

Name: _____

Date: _____

THIRD GRADE-SOCIAL STUDIES (SOCIAL3_5)

1. Where did the Cherokee people have to move when they were sent from Georgia?
- A. Massachusetts
 - B. Mississippi
 - C. Oklahoma
 - D. Texas

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2. The Creek tribe loved to play games. One game was called "Brother to War" and was played using long sticks with a net on the end and a round ball. This game is like which modern sport?
- A. lacrosse
 - B. baseball
 - C. hockey
 - D. football

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3. What is the name of the long, hard journey made by the Cherokees when they were forced to leave their lands in Georgia?
- A. Oregon Trail
 - B. Trail of Tears
 - C. Wilderness Road
 - D. Indian Removal Act

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4. Which two Native American crops were of the most interest to early colonists?
- A. peas and squash
 - B. corn and tobacco
 - C. beans and pumpkins
 - D. sweet potatoes and melons

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5. What did the Cherokee and Creek people have that the European settlers wanted?
- A. land
 - B. gold
 - C. water
 - D. jewels

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6. Why did thousands of settlers head west during the 1800s?
- A. Life in the East was too boring.
 - B. The weather was nicer in the West.

- C. The government was giving away free land.
 - D. They wanted to be the first to reach the Pacific Ocean.
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7. In 1732, King George II of England allowed a new colony to be formed. The colony was made of the land between the Altamaha and Savannah Rivers. The colony was called

- A. North Carolina.
 - B. South Carolina.
 - C. Georgia.
 - D. Florida.
-

8. The Pilgrims arrived in America in 1620 and began to build homes. During their first year in America almost half of the Pilgrims died. Which is NOT a reason so many Pilgrims died?

- A. Pilgrims started running out of food.
 - B. The Pilgrims built many new houses to live in.
 - C. Many Pilgrims became sick and medicine was scarce.
 - D. The winter was long and very cold.
-

9. James Oglethorpe and Tomochichi, chief of the Yamacraw, worked together for the good of the early colonists and the Native Americans. Where did they share their land?

- A. Savannah
 - B. Atlanta
 - C. Jekyll Island
 - D. Fort Augusta
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10. Life for colonial families was somewhat different than family life today. Most colonial families

- A. sent their children to college.
 - B. did much more traveling.
 - C. could not own their homes.
 - D. made more of their own clothing and tools.
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11. In the 1860s, a railroad was built connecting the East Coast of the United States with the West Coast. What was one important effect of this?

- A. It took longer to travel from San Francisco to New York.
 - B. People did not use any other form of transportation.
 - C. It became quicker to travel from San Francisco to New York.
 - D. People could now fly by airplane to get to places more quickly.
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12. A Cherokee man named Sequoya invented something that allowed his people to publish books and newspapers. It was

- A. a printing press.

- B. an alphabet of the Cherokee language.
- C. paper made from birch bark.
- D. fast drying ink.

13.

Use the below map to answer this question.



The map shows the location of Georgia's major Native American nations before 1800. Which of the following Native American nations lived north of the Upper Creeks?

- A. Choctaws
- B. Seminoles
- C. Cherokeees
- D. Lower Creeks

14. Which is the newest invention for sharing information with others?

- A. calling on a telephone
- B. sending smoke signals
- C. using a computer

D. writing letters

15. Why did the Cherokee tribes move from Georgia to Oklahoma?

- A. They thought life in the West would be easier.
 - B. They had used all of the natural resources in their area.
 - C. They were forced to leave by the United States government.
 - D. They heard rivers and land were more plentiful farther west.
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16. How did the Cherokee and Creek people lose their land in Georgia?

- A. The settlers asked them to leave.
 - B. They sold all of their land to the settlers.
 - C. The United States government forced them to leave.
 - D. They gave their land to the United States government.
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17. The Creek and Yamacraw tribes fished and grew much of their food. These two food supplies are common in a

- A. mountain community.
 - B. desert community.
 - C. coastal community.
 - D. urban community.
-

18. Which of the following is NOT true about the Cherokees of Georgia?

- A. The Cherokees lived near rivers and streams.
 - B. The Cherokees lived in the Appalachian Mountains.
 - C. The Cherokees signed many treaties with the American government.
 - D. The Cherokees asked the American government to move them to Oklahoma.
-

19. This Native American nation called themselves Muskogee. However, the early English colonists called them Creeks because the Muskogee

- A. only fished in creeks and not the ocean.
 - B. made boats that could sail in shallow creeks.
 - C. drank only the water from creeks.
 - D. built their towns along creeks and rivers.
-

20. Which step would come next after graduating from high school?

- A. becoming a doctor
 - B. going to college
 - C. graduating from college
 - D. going to medical school
-

21. Why were the people of the Cherokee nation sent on the Trail of Tears?

- A. There was too much fighting among tribes.

- B. There was little rain and crops died.
 - C. The Cherokee wanted to learn English and own land.
 - D. The European settlers wanted the land used by the Cherokee.
-

22. Which of the following is NOT a way the Creeks, Cherokees, and settlers helped one another?

- A. They traded foods.
 - B. They shared farming practices.
 - C. They created a common alphabet.
 - D. They shared hunting lands and fishing.
-

23. In the early 1800s, an important business in Savannah was ship repair. Tar and pitch from pine trees were used to fix wooden ships. What probably happened in Savannah when iron ships that did not leak were built?

- A. Some workers who repaired ships lost their jobs.
 - B. New docks were built of iron.
 - C. Fewer people traveled on iron ships.
 - D. More pine trees were planted.
-

24. Which of the following was an important resource to the Creeks and Cherokees of Georgia?

- A. sand to make glass
 - B. ice to make shelters
 - C. cotton to make clothing
 - D. wood to make canoes
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25. The United States won its independence from Great Britain in 1783. At that time, there were thirteen states. Land won in the war soon became states. The fourteenth and fifteenth states were

- A. Vermont and Kentucky.
- B. Kentucky and North Carolina.
- C. New Hampshire and Vermont.
- D. Massachusetts and Delaware.

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(Answer Key)

- 1. Mississippi
- 2. lacrosse
- 3. Trail of Tears

4. corn and tobacco
5. land
6. The government was giving away free land.
7. Georgia.
8. The Pilgrims built many new houses to live in.
9. Savannah
10. made more of their own clothing and tools.
11. It became quicker to travel from San Francisco to New York.
12. an alphabet of the Cherokee language.
13. Cherokees
14. using a computer
15. They were forced to leave by the United States government.
16. The United States government forced them to leave.
17. coastal community.
18. The Cherokees asked the American government to move them to Oklahoma.
19. built their towns along creeks and rivers.
20. going to college
21. The European settlers wanted the land used by the Cherokee.
22. They created a common alphabet.
23. Some workers who repaired ships lost their jobs.
24. wood to make canoes
25. Vermont and Kentucky.