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## About SQ3R ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

SQ3R is the key to comprehension. The more you know about something before you read it, the better you'll understand it. SQ3R is simple, quick, and efficient. Study the five steps below..

### SURVEY

- 1) Look through the story quickly
- 2) Read the introductory paragraph
- 3) Then look at all headings and subheadings, captions, pictures, charts, graphs, maps, or highlighted or boldface print

### QUESTION

Turn them into questions that may be answered in that section. Also read the questions at the end of the story. They give clues to the reading content as well. Also scan all documents as well as the questions in the Constructed-Response section.

HINT: *Look for the answers when you read the article! In this book read the Objective Questions (you don't need to read all the answer choices now!)*

### READ

Read content area material slowly. If what you read does not make sense, it means that you might have read something wrong—REREAD.

HINT: *Sometimes it may be necessary to read something 4 or 5 times to understand it.*



## RECITE

Summarize what you have read **aloud**. If you cannot retell it in your own words, it means that you did not understand it. **REREAD**. (It helps to take notes of the facts you have read. It will help you to study for a test later.)


HINT: *Just the act of writing will help you remember the material!*

## REVIEW

Several days before a test, review your notes. Try to state the information in your own words. Have someone else ask you questions from your notes. (If you did all the other steps, this one should be the easy part!)

The story of New York is one of an amazing growth to greatness. This story can best be understood by studying New York's history as a part of the history of America. In Units 1 through 6 you will gain an understanding of New York as part of the "big picture." In Unit 7 you will focus on the unique story of New York's rise to greatness.

As you study each unit you may wish to learn more about New York's role in that part of the story.

This symbol  will guide you to the pages in Unit 7 that tell about New York's role in the story.





## UNIT 1: The Story of

# THE NATIVE AMERICANS: The Indians



After surveying this story, I can tell that:

1. The term Native Americans refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the colonists                      b. the Indians
2. The Indians who lived in the Southwest were the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Anasazis and Navajos      b. Algonquians and Iroquois
3. The Iroquois clans lived in homes called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. longhouses                      b. wigwams



After looking at the objective questions and constructed-response questions, I can tell that:

4. The time before there were written records is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. colonial                              b. prehistory
5. The role of women in the Algonquian and Iroquois tribes was one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. slavery                              b. importance



**ANSWER BOX**

1. The term Native Americans refers to the Indians.
2. The Indians who lived in the southwest were the Anasazis and Navajos.
3. The Iroquois clans lived in homes called longhouses.
4. The time before there were written records is called prehistory.
5. The role of women in the Algonquian and Iroquois tribes was one of importance.

Read the following selection carefully. Stop after each section to retell the main idea in your own words.



# The Story of The Native Americans: The Indians



Scientists think that the first people to live in America came from Asia. They base this guess on the discovery of **fossils**. There certainly is no dry route there now. But people who study the earth know that there once was a **land bridge**. It crossed the **Bering Strait** from Asia to Alaska. This bridge existed during the last ice age, about **8,000 B.C.** Some people may have migrated long before that. The first Americans were **nomads**. They probably followed the herds of buffalo. Perhaps something happened in Asia that caused them to leave.

Beringia land bridge from Asia to North America

## INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST



### The Anasazi Indians

When the ice began to melt, the ocean covered the bridge. By that time, Indians lived all over North and South America. Quite a bit is known about the Indian tribes and nations. The Anasazi Indians lived in the Southwest for centuries before the Spanish came. Spanish explorers landed on the west coast in about 1500 A.D.

Anasazi adobe houses and pottery

The Anasazis are the **ancestors** of the Pueblo people. They raised corn and squash on their farms. They hunted deer, rabbit and birds. The women wove the fibers of the yucca plants and turkey feathers into blankets.

