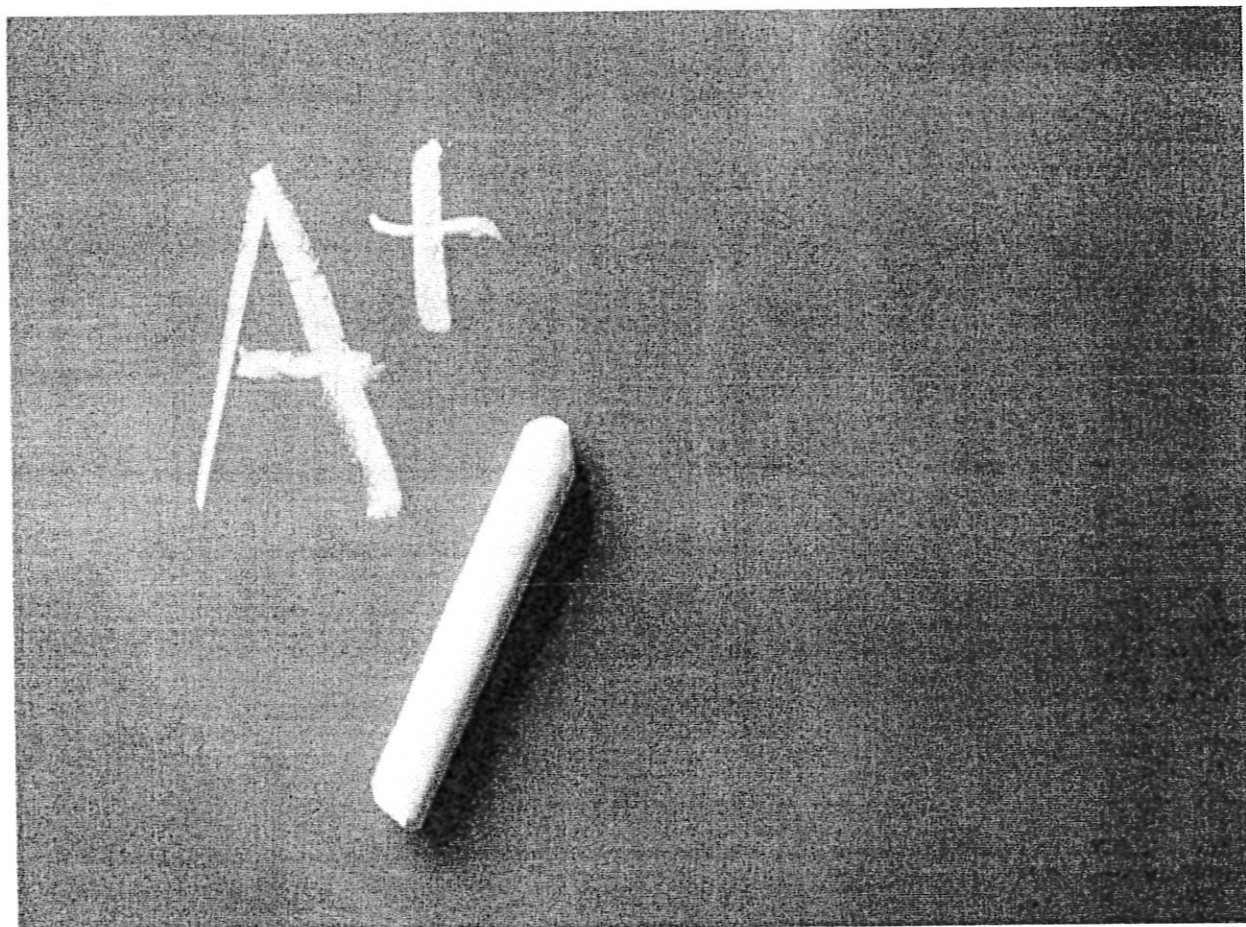


Name: _____ Hr: _____

M-Step Review Packet- Acing the Test

Directions: Complete all items in packet as review for the upcoming assessment.



BRANCHES OF THE US GOVERNMENT

FILL IN THE BRANCHES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.



