

Name: _____

Date: _____

FIFTH GRADE-SOCIAL STUDIES (SS5_7)

1. Which of the following was developed during World War II and directly benefited the people of Georgia after the war?

- A. bombers
- B. C-ration meals
- C. anti-aircraft weapons
- D. chemicals to kill mosquitoes

2. How was the economy of the South different from that of the North before the Civil War?

- A. The South did not import or export many products.
- B. Most Southern industries grew at a faster rate.
- C. The South had developed a better system of railroads.
- D. Much of the Southern agriculture depended on slave labor.

3. The transcontinental railroad linked the East and the West. What was the MAIN reason farmers in the West used the transcontinental railroad?

- A. to buy cattle in the East
- B. to take vacations in the East
- C. to transport their crops to the East
- D. to visit their families in the East

4. Throughout history there have been times when large groups of people relocated to other areas. What is one important reason many African Americans left the South after the Civil War?

- A. There was better weather in the North.
- B. Their families were in the North.
- C. There were more jobs in the North.
- D. There was a drought in the South.

5. After the Civil War, there was an increase in the number of these people heading west.

- Farmers raising wheat
- Workers on the railroads
- Miners looking for gold

- Ranchers herding cattle

Which group was MOST affected by the Homestead Act of 1862?

- A. the farmers
 - B. the workers
 - C. the miners
 - D. the ranchers
-

6.

Use the chart below to answer this question.

Population Distribution in the United States		
Year	Percent Rural	Percent Urban
1870	73%	27%
1920	52%	48%

Based on the information in the chart, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. More people lived in the country than in the cities.
 - B. More people had moved to the West.
 - C. More people lived in the cities than in the country.
 - D. More people had moved to the South.
-

7. The Civil War began in 1861 when Union forces surrendered at Ft. Sumter. The war ended at Appomattox in 1865 when

- A. General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant.
 - B. President Jefferson Davis left office and fled to Europe.
 - C. General Ulysses S. Grant surrendered to General Robert E. Lee.
 - D. President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.
-

8. During the years before the Civil War, the Underground Railroad was started to help runaway slaves escape to freedom in Canada. One former slave who became a "conductor" and was called "the Black Moses" was

- A. Booker T. Washington.
 - B. Frederick Douglass.
 - C. Harriet Tubman.
 - D. Phyllis Wheatley.
-

9. After World War II, a new type of conflict developed between the Soviet Union and the United States that involved competition between the two countries in everything they did. What was this conflict known as?

- A. the Cold War
- B. the Civil War

- C. the World War
 - D. the Economic War
-

10. How did the 1929 stock market crash affect the United States economy in the 1930s?

- A. Unemployment reached its highest level in United States history.
 - B. Stock prices were higher than investors could afford.
 - C. Congress voted to reject New Deal policies.
 - D. Agriculture replaced manufacturing as the primary industry.
-

11. The United States is known as a "nation of immigrants," because people have been coming to this country for centuries. Because people from so many different countries blended to make America, the United States is also called a

- A. mother of countries.
 - B. melting pot.
 - C. land of many languages.
 - D. single culture.
-

12. The Vietnam War began in the 1950s, and it did not end until 1975. What were the results of the war?

- A. The Soviet Union made South Vietnam a colony.
 - B. All of Vietnam became communist.
 - C. The United States made South Vietnam a U.S. territory.
 - D. All of Vietnam became non-communist.
-

13. What political problem faced the United States at the end of the Civil War?

- A. how to convince the Southern states to free their slaves
 - B. how to stop the army from taking over the government
 - C. how to bring the defeated states back into the Union
 - D. how to keep foreign countries out of North America
-

14.

Look at the following list to answer this question.

- textbooks about the Great Depression
- letters written by people who lived during the Great Depression
- pictures taken of people during the Great Depression
- drawings of people who lived during the Great Depression

All of these are sources that a student could use when getting information about the

Great Depression. All are primary sources EXCEPT

- A. textbooks.
- B. letters.
- C. pictures.
- D. drawings.

