

Interactive Question Examples (US History)

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Which was the first U.S. colony to abolish slavery?

- A. Massachusetts B. New Jersey
C. Rhode Island D. Vermont

2. Which of these U.S. colonies were named in honor of British royalty?

- Delaware
 Georgia
 Maryland
 Rhode Island
 Virginia

3. In 1776, 13 American colonies declared independence from England. Which of the states below were among those original 13 colonies? Select all that apply.

Connecticut	Florida
Maine	New Hampshire
New Jersey	Ohio

4. Between 1789, when the U.S. Constitution was adopted, and 1812, five states joined the union. They are listed below. Put them in order of when they joined.

Louisiana

Ohio

Kentucky

Vermont

Tennessee

5. In the 1600s and 1700s, European countries established many colonies in North America. Connect the dots to show which country colonized each region.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Coast of Florida | • | • | England |
| Delaware River Valley | • | • | Spain |
| Massachusetts Bay | • | • | Sweden |
| Manhattan Island | • | • | France |
| Mississippi Delta | • | • | Netherlands |

6. On the right are famous European explorers of North America. Match them with the region they explored.

_____	North American Coast/ Newfoundland	<input type="text" value="Robert LaSalle"/>
_____	Gulf of St. Lawrence	<input type="text" value="John Cabot"/>
_____	Mississippi River	<input type="text" value="Francisco Vasquez de Coronado"/>
_____	Colorado River/ Grand Canyon	<input type="text" value="Juan Ponce de Leon"/>
_____	Florida	<input type="text" value="Jacques Cartier"/>

7. Below are four flags that were popular during the American revolution. Match each flag with the correct name or creator.

_____	Taunton Flag	A 
_____	Benjamin Franklin	B 
_____	Washington's Cruisers	C 
_____	Gadsden's Flag	D 

8. Use the menus to tell what branch of government is responsible for each action.

<input type="text" value="executive"/>	<input type="text" value="writing of laws"/>
<input type="text" value="legislative"/>	<input type="text" value="interpreting the meaning of a law"/>
<input type="text" value="judicial"/>	<input type="text" value="determining whether an act violates the constitution"/>
<input type="text" value="executive"/>	<input type="text" value="enforcement of laws"/>
<input type="text" value="legislative"/>	<input type="text" value="confirmation of cabinet members and ambassadors"/>
<input type="text" value="judicial"/>	<input type="text" value="negotiation of treaties"/>

9. On the right are famous quotes from the time of the American Revolution. Write the letter of the quote next to the person who said it.

- ___ Nathan Hale (A) We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.
- ___ Phillis Wheatley (B) One of the most essential branches of English liberty is the freedom of one's house. A man's house is his castle.
- ___ Benjamin Franklin (C) I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.
- ___ James Otis (D) In every human breast, God has implanted a principle, which we call love of freedom.

10. By the late 1700s, American colonies had developed specialized economies, based on their unique geography.

In the table below, mark the activities that were most responsible for economic growth in the northern, middle, and southern colonies.

	northern	middle	southern
fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
raising livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
textile manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ship building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tobacco farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wheat farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
rice farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. After the U.S. Constitution was ratified, political parties began to form. In the table below, match the individuals with the party they were associated with, or choose "None" if they were opposed to political parties.

	Federalists	Democratic-Republicans	None
Alexander Hamilton	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patrick Henry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
James Madison	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
James Monroe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
George Washington	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. Below are the names of famous—or infamous—sailing ships. Drag the names into the table, matching them up with the correct historical event.

Godspeed

Santa Maria

Mayflower

White Lion

Year	Historical Event	Name of Ship
1492	Columbus' first voyage to the New World	
1607	Jamestown settlement in Chesapeake Bay	
1619	First enslaved Africans brought to the Colonies	
1620	Pilgrims' landing at Plymouth Rock	

13. Who said it? Drag and drop the quotations into the table to match with the person they're attributed to.

- A** When the government violates the people's rights, insurrection is, for the people and for each portion of the people, the most sacred of the rights and the most indispensable of duties.
- B** Let a crown be placed thereon, by which the world may know, that so far as we approve of monarchy, that in America the law is King. For as in absolute governments the King is law, so in free countries the law ought to be King; and there ought to be no other.
- C** The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I Am Not A Virginian, But An American!
- D** Our cruel and unrelenting Enemy leaves us no choice but a brave resistance, or the most abject submission; this is all we can expect—We have therefore to resolve to conquer or die...