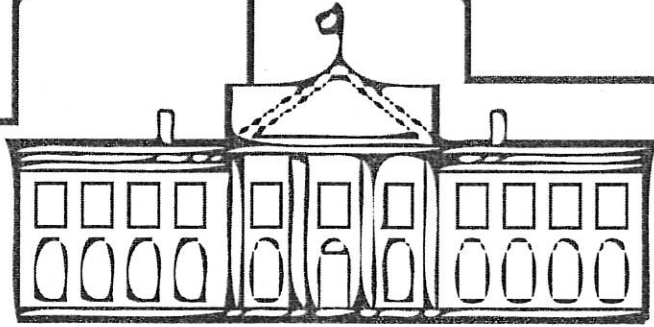
CAPITOL BUILDING

CONSTITUTION



[Empty rectangular box for labeling]

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WHITE HOUSE

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CHECKS AND BALANCES WORKSHEET

Checks and balances is a political principle which describes how the branches of government work with each other. The Constitution of the United States established the three branches of the United States government. These branches are the executive, legislative and judicial. The President is the head of the executive branch, which enforces the laws. Congress, made up of the Senate and House of Representatives, is the head of the legislative branch which makes the laws. The judicial branch, which interprets the laws, is made up of the Supreme Court and the federal courts.

Executive Branch

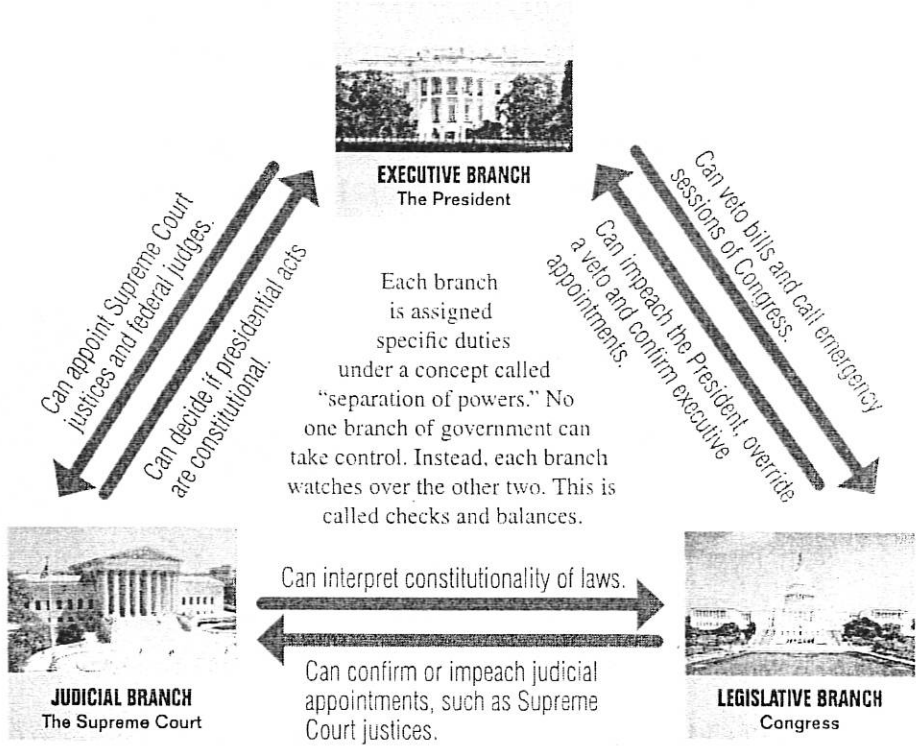
- President
- Vice President
- The Cabinet
- Departments, such as Department of Defense and Department of Education
- Boards and Commissions, such as the National Park Foundation

Legislative Branch

- U.S. Senate
- U.S. House of Representatives
- Congressional support organizations, such as the Library of Congress

Judicial Branch

- Supreme Court
- Lower courts, such as U.S. District Courts
- Special Courts, such as the U.S. Tax Court
- Court Support organizations, such as U.S. Sentencing Commission



Word Search

Find the hidden words from the list at the right.