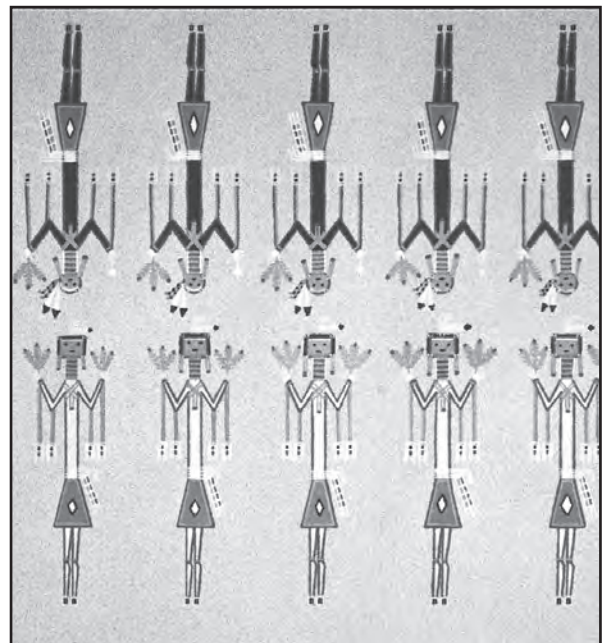
People on "**digs**," who study the Anasazi villages, or pueblos, find pieces of pottery and baskets with beautiful designs. The early Indians liked lovely things.

The Anasazis lived in caves. Often the Indians built **adobe**, or clay, houses in front of the caves. They had no written language. They drew pictures on rocks to record important things. One of the carvings you can see today is of Mother Earth.

The Anasazi tribe had many gods. The Sun God, or Father, and Mother Earth were the most important. The Anasazi Indians wore masks during religious ceremonies. They danced so the gods would give them good crops, and good health.

## The Navajo Indians

The **Navajo** Indians lived in the same area. They farmed, hunted, and raised sheep. Religion was very important to them. Navajos tried to be at peace and harmony with Mother Earth at all times. "Walking in beauty," meant they were respecting and caring for all of nature. The Navajos used sand paintings in healing ceremonies. The sand paintings told the story of the gods.



**Humans and plants were usually part of Navajo sand paintings**

There is no written record before the arrival of the Spanish. There is still much research to be done. For now, the time before the Europeans came is called **prehistory**.

## INDIANS OF THE NORTHEAST



All the way across the continent, the Northeastern Woodland tribes made their homes. The **Algonquians** and the **Iroquois** greeted the Pilgrims from England when they landed in Massachusetts.

**Forests of the Northeast provided for the needs of the Algonquians and Iroquois.**

### The Algonquians

A number of Indian tribes spoke the Algonquian language. They were the Pequot, Massachusett, Narraganset, and Powhatan tribes. The men hunted deer, trapped animals, and fished. They gathered various plant roots, seeds, wild rice and berries. The women were the farmers and even owned the land. During the warm weather, they walked or traveled in canoes made of birch bark. In the winter they used snowshoes and toboggans.

The Algonquians wore clothes made from animal skins. They lived in **wigwams**. These were tents made of poles, and covered with bark from the birch trees or animal skins.