15. During the Civil War, each side had certain strategies, or plans, to win the war. Part of the strategy of the North was to

- A. use troops from other countries to invade the South.
- B. place a naval blockade along the coast to cut down on shipping.
- C. ask Southerners who were against the war to revolt.
- D. position soldiers around the South and not let the people leave.

16. Which statement describes one way electricity changed people's lives in the 1920s?

- A. It ended the building of homes with fireplaces.
- B. It brought entertainment into homes with the radio.
- C. It ended the mining of coal to use as fuel.
- D. It ended the use of oil as a fuel for heating.

17. The issue of slavery was a primary cause of the American Civil War. What was one other major issue that led to the war between the states?

- A. states setting their own borders
- B. drought in the South destroying the cotton crop
- C. states having more power than the national government
- D. construction of factories in the South

18.

Use the list of events below to answer this question.

- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed.
- The Dred Scott case was decided.

How did these events in the 1850s have an impact on people in the North and the South?

- A. These events led Congress to end slavery in the United States.
 - B. These events led to more division between North and South.
 - C. These events led to the spread of slavery to the territories.
 - D. These events led to bringing people from the North and South together.
-

19. There have been a number of amendments added to the Constitution of the United States that deal with voting. The 15th Amendment was passed in 1870 after the Civil War. Which group gained the right to vote?

- A. property owners
 - B. women
 - C. black men
 - D. immigrants
-

20. During the 1920s, more Americans were able to buy homes. Why was this true?

- A. the government created programs to help people buy homes
 - B. homes were cheaper to buy and wages had increased
 - C. the factories had to build homes that the workers could buy
 - D. homes were made that could be moved from place to place
-

21. During World War II, many women in the United States assisted in the war effort. For most women, this was the first time that they found work in

- A. schools.
 - B. hospitals.
 - C. factories.
 - D. offices.
-

22. The 16th Amendment was added to the United States Constitution in 1913. It allowed the federal government to pass an income tax. What is an income tax?

- A. tax on imports
 - B. tax on products bought by consumers
 - C. tax on the amount of money people make
 - D. tax on imports
-

23. What was a result of the peace talks in 1987 between President Reagan and Premier Gorbachev at the end of the Cold War?

- A. Both leaders decided not to support the United Nations.
 - B. Both leaders signed a treaty to limit stockpiles of nuclear weapons.
 - C. Both leaders ended all trade agreements with communist China.
 - D. Both leaders agreed to send troops to the Middle East to support Iraq.
-

24. The 18th Amendment was added to the United States Constitution in 1919. People were banned from making or selling alcohol. Why?

- A. Only the government could make or sell alcohol.
 - B. Some people thought the use of alcohol destroyed lives.
 - C. Alcohol could only be imported from other countries.
 - D. Drought had destroyed the grain used to make alcohol.
-

25. Woodrow Wilson became president of the United States after winning the election

of 1912. Wilson ran on a program called "New Freedom." This program was designed to

- A. prevent the government from taking colonies from other countries.
- B. let more Americans share in the wealth of the country.
- C. let the leaders of business expand as quickly as possible.
- D. prevent the government from taking more lands from Native Americans.

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(Answer Key)

1. chemicals to kill mosquitoes
2. Much of the Southern agriculture depended on slave labor.
3. to transport their crops to the East
4. There were more jobs in the North.
5. the farmers
6. More people lived in the country than in the cities.
7. General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant.
8. Harriet Tubman.
9. the Cold War
10. Unemployment reached its highest level in United States history.
11. melting pot.
12. All of Vietnam became communist.
13. how to bring the defeated states back into the Union
14. textbooks.
15. place a naval blockade along the coast to cut down on shipping.
16. It brought entertainment into homes with the radio.
17. states having more power than the national government
18. These events led to more division between North and South.
19. black men
20. homes were cheaper to buy and wages had increased
21. factories.
22. tax on the amount of money people make
23. Both leaders signed a treaty to limit stockpiles of nuclear weapons.
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25. let more Americans share in the wealth of the country.