N P R E S I D E N T K E S S C
 Q O J E V E Z C B H V L T K O
 H P I E X H M A O I H Y N C N
 O A T T V E L E T U U L E E G
 U O V U U A C A R E R X M H R
 S D T D N T L U T P T T C E
 E H J C F S I A T Y U R N R S
 B H E H I C N T N I A S I E S
 N S Z G S E Y T S D V F O X B
 B A E W S F P O E N P E P T J
 W L L A I C I D U J O L P W P
 B R A N C H S W A L B C A P H
 S T N Z S R C B E R L M W X E
 H N S N X V P M O U I Y I Z L
 T B R W E V O B I I D A M Z G

WORD LIST

APPOINTMENTS
 BALANCES
 BRANCH
 CHECKS
 CONGRESS
 CONSTITUTION
 COURT
 EXECUTIVE
 HOUSE
 JUDICIAL
 LAWS
 LEGISLATIVE
 PRESIDENT
 SENATE
 SUPREME
 VETO

QUIZ

1. Which branch of the government makes laws? _____
2. Who can veto a bill which Congress passes? _____
3. Which branch of the government appoints justices to the U.S. Supreme Court? _____
4. Which branch of the government interprets the laws? _____
5. Which branch of the government decides if laws are constitutional?

Name: _____

Democracy

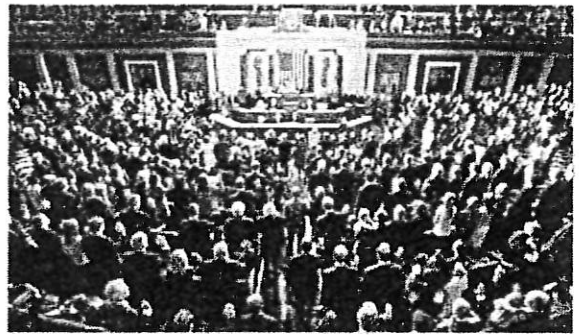
Our United States Government is a Democratic Government. This means that everyone in the country has a say in how our government works.

Since it would be very hard for every single United States citizen to be heard on every issue, our government is also a "republic." In a republic, the citizens elect representatives to speak for them and help pass laws that most people want.

The men and women we elect to speak for us go to Washington D.C. These men and women are either part of the Senate or the House Representatives. Together, they make up the United States Congress.



The Capitol Building



Congress

Do you know who your State Representatives are? How about your Senators?

My Representatives are: _____

My Senators are:

Something I would like my Representatives and Senators to tell Washington D.C.



AMENDMENT QUIZ

Match the amendment to the change it made to the Constitution.

- 1.) 18th Says that a president cannot be elected more than twice.

- 2.) 22nd Ensures the freedom of speech, religion, the press, and ensures the right to assemble and petition the government.

- 3.) 19th Made alcohol illegal.

- 4.) 26th Granted women the right to vote.