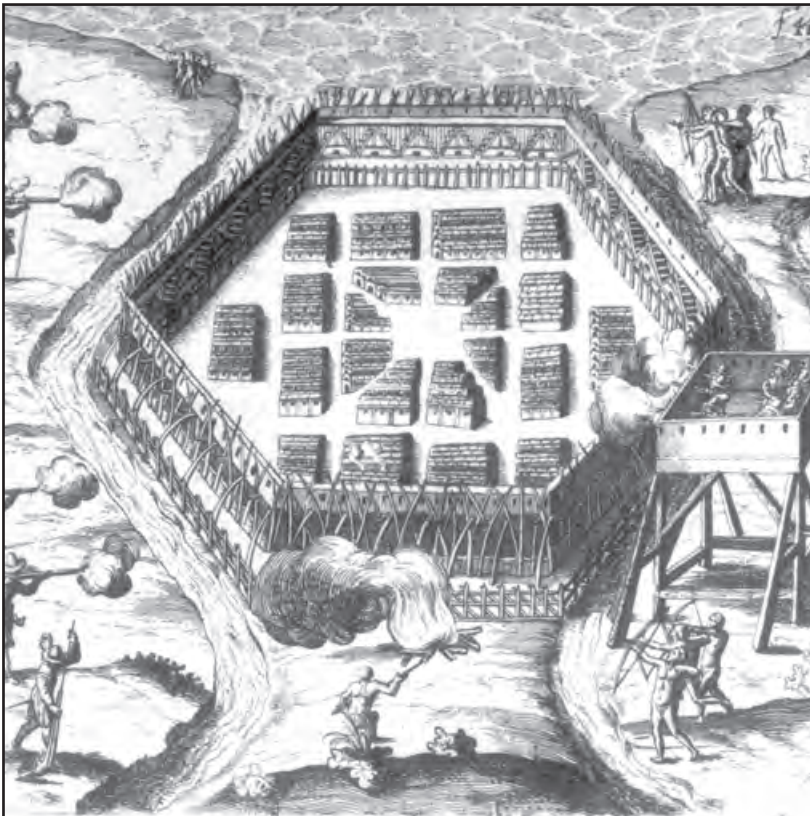
## The Iroquois



The Flag  
of the  
Five Nations

The Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) were a “nation” of Indians made up of five tribes. These were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca tribes. They lived in the eastern woodland, too. Today this is New York State. The Iroquois were skilled **warriors**. They considered the Algonquians their enemies, often fighting them. Some historians call them “savages” because they were so cruel to the people they captured. The five tribes fought each other, too. There seemed to be wars going on all the time. Finally, they joined together to become the “**League of the Five Nations.**”

The Iroquois called themselves, Haudenosaunee, the **People of the Longhouse**. Each **longhouse** was the home of a **clan**, several families



Each clan of the Iroquois lived in a longhouse. The village was surrounded by a wall of pointed logs.

related to each other. Each family had a small rectangle of space, about the size of a double door. The family lived on the ground level and stored their baskets, pots and animal skins on a platform above them. Two families cooked at the fires that were placed down the center aisle of the longhouse. The fires also gave light, because there were no windows. The Iroquois built walls around their villages for protection.

The men hunted deer with bows and arrows. They fished with nets and traps. Hollowed out tree trunks served as canoes. During the winter, they tapped maple trees

to get syrup.

**Village councils** governed the Iroquois. Members of each clan would meet and make decisions about how to rule the village. Then **representatives** from all the villages would meet. They would make the laws to govern the entire Iroquois nation. It has been said that the men who wrote the United States Constitution studied the Iroquois system of government. It gave them valuable ideas about a good political system.

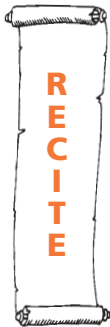
The head of each clan was a woman called the clan mother. Clan mothers picked the council leaders. All important council decisions had to be approved by the clan mothers. The women owned the longhouses and their contents.

## THE FIRST NATIVE AMERICANS

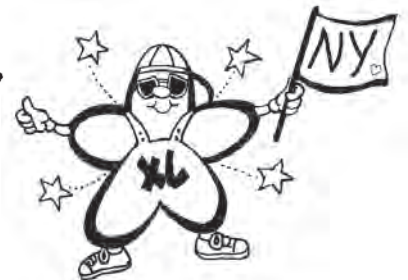
The Spanish explorers met the Anasazis in the Southwest. Some say that the first school in the United States was built in New Mexico.

The Algonquians and the Iroquois were the tribes that met the settlers who came from England and began the first permanent settlements. These were the tribes that taught the New Englanders how to plant corn, beans and squash. They taught them to survive during the first harsh winters.

The Indians are the first **Native Americans**.  
**Name the four Native American groups discussed in this article.**  
**Tell where they lived and 3 facts about each of them.**

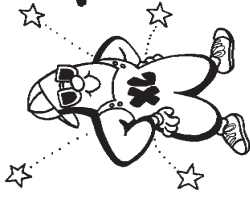


Go to page 138 to learn more about the explorers and Native Americans in New York State.



## TERMS TO REMEMBER

The following Names, Dates, Places, and Words about The Native Americans are important to remember. Study them carefully. The sentences will help you understand their meanings.