Patrick Henry	Thomas Paine	George Washington	Marquis De Lafayette

14. The colonization of America led to new foods being introduced in Europe—and in the opposite direction. This is known as the “Columbian Exchange”. Show the direction of the exchange by dragging items into the table.

- beans 🌱
- chickens 🐔
- corn 🌽
- grapes 🍇
- olives 🌿
- oranges 🍊
- pigs 🐷
- potatoes 🥔
- tomatoes 🍅

Columbian Exchange

America → Europe	Europe → America

15. The Iroquois Confederacy, which is also known as the Great Law of Peace, was founded in 1142. It has been called “the oldest living participatory democracy on earth.” Historians agree that many of its governing principals are embodied in the U.S. Constitution.

The table lists certain principals of the Iroquois Confederacy. Below the table are items which summarize parts of the U.S. Constitution. Drag and drop the items into the table so they are properly matched up with principals of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Iroquois Confederacy	Constitution
Restricts members from holding more than one office in the Confederacy.	
Outlines processes to remove leaders within the Confederacy	
Designates two branches of legislature with procedures for passing laws	
Delineates who has the power to declare war	
Creates a balance of power between the Iroquois Confederacy and individual tribes	

A Articles I–III assign different duties to the Legislative (Congress), Executive (President), and Judicial (Supreme Court) branches of government, so as to balance and separate their powers.

B Article I (Section 1), the Vesting Clause, reads “All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

C Article I (Section 6.2), the Ineligibility Clause, bars serving members of Congress from holding offices established by the federal government, while also barring members of executive and judicial branches from serving in Congress.

D Article I (Section 8.11), the War Powers Clause, gives Congress the power to “declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;”

E Article II (Section 4) reads “The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and the conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.”

Credit: www.pbs.org/native-america/blog/how-the-iroquois-great-law-of-peace-shaped-us-democracy

16. Match each scenario with a constitutional principal that it illustrates. The principals may be used more than once, or not at all.

Scenario	Principal
The President vetoes a law that was passed by a large majority in both houses of Congress.	
Some citizens file a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of a law, and the Supreme Court eventually overturns it.	
A President appoints a new ambassador and the Senate conducts a hearing to review the person's qualifications.	
A citizen was held in jail on suspicion of committing a crime, and a judge ordered his release until charges were filed.	
A governor makes a change in the funding formula for state parks. In the next election, voters pass a referendum restoring the prior funding formula.	

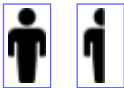
Constitutional Principals

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Freedom of speech and assembly, right to petition | B Popular sovereignty and representative government |
| C Federalism and states' rights | D Separation of powers, checks and balances |
| E Independent court system, judicial review of the law | F Due process and equal protection under the law |

17. In the American colonies in 1775, only 10% of the population lived in cities. The rest lived on rural farms or in the countryside. The largest city, by far, was Philadelphia, with about 45,000 people. The next largest were: New York—25,000, Boston—17,500, Charleston—12,500, and Newport—10,000.



Using the above information and the key below, create a pictograph showing the population of the five largest cities in the Colonies. To create the pictograph, drag and drop the icons into the table.