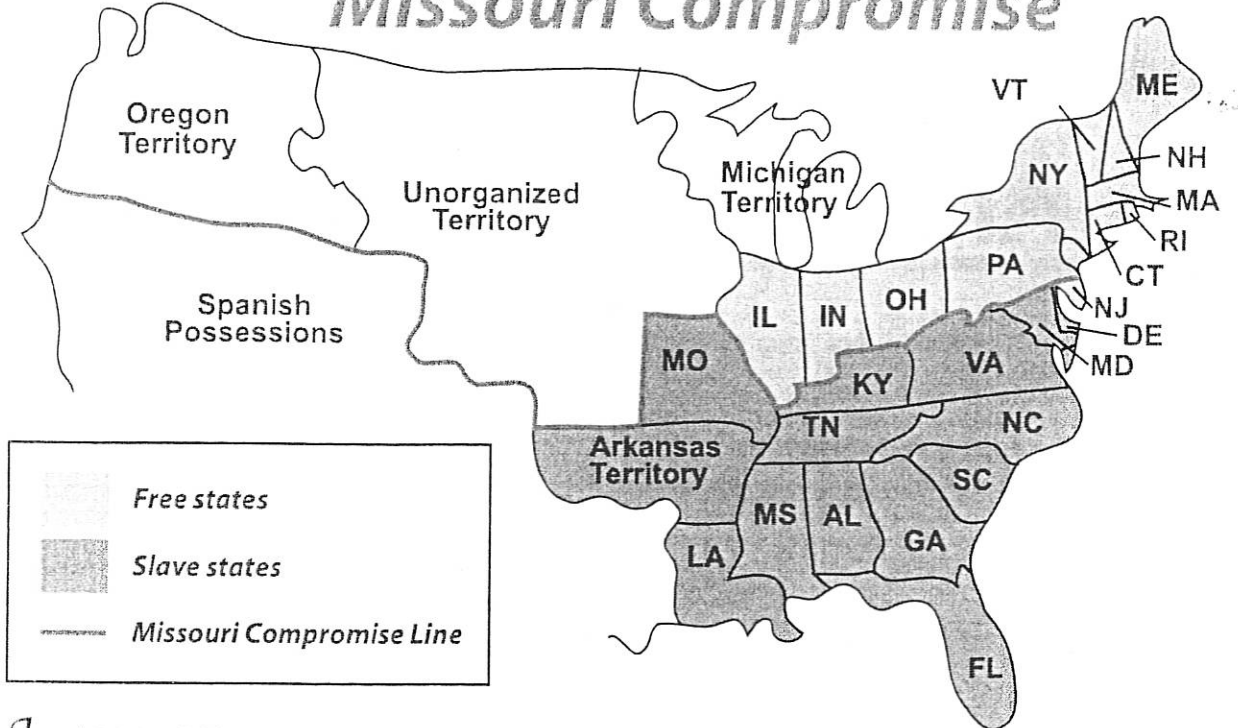
- 5.) 13th Made slavery illegal.

- 6.) 4th Overturned the amendment that made alcohol illegal.

- 7.) 21st Lowered the voting age to 18.

- 8.) 1st Defined “unreasonable search and seizure” and required search warrants for criminal investigations.

The Missouri Compromise



In 1820, Missouri wanted to join the union as a slave state. This would cause slave states to outnumber free states, which could create an imbalance of power in Congress.

They came up with *The Missouri Compromise*: Missouri would be allowed to join as a slave state, Maine joined as a free state, and nothing above the Arkansas Territory could join the union as a slave state.

Above is a map of the free states and slave states in the U.S. in 1820. Examine it and answer the questions below.

1. How does it look different from the map you see today?

2. How many states and territories allowed slavery in 1820?

3. How many did not?

4. Is Indiana a free state or a slave state?

5. Based on the paragraph, would a state in the Oregon Territory be allowed to join as a slave state?

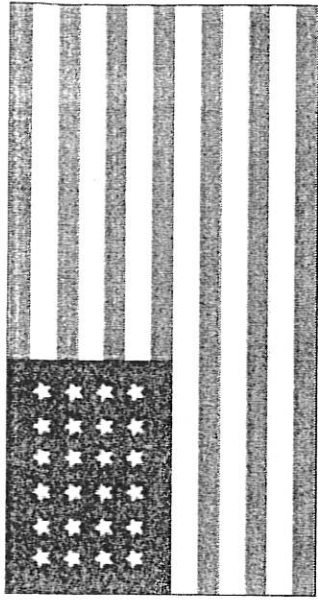
Trail Of Tears

The Trail of Tears is a path that over 16,000 Native Americans walked after the Indian Removal Act was passed in 1830. European settlers had always wanted to own Native American land, but when Andrew Jackson was elected president in 1829, he began to pass laws that forced Native Americans living east of the Mississippi to move west of the Mississippi so that he could use their land. It is called the "Trail of Tears" because many people became ill or injured and died attempting to walk the entire trail, which crosses nine different states and goes over several thousand miles of land and water.



Answer the question below on a separate piece of paper.

Many of the *opponents* of the Indian Removal Act were also slave owners. Do you think they were *entitled* to speak about the unfair treatment of Native Americans when they took part in the unfair practice of slavery? Why or why not?



American Flag in 1822, under Andrew Jackson

Vocabulary

entitled: Has the right to do something.

opponents: People who disagree with a point of view.



US History

Westward Expansion: 1800-1850s

Match each historical event with the person (or people) who accomplished them.

Andrew Jackson		John C. Calhoun
Henry Clay	James Monroe	Sacagawea
Thomas Jefferson		Lewis and Clark

1. Signed into law the Indian Removal Act of 1830 which allowed the purchase of Indian tribal lands in the East while relocating those living on the lands to the West.

