Reviewing for the Social Studies Final Exam

Name __________________________

GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR STUDYING FOR ALL FINALS

• Make sure you know the date!!!

• Gather packets, worksheets, and any old quizzes/exams and arrange them into separate piles. Put papers into chronological order starting with material from early in the school year.

• Use review materials provided to you, and make some yourself!

• Use a calendar or your assignment notebook to organize your time so that you can study for all of your exams without having to cram or panic.

STUDYING FOR A FINAL EXAM

• Start studying at least two weeks ahead of time in small doses. This will allow you to ask questions before the day of the test.

• Complete all review materials provided by your teacher.

• Go through your notes, papers, and old quizzes/exams. List any terms or ideas that you are having trouble remembering.

• Make flashcards or study questions from that list. Quiz yourself or have someone else help.

TIPS FOR STUDYING

1. Study new material for 15-20 minutes. (flashcards, study questions, skim a packet)

2. Take a 5-minute break. (get a snack, listen to a song, run the mile)

3. Review the material you just studied, for 5 minutes.

4. Repeat this cycle as many times as you need to. Good luck!

Don't Panic!

It is natural to feel a little apprehensive (stressed) during final exam time. If, however, you spend quality time reviewing, you will do well, and you will be able to fully enjoy your summer vacation!
3. Explain the Land Bridge Theory of Migration.

4. Give an exam

5. Where did the Maya live? The Aztec? The Incas?

6. Identify the Iroquois Confederacy.

7. What was the “goal” of the Iroquois Confederacy?

11. Iroquois villages were located near ________________.

**Exploration**
Define:
The Crusades

Hernando Cortes

printing press

conquistadors

coureurs de bois

1. What was the instrument that was used to measure the position of the North Star above the horizon?

2. Where did Christopher Columbus think he had found when he died?

3. What were some goals of the Spanish during the 1500’s?

4. What were some results of Columbus’ voyage?
3. Describe the culture and geography of the Southern Colonies.

4. **Mercantilism** was the idea that ____________ are created by a mother country (like England) to benefit the ____________ of the mother country by increasing ____________. Colonies could provide a source of ____________ ____________ for the mother country and they could provide a ____________ for the things made with those raw materials.

5. Explain the **Navigation Acts**:

6. **Triangular Trade Routes** were the trade routes taken by ships carrying cargo between ____________, ____________, ____________, ____________. There were many different routes.

7. What was transported on Triangular Trade Routes?

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**The Road to Revolution**

Define:

- **boycott**
- **writs of assistance**
- **smuggling**
- **minuteman**
- **committees of correspondence**

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1. What was the main cause of the French and Indian War?

2. What was the Albany Plan of Union?

3. What was the meaning of this illustration from the 1750's?

![Join, or Die]
3. What was the main purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

4. What were some strengths and weaknesses of the American army at the start of the Revolution?

5. What were some of the hardships faced by Americans at the start of the war?

6. What plan did the British devise to split the colonies in two?

7. Describe the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. What was it like for the American soldiers?

8. What battle was a turning point in the war for the Americans? Why?

9. Why did Americans want an alliance with France?

10. What was Washington’s strategy for winning the Revolution?

11. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris?

**American Government**

Define:

Constitution

federalism

separation of powers

checks and balances

legislative branch
10. What is the *electoral college*? How does it elect our president?

**The New Nation**

Define:

precedent

tariff

**Industrial Revolution**

suffrage

spoil system

**Underground Railroad**

1. What were four of Washington's precedents? What precedents do we still have today?

2. What did Washington's response to the Whiskey Rebellion say about the new government?

3. What was a result of the Louisiana Purchase?

4. What were Lewis and Clark sent to do?

5. How did the cotton gin make growing cotton more profitable?

6. Explain two ways Eli Whitney contributed to the Industrial Revolution in America?

7. How did the Industrial Revolution change life in America?

8. Describe some of the problems children faced in factories?

9. Describe northern cities in the early 1800's.
Strengths of the South:

Emancipation Proclamation:

Battle of Gettysburg:

54th Massachusetts:

Total War:

Multiple Choice Questions

- Read each question carefully.
- Rule out answer choices that you know are incorrect.
- Select the answer choice that makes the most sense.

Why did most colonial farmers settle near oceans or coastal waterways?
- a.) Fewer Native American Indians lived there.
- b.) Local governments paid farmers to do so.
- c.) There were fewer problems with removal of trees and rocks.
- d.) Transportation of products was easier.

Which result of the French and Indian War became an important cause of the American Revolution?
- a) The British lost most of their colonies in the Americas.
- b) French colonies expanded west of the Appalachians.
- c) Native American Indians were given lands west of the Appalachians.
- d) England decided to make the American colonists help pay war debts.

Speaker A: “Our liberty depends on guaranteed individual rights. Citizens with these rights will be able to make decisions for the good of the whole nation.”

Speaker B: “I admire your optimism (positive outlook); however, only a well-educated group of elected officials should be trusted to make decisions for the good of all.”

Speaker A: “We must not allow the rule of a few privileged officials to overpower the will of average citizens.”

Speaker B: “A strong central government, composed of elected officials, will be acting in the best interests of all citizens.”

Speaker A: “I fear you are ignoring the needs of the people. There must be a guarantee that the freedoms of citizens will not be trampled over by a strong national government.”
1. Which branch of government are the Senate and House of Representatives in?

2. Name a check that the President has to limit the power of the Congress.

3. Name a check that the Supreme has to limit the power of the President.

**Document Based Question (DBQ)**
- Read the historical context and task carefully.
- Read each document and answer the corresponding questions.