Icons

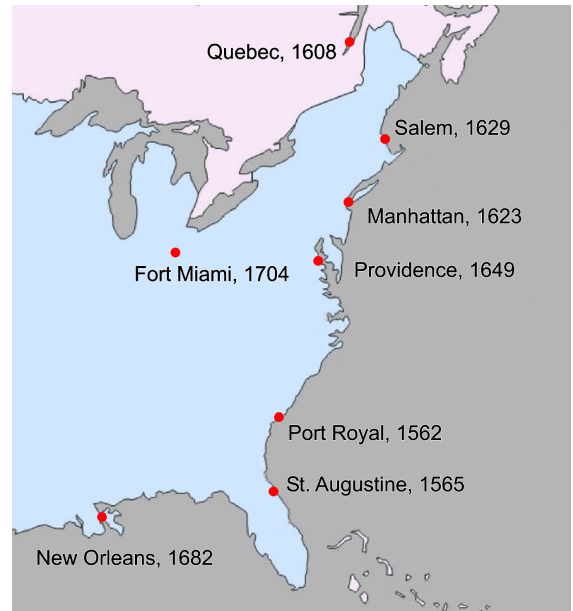


Population of Five Largest Cities

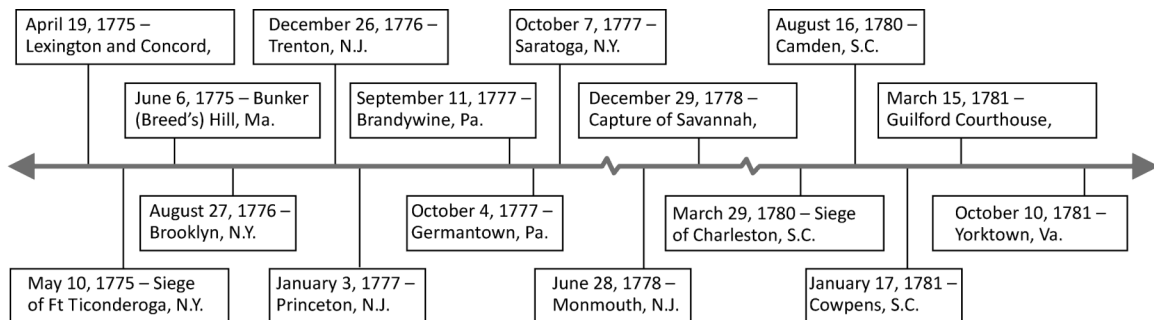
Philadelphia	
New York	
Boston	
Charleston	
Newport	

Key:  = 5000  = 2500

18. The map below shows early European settlements in North America. Which one was a Spanish settlement? Click on the correct dot.

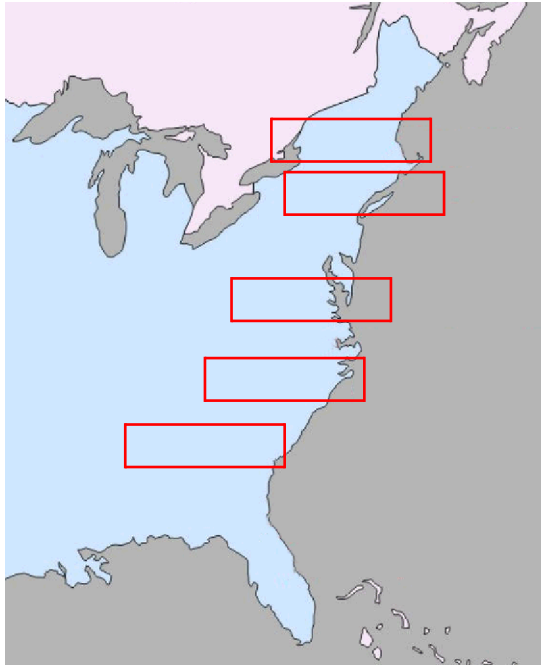


19. The timeline shows the major battles of the Revolutionary War. In which battles did George Washington lead the American troops? Click the correct boxes to show your answer.



