3)**

13. Two important new technologies that changed cities in the late 1800’s were steel building frames and electric wires.

**(SS5H3, SS5G2)**

14. One effect of overcrowding in cities was that many people lived in unsafe buildings.

**(SS5H3)**

15. Upton Sinclair’s book, The Jungle, helped improve society by creating new laws that made food safer.

**(SS5H3a)**

16. Cattle drives disappeared because fences and Texas railroads ended the long cattle drives.

**(SS5H3d)**

17. Cities grew between 1860 and 1910 because new farm machines took away people job’s in rural communities.

**(SS5G2b)**

18. The areas that became U.S. territories are Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam.

**(SS5H3c)**

19. One result of the Spanish-American war was Spain gave Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam to the United States.

**(SS5H3c)**

20. The event that led Congress to declare war on Spain was when the U.S. Navy ship Maine exploded in a Cuban harbor.

**Grade 5 – Unit 4 – World War I Study Guide**

**(SS5H4)**

1.Women had more free time in the 1920s because of theelectric vacuum cleaner and washing machines made chores easier.

**(SS5E1)**

2. World War I caused a boom for the U.S. economy.

**(SS5H4)**

3.  *Ally* is to *friend* as *alliance* is to partnership.

**(SS5H4)**

4. World War I caused thousands of African Americans moved north to work in factories.

**(SS5H4)**

5. The purpose of the League of Nations was to allow nations a way to solve problems peacefully.

**(SS5H4)**

1. Trench warfare changed the way war was fought because soldiers fought and lived on the battlefield.

**(SS5H4)**

1. Mass production was used in the 1920’s to make automobiles. Workers on assembly lines each did one step of the car-building process. Cars became less expensive.

**(SS5E3)**

1. The most important change for women in the 1920s was that they won the right to vote.

**(SS5G2)**

1. During World War I, people moved to cities to work in factories or other businesses.

**(SS5H4)**

1. Germany, Russia, and France competed for land and power because of nationalism.

**(SS5H4)**

1. Serbia declared war on Belgium and France in 1914 that led to World War I.

**(SS5H4)**

1. The United States entered World War I when Germany renewed attacks American ships.

**(SS5H4)**

1. Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Serbia were members of the Allied Powers (Allies).

**(SS5H4, SS5E1)**

1. Henry Ford’s factories used assembly lines and division of labor to build cars.

**(SS5E3)**

1. A period of fast economic growth is known as a boom.

**(SS5E1)**

1. Entertainment in the U.S. changed in the 1920s because more people listened to the radio.

**(SS5H4)**

1. Some Allied leaders used the Treaty of Versailles to punish Germany by taking land and money.

**(SS5E3)**

1. African Americans and women were the new workers in factories during World War I.

**(SS5E1a)**

19. During the war, the U.S. government created more supplies for soldiers by setting limits, or rations, on goods civilians.

**(SS5H4b)**

20. A neighborhood in New York City became a center for African American

musicians, writers, and artists. This period of cultural rebirth is now referred to as the Harlem Renaissance.

**5th Grade Unit 5 The Great Depression Study Guide**

 **(SS5E2b)**

1. Henry Ford found that he could produce cars less expensively by using a moving assembly line.

  **(SS5E2b)**

1. Henry Ford’s factories used assembly lines built cars.

 **(SS5H5a)**

1. Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover were elected in the 1920’s.

 **(SS5E1)**

1. The term *stock* refers to a share of ownership in a company.

 **(SS5CG2b)**

1. Electricity gave people more free time as well as made their lives easier.

 **(SS5CG1)**

1. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.

 **(SS5H5c)**

1. A famous poet of the Harlem Renaissance Period was Langston Hughes.

 **(SS5H5a)**

1. On “Black Tuesday,” October 29, 1929 the U.S. stock market crashed.

 **(SS5H5a)**

1. Problems on farms, bank failures, and a slowing economy caused the Great Depression.

 **(SS5H5a)**

1. Unemployment rates during the Great Depression were increased in number.

 **(SS5G2)**

1. The Dust Bowl was located in/on The Great Plains.

 **(SS5H5a)**

1. The severe drought and the effects that caused the Dust Bowl caused suffering for farm families.

 **(SS5H5a)**

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President in 1932 because he gave Americans new hope.

  **(SS5H5b)**

1. The Social Security Act helped Americans by providing for people funds for the disabled and elderly.

 **(SS5H5b)**

1. In an effort to create a program for youth, Eleanor Roosevelt started the National Youth Administration for young people to have access to jobs for employment.

