



Daily Warm-Ups

U.S. HISTORY

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Kathy Sammis



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North America can be divided into different environmental regions. Next to each region listed below, write a few words that sum up its basic climate.

1. Arctic _____
2. Northwest Coast _____
3. Southwest _____
4. Great Plains _____
5. Southeast _____
6. Great Forest _____



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Below are some statements about the earliest people and animals of the Americas. Decide if each one is true (T) or false (F). Write the correct letter on the line. Rewrite any false statements to make them true.

- ____ 1. Most of the earliest Americans crossed over to North America via a land bridge called Beringia.
- ____ 2. Some of the earliest Americans may have come over from Asia in boats, crossing the Pacific Ocean.
- ____ 3. Native Americans did not learn to domesticate animals until the Europeans arrived with their domesticated animals.
- ____ 4. Masses of ice covered North and Central America 10,000 years ago.
- ____ 5. The earliest Americans existed almost entirely on plant foods.
- ____ 6. Animals in the Americas in the earliest years of human habitation were enormously larger than in more modern times.



Landforms are the physical features of Earth's surface. North America has many striking landforms. Several types of landforms are listed below. For each one, name at least two major examples in North America.



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Mountains

Rivers

Lakes

Bays/Gulfs

Plains





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Beginning in the late 1600s, Britain and France fought a series of wars. The conflicts spread from Europe to North America, where colonists became involved. Each of these wars affected North American colonists—sometimes in a positive way, sometimes not.

The four British-French wars in the colonies are listed below. For each, tell in a sentence its positive, negative, or neutral effect on England's North American colonists.

1. King William's War (1689–1697) _____

2. Queen Anne's War (1702–1713) _____

3. King George's War (1740–1748) _____

4. French and Indian War (1754–1763) _____

Carrying on the French and Indian (Seven Years') War was very expensive. After the war ended in 1763, Britain decided its American colonies should help pay those costs. So Britain passed a series of laws to raise more money from the colonies and take tighter control of them.

Match each law listed in the box with its description below. Write the letter of the law on the line.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| a. Writs of Assistance | c. Stamp Act | e. Sugar Act |
| b. Townshend Acts | d. Quartering Act | |

- ___ 1. All printed materials must show proof that the tax on them has been paid.
- ___ 2. General search warrants open homes in Massachusetts to British officials.
- ___ 3. Colonials must provide food and lodging to British soldiers.
- ___ 4. Tariffs (fees) must be paid on various items imported into the colonies.
- ___ 5. Many new duties (fees) must be paid on imported goods in the colonies.





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Britain's new laws sparked outrage among the colonists. An escalating series of British actions and colonial reactions almost inevitably drew the two sides into war. Number each event of this series from 1 to 10, with 1 being the earliest event. (*Hint: Keep in mind the action-reaction-action-reaction nature of events.*)

- ___ British troops are sent into Boston.
- ___ The British close Boston Harbor.
- ___ Colonists meet in the Stamp Act Congress.
- ___ The Boston Tea Party takes place.
- ___ The Boston Massacre happens.
- ___ The Stamp Act is passed.
- ___ The First Continental Congress meets.
- ___ The Tea Act is passed.

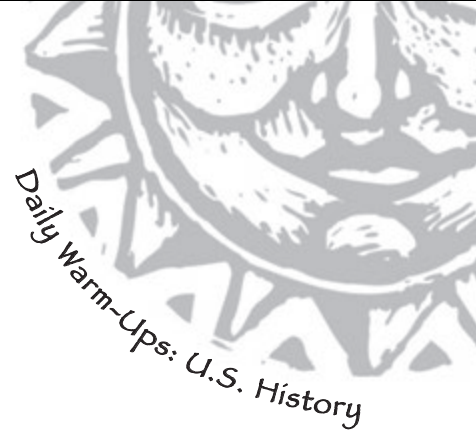


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A New York newspaper writer named John L. O'Sullivan insisted that the United States was intended to spread all the way west across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. Here is what he said about this:

[It is] our **manifest destiny** to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions.

What do you think of this statement? Was the United States inevitably going to take over the lands from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the continent? What forces might have “destined” (fated) it to do so? What forces might have prevented it from doing so? Write a paragraph as your answer.





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The national government sponsored an exploring expedition in 1820 to find out more about the new national lands. U.S. Army Major Stephen H. Long led the expedition. Read part of his report below. Then answer the questions that follow.

In regard to this extensive section of the country, I do not hesitate in giving the opinion, that it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course, uninhabitable by a people depending upon agriculture for their subsistence.

1. What part of the nation do you think Long is describing?

2. How accurate or inaccurate was Long's description, as revealed by later developments in that region?



Pioneers started off from St. Louis, Missouri, in wagon trains headed to the West Coast, on the Pacific Ocean end of the nation. They traveled in covered wagons pulled by oxen. All of a family's supplies and possessions were in their wagon.

The trip from Missouri to the West Coast was about 2,000 miles. Most wagon trains could travel about 15 miles per day. How many days would this take?

$$2,000 \text{ miles} \div 15 \text{ miles per day} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ days}$$
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ days} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ months}$$

Many days did not yield 15 miles of progress. Delays were common. What problems along the trip were very likely to cause delays? List them, or describe them in a paragraph.