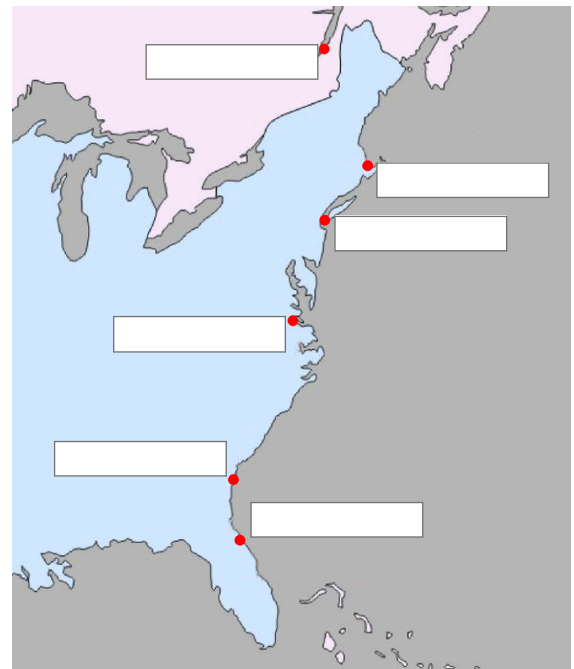
20. Match these North American Indian tribes with their native lands. Drag and drop each name into the correct location.

- Pequot
- Muscogee
- Waxhaw
- Mohican
- Powhatan

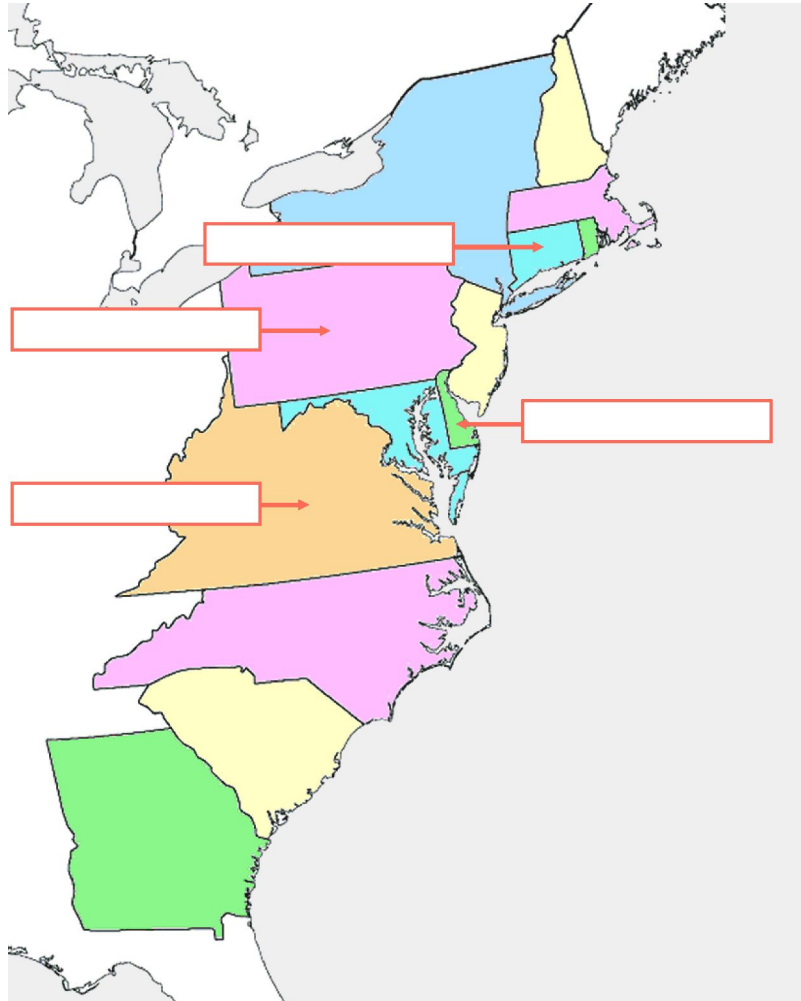


21. The picture shows some of the earlier European settlements in North America. Label the settlements by dragging the names and dates into the boxes.

- Port Royal, 1562
- St Augustine, 1565
- Jamestown, 1607
- Quebec, 1608
- Plymouth, 1620
- New Amsterdam, 1623



22. The picture shows the 13 colonies that became the United States of America. Four of the colonies have arrows pointing to them. What are their names? Type your answers in the boxes.