2. She worked as an interpreter and a guide to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and is credited with the success of the expedition.

3. A senator and representative from Kentucky, he was a strong opponent of Manifest Destiny and the Mexican-American War. He was one of the main authors of the Compromise of 1850.

4. Made the first journey by citizens of the United States to the west coast and the Pacific Ocean. They traveled from Missouri to Oregon and made contact with many native tribes along the way.

5. Fifth president of the United States and author of the Doctrine that stated that the United States would no longer tolerate European intervention and colonization in the Americas.

6. Purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, which, at the time, doubled the size of the United States. This was known as the Louisiana Purchase. This started the western expansion and marked the first new territory added to the United States.

7. A senator from South Carolina and vice president under two different presidents, he was a strong supporter of State's rights and a strict opponent of the Compromise of 1850.

The Great Migration of 1843

In the 1840s the United States barely spread passed the Mississippi River. Western areas at that time belonged to Mexico or were open country. Texas was fighting to be its own republic. And to head west from the safety of organized borders and cities was daring and dangerous.

Read along and connect stops on the Oregon Trail headed west on the map.

1. Almost 1,000 people with 120 wagons and several thousand cattle left Independence, MI within days of each other in May 1843. It was the largest group at the time to travel west. They didn't know it yet but their successes would spur other Americans dreaming of Manifest Destiny.



Oregon Trail

2. Shawnee Mission was an outpost built by the Methodist church in the 1830s, and the first night's camp of many emigrants.

3. Alcove Spring rewarded travellers with a restful, green place for fresh water. And by now they needed it! Overland travellers had gone over 165 miles from Independence, most of them on foot.

4. Traveling hundreds of miles along the southern side of the Platte River emigrants had to ford across before it forked to reach the North Platte River and continue west. Nearby, Ash Hollow offered clear, spring water but only after a dangerous, steep hill. After drinking muddy Platte water for so long, many thought it was worth the hazard.

5. Today Chimney Rock stands at an impressive 325 feet from the spire to the base. Back then it was taller, and inspired many attempts to climb it.

6. Reaching Fort William (called Ft. Laramie since 1850) meant that emigrants were a third of the way there. The fort also marked the start of the Rocky Mountains.

7. Emigrants reached Independence Rock by Independence Day. After 1843 migrations were an annual event and travellers knew if they hadn't reached here by July 4th, they were behind schedule and in danger of being trapped in the mountains during winter.



Independence Rock

8. The most important trail site was the South Pass through the Rocky Mountains—an opening in the mountain range about 20 miles wide. It was the halfway point of the trail, (and it crosses the Continental Divide). Wagons would not have had access to the western territories without it.

9. Built at the Black Fork of the Green River in 1843, Ft. Bridger was started by Jim Bridger, a famous mountain man, and seasoned fur trapper, Louis Vasquez, to resupply the emigrants to Oregon.

10. Fort Hall was owned by the British business, Hudson's Bay Company. Employees at the fort had been convincing travellers to abandon their wagons, and generally discouraged people from going to Oregon Country. Led by Dr. Marcus Whitman, most of the wagon train in 1843 pressed on; some split toward California.



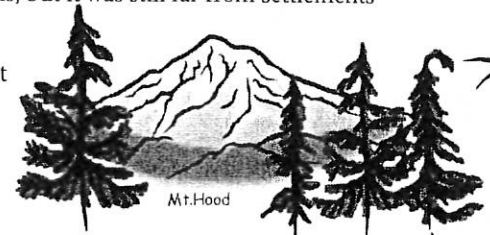
Shoshone Falls

11. Shoshone Falls on the Snake River was a short side trip for some. It was a remarkable sight, higher than Niagara Falls.

12. There were still 400 miles to go from Boise, and worries of getting to Willamette Valley before winter.

13. The green Grande Ronde valley was a welcome sight after traveling dry plains, but it was still far from settlements or protection.