Test yourself. Cover the Definitions column and tell the meaning in your own words. Next, cover the Terms column and do the opposite.

TERM	DEFINITION	SENTENCE
<b>8,000 B.C.</b>	8,000 years before the Birth of Christ	In <b>8,000 B.C.</b> , a land bridge crossed from Asia to Alaska.
<b>adobe</b>	clay dried in the sun	The Anasazis built their <b>adobe</b> houses in the Southwest.
<b>Algonquians</b>	a tribe of Indians in the Northeast Woodlands	The friendly <b>Algonquians</b> taught the settlers many helpful things.
<b>ancestors</b>	persons in a family that lived long ago	The Anasazis have disappeared, but they are the <b>ancestors</b> of the Pueblo people.
<b>Bering Strait</b>	the body of water that runs between Asia and Alaska	The <b>Bering Strait</b> is a body of water that covers what once was the land bridge of Beringia.
<b>clan</b>	a number of families with the same ancestors	The head of each Iroquois <b>clan</b> was a woman, called the clan mother.
<b>dig</b>	a place where scientists dig fossils and items made long ago	Pieces of beautiful pottery have been found at <b>digs</b> in the Southwest.
<b>fossil</b>	a trace of a plant or animal that lived long ago	<b>Fossils</b> found in rocks tell us about life before history was written.
<b>Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)}</b>	tribes of Native Americans in the Northeast Woodlands	The <b>Iroquois</b> called themselves Haudenosaunee.

TERM	DEFINITION	SENTENCE
<b>land bridge</b>	a strip of land that crosses the water between Asia and Alaska	Scientists believe a <b>land bridge</b> , called Beringia, covered the Bering Strait from Asia to Alaska.
<b>League of Five Nations</b>	five tribes that joined together	<b>The League of Five Nations</b> vowed to keep peace among their tribes.
<b>longhouse</b>	a large, bark-covered house of the Iroquois	Fires were used for light and cooking in the windowless <b>longhouse</b> .
<b>Native Americans</b>	people born in America	The Indians are the real <b>Native Americans</b> .
<b>Navajos</b>	Native American tribes that respected and cared for nature	The <b>Navajos</b> lived in the Southwest.
<b>nomads</b>	people who moved from place to place	The first Americans were <b>nomads</b> who followed the buffalo.
<b>“People of the Longhouse”</b>	the Iroquois	The Iroquois were referred to as <b>“People of the Longhouse.”</b>
<b>prehistory</b>	the time before there was a written language	In America the time before the Europeans came is called <b>prehistory</b> .
<b>representative</b>	a person who speaks for a group of people at a meeting	<b>Representatives</b> from each Iroquois village would meet to decide how to govern the Five Nations.
<b>village council</b>	a group that governed the Iroquois	A member of each clan met at the <b>village council</b> to make rules for the village.
<b>warrior</b>	a brave fighting man	The Iroquois were skilled <b>warriors</b> .
<b>wigwam</b>	house of the Algonquians	The Algonquians bent thin tree trunks to give the <b>wigwams</b> their shape.

## Objective Questions

Circle the correct answer choice for each question.



NEVER LEAVE A BLANK! It will almost always be marked wrong. Take an educated guess. Usually, you can eliminate two of the four answers. Then you have a 50-50 chance of getting it right. TRY!

1. The first people in America crossed a land bridge from:  
a. South America                      b. Asia  
c. Europe                                  d. Antarctica
2. The Indians probably came to America:  
a. to find good weather      b. to find freedom  
c. to find food                      d. to find neighbors
3. Why is the time before the Europeans came called "prehistory?"  
a. People did not live in America then.                      b. The records were lost.  
c. The people were nomads.                                      d. Native Americans did not have a written language.
4. Which word describes a group of tribes?  
a. neighborhood                      b. community  
c. village                                  d. nation
5. The explorers who first explored the Southwest were from:  
a. England                                  b. Spain  
c. Holland                                  d. Mexico
6. The cave dwellers lived in towns called:  
a. yuccas                                      b. digs  
c. pueblos                                      d. adobes