**5th Grade Unit 6 World War II Study Guide**

**(SS5G1b, SS5H6)**

1. The United States entered World War II after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

 **(SS5H6c)**

1. Japan surrendered at the end of World War II because the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan.

 **(SS5H6d)**

1. Dictators rose to power after the Great Depression because they promised strong leadership in solving problems.

 **(SS5H6d)**

1. The dictator of Germany in 1933 was Adolf Hitler.

 **(SS5H6a,b)**

1. The largest ethnic group of people killed by the Nazis in the Holocaust were Jews.

 **(SS5H6)**

1. Germany, Italy, Japan belonged to the Axis Powers.

 **(SS5H6a)**

1. The Allies declared war on Germany after Hitler attacked Poland.

 **(SS5H6)**

1. The United States needed to mobilize for war because the armed forces were not ready for war.

 **(SS5H6e, SS5G2b)**

1. During World War II, U.S. factories mainly produced airplanes, tanks, and other war supplies.

 **(SS5H6b)**

1. V-J Day was the day that Japan surrendered.

 **(SS5H6e)**

1. Gasoline was rationed during the war.

 **(SS5CG1, SS5H6)**

1. Japanese Americans were forced to move to internment camps.

 **(SS5H6a,b)**

1. The responsibility of the Navajo code talkers was to create a secret code that the Japanese could not understand.

  **(SS5H6e)**

1. Rosie the Riveter was the nickname given to the many women who worked in factory jobs that only men had held before the war.

 **(SS5H6e)**

1. The group of African American pilots who flew successful missions over Italy are known as the Tuskegee Airmen.

**Social Studies Unit 7 the Cold War Study Guide**

**(SS5H7a)**

1. The term "Cold War" is a metaphor describing the differences between the ideologies of capitalism and communism.

**(SS5H7a)**

2. The two major countries which fought the Cold War were the United States and the Soviet Union.

**(SS5H7b)**

3. The purpose of NATO was to keep the Soviet Union from forcing communism on other countries.

**(SS5H7b)**

4.  Great Britain and the United States sought to break the Soviet blockade of West Berlin in 1948 by what is known as the Berlin Airlift.

**(SS5H7)**

5.  Communism spread not only to the Soviet Union and much of Eastern Europe, but also China.

**(SS5H8d)**

6. An arms race is a contest to determine which country has the most powerful weapons.

**(SS5H7a)**

7. A new, international organization designed to keep peace in the world was formed in 1945. It was called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**(SS5H7a)**

8. The Korean War was fought over the spread of communism from North Korea to South Korea.

**(SS5H7b)**

9. The result of the Korean War was, neither side won and they remained divided.

**(SS5H8a)**

10. The key leaders in the Cuban Missile Crisis were Kennedy, Khrushchev, and Castro.

**(SS5H7, SS5H8)**

11. The Cuban Missile Crisis, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War are connected because they

were conflicts that happened during the Cold War.

**(SS5G2)**

12. President Harry Truman presented the Fair Deal to the American people to create jobs, build houses, and offer equal opportunities for African Americans

**(SS5G2)**

13. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's policy for all American people was prosperity.

**(SS5H8b)**

14. The Civil Rights movement in the U.S. sought to gain equal rights for all citizens as written in the Constitution.

**(SS5H8d)**

15. The 1960s in the U.S. was a time of social and political change.

**(SS5H8b)**

16. The Montgomery Bus Boycott, Brown v. Board of Education, and the Freedom Rides are all examples of successful, non-violent Civil Rights events that changed public policy.

**(SS5H8b)**

17. "...ask not what your country can do for you-ask what you can do for your country." is a famous quote from John F. Kennedy.

**(SS5H8d)**

18. The first person to orbit the earth during the "Space Race" was Yuri Gagarin.

**(SS5H8)**

19. The Great Society of the 1960s was a government policy that demanded an end to poverty and racial injustice.

**(SS5H8a)**

20. The U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War mainly consisted of military aid.

**Social Studies Unit 8**

**America Since 1975 Study Guide**

**(SS5H9)**

1. The United States and its Allies won the Persian Gulf War because they had better technology and trained soldiers.

2. The technology that allows individuals to get information and communicate quickly is called the Internet.

3. On September 11, 2001, hijacked planes crashed into the World Trade Center.

4. In response to the terrorist attacks, President Bush led a coalition of nations in a war against Afghanistan.

5. The Camp David Accord created peace between Israel and Egypt.

6. The use of violence against ordinary people to achieve a political goal is called terrorism.

7. The fall of the Berlin Wall represented the end of the Cold War.

**(SS5G2)**

8. The United States biggest trade partner is Canada.

9. An effect of the NAFTA agreement being signed was trade increased among the U.S., Mexico, and Canada.

10. Since the turn of the century, the American economy has experienced a boom.

11. The United States, Mexico and Canada all share a free trade agreement.

**(SS5CG1)**

12. Voting is an important right because citizens help choose their government leaders.

13. Citizens have the responsibility to obey the law.

14. The amendments are an important part of the Constitution because they provide additional information.

15. Due process is significant because it protects rights granted from the Constitution.

16. The Bill of Rights gives citizens the right to speak freely

**(SS5CG2)**

17. After WWI, America was considered a world power because it became the richest country.

18. The purpose of the amendment process is to make sure that most people agree with the changes.

**(SS5E1)**

19. Coalitions are significant because they work together to achieve a goal.

20. In economics there are exports and imports. An example of a United States export is a computer made in United States and sold in Germany.