

## Colonization to Reconstruction Worksheet Answers

1. They crossed the land bridge between Asia and North America
2. Tribes hunted large game like buffalo as well as cultivating food
3. Spain, Portugal, England, France, and The Netherlands
4. Spread democracy
5. Maritime transportation
6. No, they did not.
7. The Americas were called that because at the time no European nation knew of their existence
8. The Aztecs and Incas
9. The quest for riches specifically the need for labor to mine for gold and silver.
10. Spain controlled most of south and central America, much of the Caribbean, and parts of North America.
11. 90%
12. The native population fled from Spanish enslavement and died from diseases.
13. Slavery historically was not permanent, involving multiple generations, denying education, marriage, parenthood, did not degrade them to sub-human status and was not primarily race-based.
14. It led to English dominance in the North Atlantic and the ability to easily navigate the voyage to North America
15. Hundreds of them died from starvation, disease and Native American attacks.
16. Economic conditions in England and the success of tobacco as cash crop.
17. The mid-1600s
18. The island of Manhattan, along the Delaware and Hudson Rivers and Governor's Island.
19. Religion.
20. The Church of England
21. They planned to establish model churches.
22. They believed in the need for education and literacy so everyone could read the Bible
23. Massachusetts
24. Settlement expanded into Connecticut and New Hampshire.
25. Lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, iron works, and wool production
26. Near harbors
27. In a war against the English

28. Because Penn was a pacifist who believed in human equality who allowed diverse individuals to settle
29. Shipping, farming and raising of livestock
30. A person who enters a contract to work for a person for a certain number of years and then gains their freedom
31. Large scale farming
32. Tobacco, rice, and indigo
33. A big difference between the wealthy and poor which creates vastly different daily experiences
34. Rural is living in the country and urban is a city area
35. Colonists moving onto Indian lands
36. Mercantilism, influence of the Enlightenment, Great Awakening, vast numbers of colonists and their ability to self-rule, French and Indian War, and oppressive laws passed by the English
37. Because the colonists had very little say in the entire process, including the price of things and where they could buy them
38. The right to life, liberty and property
39. Because all people were qualified to communicate with God and therefore humans were considered equal
40. Clean drinking water, plenty of food, and good climate
41. West of the Appalachians into the Ohio Valley
42. It was the first time they had come together and bonded over an issue. The colonies were spread out over a large area and had no sense of being in the same "nation"
43. Answers will vary but must include a reason
44. It affected almost everyone since it was imposed on all printed goods in the colonies
45. A tax collector is shown basically being tortured for collecting taxes: tarred, feathered and forced to drink hot tea
46. They were tried and acquitted, angering the colonists
47. To protest the Tea Act which protected the British monopoly on tea.
48. They were the first organized group over large areas of colonists that allowed them to communicate effectively over large areas
49. No, divided between those who wanted to separate and those who wanted to reconcile with Britain
50. Samuel Adams and John Hancock
51. They sent a petition to King George, elected Washington as commander in chief, raised an army, set up a post office, negotiated with Native Americans, sought foreign aid, served as government during the war, and later wrote the Articles of Confederation

52. Answers will vary but might include: home field advantage, strong military leaders
53. Answers will vary but might include: professional army, wealthy
54. Thomas Paine
55. The purpose of government, reasons for separating and official announcement to the world of a new nation
56. 1783
57. Lack of power to tax, no power over citizens, could not enforce laws or regulate trade, and could not be changed without unanimity
58. They could not act in a time of crisis
59. George Washington
60. small versus large states; slave holders versus anti-slavery advocates; strong central government versus weak
61. Large state versus small state; VA wanted it based on numbers and NJ wanted it equal
62. Two houses of Congress, Senate having equal representation, House of Representatives based on population
63. As 3/5 of a person in order to count representation and calculate taxes
64. Shared power within different levels of government
65. Different branches of government have different responsibilities
66. Strong central government, national supremacy, no need for a Bill of Rights since government only had enumerated powers
67. Strong state governments, state supremacy, Bill of Rights necessary and against ratification until it contained one
68. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay
69. Delaware, New Jersey, and Georgia
70. James Madison
71. George Washington
72. Federalists wanted strong national government, Democratic-Republicans wanted strong state governments
73. With a compromise: national government paid all debt and the capital was moved to the south
74. To send a message that the US was an independent nation that was looking out for their own best interest
75. Because they were able to quickly handle the problem
76. John Adams
77. The Louisiana Purchase
78. It allowed Americans to have an idea of how far the Pacific Ocean was and opened the territory for later expansion
79. Fur trappers who explored the "wild" Rockies region whose escapades became exciting to Americans