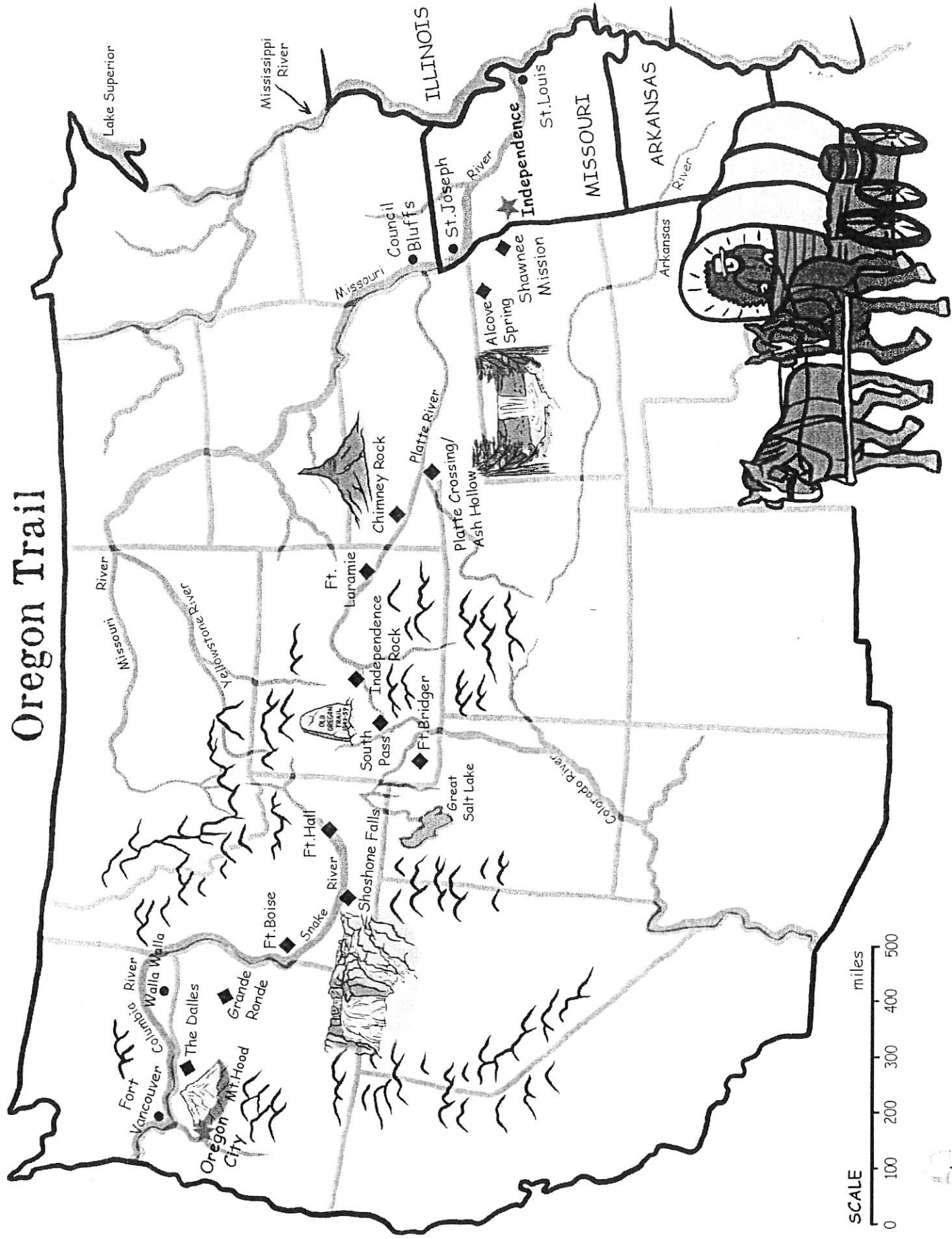
14. When the wagon train reached The Dalles they were stopped short by Mount Hood. Wagons had to be disassembled and floated down the Columbia River, and cattle lead around the mountain.



Mt. Hood

15. In October 1843 the wagon train made it to Oregon City, the hub of the Willamette Valley. And the end of the 2,000 mile trek!

Oregon Trail



EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War freed the United States of many burdens and embarrassments but it was also a national tragedy. When the war was over, the became a much stronger and more unified country, but the impact of so much violence and fighting between people of the same nation was not something easily forgotten or forgiven.