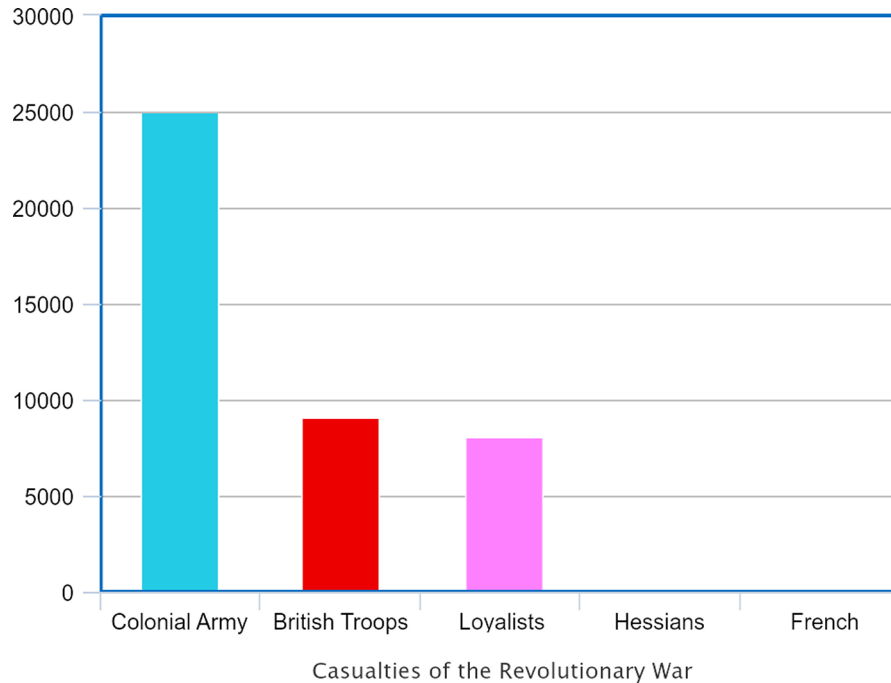


23. After the Thirteen Colonies declared their independence in 1776, the colonial army had to fight against more than British troops. King George III paid for Hessian troops from Germany to fight on his behalf. Also, many British subjects living in the colonies, called Loyalists, fought for the King. In 1778, France came to the aid of the colonial army, and this marked a turning point in the war.

Historians have a difficult time estimating the number of deaths in the American Revolution, because so many soldiers died not in battle but from disease. A low estimate is 50,000 deaths. Those casualties can be divided up as follows:

Colonial Army	50%
British troops	18%
Loyalists	16%
Hessians	12%
French	4%

The bar chart below shows the approximate number of casualties for the Colonial Army, British troops and Loyalists. Use the information above to complete the chart. Click on the columns for Hessians and French to show the correct size of the bars.



24. Here is a brief description of the process of ratifying the U.S. Constitution.

When the Virginia Convention met on June 2, 1788, a titanic debate took place as James Madison and John Marshall clashed with George Mason and the fiery orator Patrick Henry. Among other Virginians, George Washington stayed above the fray, although everyone knew he supported the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris, at first opposed and then supported ratification with prior amendments, because he favored a bill of rights. Alexander Hamilton passionately defended the Constitution and urged his allies in New York to vote in favor of it.

Who were the *Anti-Federalists* in the above description? Mark them by clicking on their names.

25. Below is an excerpt from George Washington's Farewell Address, which he delivered on September 19th, 1796, after completing his second term as President.

During his speech, Washington delivers various warnings to the American public. In one sentence he implicitly warns against creating a large standing army. Select that sentence by clicking on it.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations... [A]nd, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

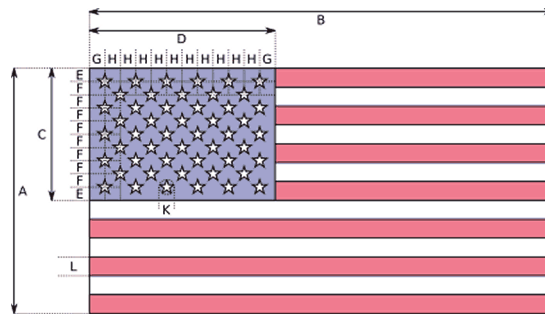
26. Below is a list of battles fought by the Continental Army under the command of General George Washington. The list is for the first two years of the Revolutionary War, before the terrible winter at Valley Forge. Click on the battles which ended in defeat for Washington.