80. Because Britain asked to end the conflict demonstrating the strength of the US
81. Florida
82. It kept Europeans out of American affairs
83. When states ignored federal laws, especially pertaining to tariffs
84. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 moved them from east to the center of the nation
85. The belief that God gave Americans the right to occupy all of North America and the western hemisphere in order to spread its' superior culture
86. It linked areas that were far apart and allowed people to travel great distances, etc
87. Manifest Destiny and the desire for more territory
88. Gold
89. It was terrible for them as the greed for gold equated to many murders.
90. The south
91. With Missouri entering as a slave state it would've tipped the balance in slave state favor
92. No one could enter above the 36, 30 latitude line
93. Slavery was wrong for all and its existence within the nation tainted the whole country and it was the job of every American to eradicate it.
94. Yes it was dangerous and many were attacked
95. California entered as a free state, which meant more free states so in exchange the Fugitive Slave Act was passed which returned escaped slaves to their masters.
96. It allowed territories to take a vote on whether they would be free or slave.
97. It declared that Blacks could not be citizens regardless of their social status.
98. He led a raid on Harper's Ferry to gather weapons to start a slave revolt, he was hanged and this event was a direct cause of the Civil War.
99. Abraham Lincoln
100. The south seceded and the Civil War began shortly thereafter
101. Bull Run
102. For supplies
103. The south was about to secure foreign investment that could've helped their war effort; however upon losing the support was gone
104. The Emancipation Proclamation

105. Because it was on the Mississippi River and was a supply source for the south.
106. In Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
107. Because of the destruction of food and supplies it made a southern victory nearly impossible
108. General Lee was prevented from escaping and surrendered on April 9, 1865
109. 600,000
110. The south was in ruins but the north was prospering
111. Answers will vary: How bring states back in? New economic system instead of slavery? What happens to former slaves legally?
112. Lincoln wanted Confederates to take loyalty oaths to reenter the state, new state constitutions abolishing slavery and no protection for freedmen; Johnson wanted all whites who signed oaths to be free from fault, abolish slavery, states pay their own debts and no legal place for freedmen; Radical Republicans wanted equal rights for freedmen, the military to occupy and oversee, voting rights and introduced the 13,14,15th amendments
113. Because only requiring 10% of eligible voters and not securing voting rights for freedmen was not enough to change the beliefs and ways of the Confederacy
114. 13th amendment abolishing slavery and the Freedmen's Bureau which supported the former slaves with social services
115. Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth
116. He evicted Blacks from land leased to them and gave them no role in government
117. Series of laws passed under Johnson's presidency that undermined the rights given to freed black and set the stage for legalized segregation
118. The president and Congress battled over Reconstruction and Congress overrode the president's veto for the first time in history
119. Citizenship to Blacks, due process, and equal protection under the law
120. Prevented the denial of suffrage based on race
121. Because they needed a majority in order to continue the changes in the south
122. Five
123. Several served in Congress as well as at local levels
124. He fired the Secretary of War without Senate approval
125. Former Civil War hero Ulysses S. Grant

126. A term used to describe northerners who came south during Reconstruction
127. A derogatory term used by southerners to describe southern whites who supported rights for African Americans
128. They were at the mercy of the landowner who set the prices so that they could never get ahead
129. A hate group who terrorized African Americans
130. He withdrew the troops and southern states denied Blacks rights that it took almost 100 years to secure.