By the North defeating the South and not allowing them to secede, the federal government became much more powerful than it had been. Previously, each state had much more freedom to make its own laws. After the war, though states still had some individual rights, the federal government was the most powerful. When speaking about the United States, people often said “the United States are...,” after the war, people began saying “the United States is...”. The United States had become a single nation, rather than a collection of states.

One of the most important effects was that slavery had been officially ended and outlawed anywhere in the U.S. Many people had been working to end slavery, and many states had, but it wasn't until the nation was unified, and individual states were placed under more federal control, that it was able to be officially abolished .

The violence that had happened between the North and South left a bitterness between the people. The Civil War nearly crushed the South's economy and many were left in poverty, which only made their anger worse. The southern states were placed under military rule until, one by one, they made agreements to rejoin the Union. A period of reconstruction took place, to help the Southern economy, but times were hard for many years.

The North and the South had been very different from each other before the Civil War, and though the war guaranteed that they were now united, many differences remained. The South blamed the North for invading their land and destroying their economy, while the North blamed the the South for trying to break up the Union and insisting on slavery, and the two parts of the country rarely agreed on anything. Even today, the Northeastern and the Southeastern United States have very different identities, and often clashing political stances.

Many lives were lost, and many families were torn apart by taking sides during the war, and many of the negative effects of the Civil War are still felt today. However, without the positive effects of it, the country would be a much different place.



A Southern city after the war

Response Questions

Why was it so difficult to abolish slavery without more federal control?

Name three significant things that happened as a result of the Civil War.

Name some of the reasons the North and South were bitter towards one another after the war.

Name: _____

Earth Lines

Directions: You can't see them, but the Earth has lines all over. Lines that go up and down (longitude) and side to side (latitude). Using a globe and other resources, locate the areas below. Label the globes with numbers to show where each Line is located.



1. **The Equator:** the middle of the Earth.
2. **The Antarctic Circle:** lies $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way between the equator and the South Pole.
3. **The Tropic of Cancer:** a parallel line $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way from the equator to the North Pole.
4. **The Arctic Circle:** found $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way between the equator and the North Pole.
5. **Northern Hemisphere:** the half of the earth from the equator to the North Pole.
6. **Southern Hemisphere:** the half of the earth from the equator to the South Pole.
7. **The Tropic of Capricorn:** a parallel line $\frac{1}{4}$ the way from the equator to the South Pole.

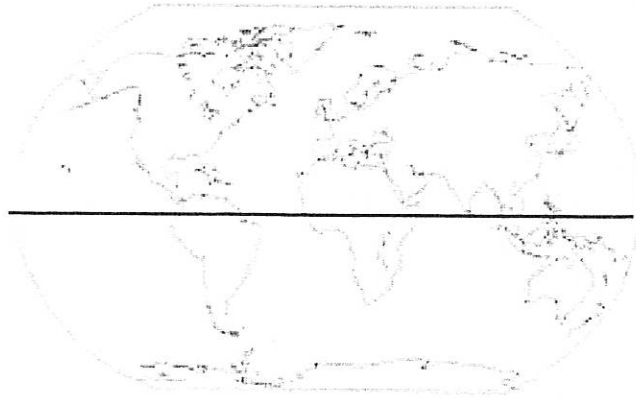
Looking at a globe, locate what intersection of latitude and longitude your state is found.

State _____ Intersection _____ ° and _____ °

Name: _____

The Continents

Directions: Write the seven continents found on our planet into the proper hemisphere groups.



Northern

Southern

Both

Directions: Research the answers to the continent questions.