- Aug. 1776 – Long Island
- Oct. 1776 – White Plains
- Dec. 1776 – Trenton
- Jan. 1777 – Princeton
- Sep. 1777 – Brandywine
- Oct. 1777 – Germantown

27. The table shows some major events which led to the United States gaining independence from Great Britain. In what year did each event occur? Type your answers on the blank lines.

- _____ Stamp Act
- _____ Boston Massacre
- _____ Signing of the Declaration of Independence
- _____ Battle of Saratoga
- _____ Surrender of British at Yorktown

28. Since the United States declared independence from Great Britain in 1776, its flag has changed many times. The current design, shown below, was written into law in 1947, and the arrangement of stars was modified when Alaska and Hawai'i became states.



In the diagram, the height of the flag is labeled A and the width is labeled B . The 13 stripes represent original colonies. They are all the same height, which is labeled L in the diagram. Use this information to answer the following questions.

a) Mr. Rodriguez purchased a new U.S. flag for the 4th of July. Its total height is 38 inches. What is the height of each stripe? Write your answer in the box and round to one decimal place.

inches

b) According to U.S. law, the height and width of the flag are supposed to be in a ratio of 1 to 1.9. If Mr. Rodriguez's flag meets that requirement, what is its width? Write your answer in the box and round to one decimal place.

inches

c) Challenge: The blue region containing stars is called the "canton". Its height (labeled C in the diagram) can be determined from the height and number of stripes. The width of the canton (labeled D) is supposed to be two-fifths of the the width of the flag. Based on this information, what is the *area*, rounded to the nearest whole number, of the canton on Mr. Rodriguez's flag?

in²

Interactive Question Examples (US History) 2/23/2024

<p>1. Answer: D Points: 1</p> <p>2. Answer: 2,3,5 Points: 1</p> <p>3. Answer: 1,4,5 Points: 1</p> <p>4. Answer: 4,3,5,2,1 Points: 1</p> <p>5. Answer: [1,2],[2,3],[3,1],[4,5],[5,4] Points: 1</p> <p>6. Answer: [B],[E],[A],[C],[D] Points: 1</p> <p>7. Answer: [C],[A],[D],[B] Points: 1</p> <p>8. Answer: 2,3,3,1,2,1 Points: 1</p> <p>9. Answer: C,D,A,B Points: 1</p> <p>10. Answer: [1,2],[2],[1],[1,2],[3],[2],[3] Points: 1</p> <p>11. Answer: [1],[1],[2],[2],[3] Points: 1</p> <p>12. Answer: [B][A][D][C] Points: 1</p> <p>13. Answer: [C][B][D][A] Points: 1</p> <p>14. Answer: [A,C,H,I][B,D,E,F,G] Points: 1</p>	<p>15. Answer: [C][E][B][D][A] Points: 1</p> <p>16. Answer: [D][E][D][F][B] Points: 1</p> <p>17. Answer: [A,A,A,A,A,A,A,A,A][A,A,A,A,A][A,A,A,B][A,A,B][A Points: 1</p> <p>18. Answer: 0,0,0,0,0,0,1 Points: 1</p> <p>19. Answer: 0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,... Points: 1</p> <p>20. Answer: [D],[A],[E],[C],[B] Points: 1</p> <p>21. Answer: [D],[E],[F],[C],[A],[B] Points: 1</p> <p>22. Answer: Virginia,Delaware,Pennsylvania,Connecticut Points: 1</p> <p>23. Answer: 1,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,... Points: 1</p> <p>24. Answer: 0,0,1,1,0,0,0 Points: 1</p> <p>25. Answer: 0,0,1,0 Points: 1</p> <p>26. Answer: 1,1,0,0,1,1 Points: 1</p> <p>27. Answer: 1765,1770,1776,1777,1781 Points: 1</p> <p>28. Answer: 2.9,72.2,591 Points: 1</p>
---	---