1. The largest continent: _____
2. The smallest continent: _____
3. This continent is where the Nile is located: _____
4. This continent has only one country: _____
5. This continent has no time zones: _____

Name: _____

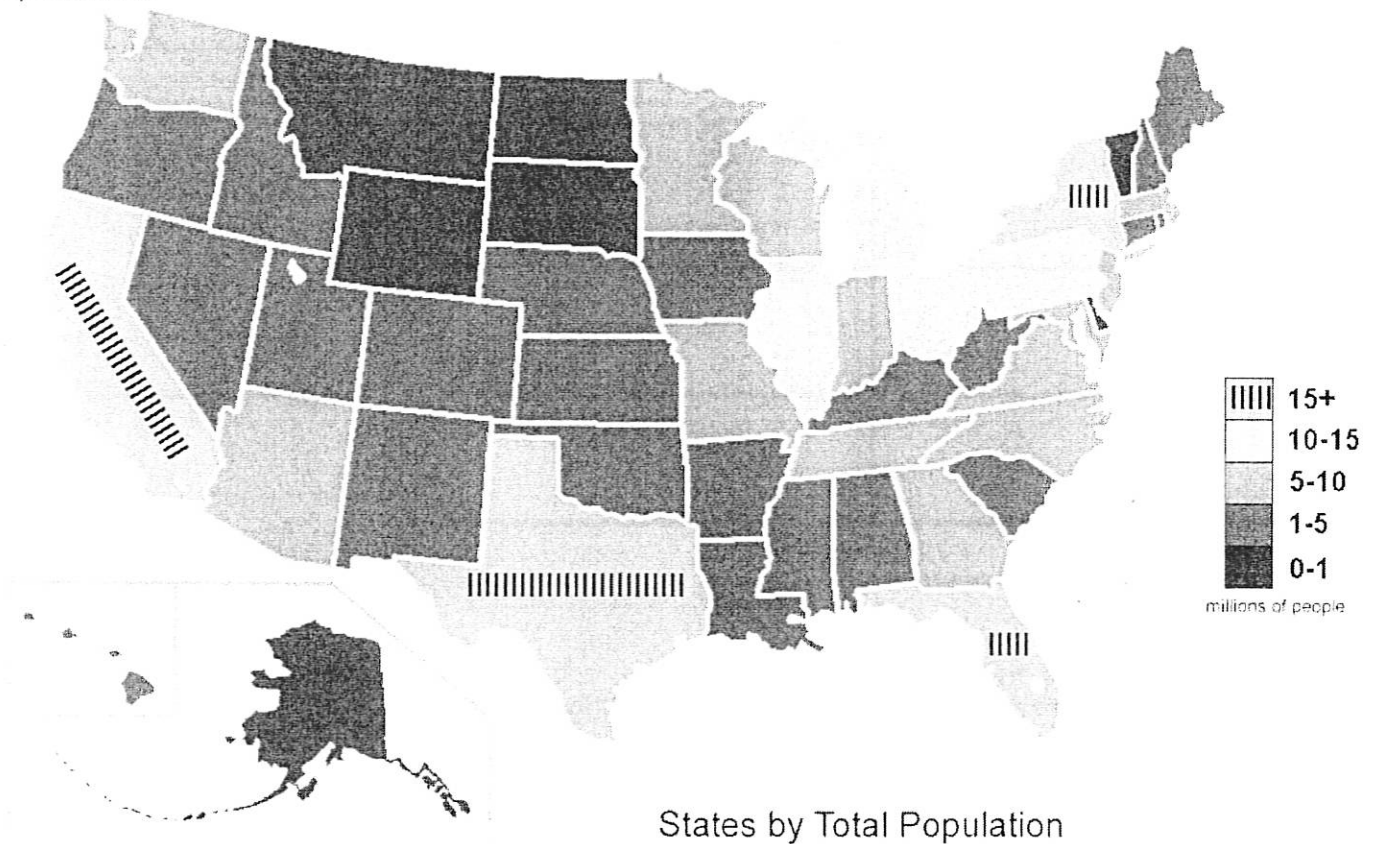
Population

The **population**, or total count of the human beings, of our country is determined by the **census**; the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population.

The first U.S. census took place on August 2, 1790. If you go to the Census Bureau website, www.census.gov/popclock, you can watch the United States and the World's populations increasing. On July 4, 2013, the US population was 316,148,990.

On July 4, 1980, it was only 227,246,776. What does that tell you about our country's population between those years?

Directions: Below is a United States population map. Use the key to answer population questions.



1. How many states have a total population of over 15 million? _____

2. Which states have no more than a million people living there?

3. How many states' populations are between 5 million and 15 million? _____

4. In what population range does your state fall? _____