

## Grade 4 Daily PACT Review Questions for Social Studies

DAY	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	4-1.1 Give at least two reasons why Europeans began to explore.	Religion; spices and other goods from Asia; an easier route to these goods than by land; new trading partners; raw materials; set up colonies
2	4-1.1 What new technology was developed during the 1400s?	Printing press; caravel ships; astrolabe; magnetic compass; plotting latitude and longitude
3	4-1.2 Which countries began exploring and who were some of their early explorers?	Greenland=Leif Eriksson Portugal=Bartolomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama Spain=Columbus, Magellan, de Soto, and Pizarro Netherlands=Henry Hudson England=John Cabot France=Robert La Salle
4	4-1.3 What did some Spanish explorers find in North and South America?	Cortez found the Aztecs and their gold. Pizarro found the Incas and their gold.
5	4-1.3 What did some Spanish explorers find in present-day United States?	Ponce de Leon claimed Florida for Spain. He was looking for gold and a fountain of youth. Coronado explored southwest US looking for gold. De Soto explored Florida and Georgia then west to the Mississippi River.
6	4-1.4 What was the result of the Columbian Exchange?	The New World was introduced to horses, pigs, and diseases. He brought back to the Old World squash, tobacco, corn, potatoes, pineapples, tomatoes, and turkeys.
7	4-1.4 Why were European diseases such a problem for the Native Americans?	They had no immunity to fight off the germs. (smallpox, typhus, measles, malaria, and diphtheria.
8	4-2.1 Describe the Land Bridge Theory.	Glaciers formed during the Ice Age and sea level dropped exposing the sea floor where people and animals could walk across.
9	4-2.2 What were the main Native American cultural groupings? Compare/contrast these groups with the visual of your choice.	Eastern Woodlands; Southeastern; Plains; Southwestern; Pacific Northwestern
10	4-2.3 What were some early settlements in The New World for the French, Spanish, and English?	F= Charlesfort, Fort Caroline, Quebec; S=St. Augustine; E=Roanoke, Jamestown, Plymouth
11	4-2.4 Compare and contrast the lives of the people in the different colonies.	Farming, trading, trapping, ship building, fishing; religious variety; town meetings
12	4-2.5 What was the route from Africa to the colonies called in which slaves were transported?	Middle Passage
13	4-2.5 What was triangular trade?	From Europe with goods to Africa for slaves to the New World for sugar, molasses cotton, and tobacco then back to Europe with these

14	4-2.6 Why was using slaves better than using indentured servants in the colonies?	Indentured servants could leave once their debt was paid; slaves were considered purchased property forever.
15	4-2.6 What did the slaves contribute to American culture?	Knowledge of growing rice; introduced corn to the diet as well as black-eyed peas, kidney beans, okra, yams, frying foods and barbecuing; spirituals; storytelling, gospel music, the blues.
16	4-2.7 Why were Europeans, African Americans, and Native Americans continually in conflict with one another?	Greed over land, money-making opportunities, broken promises, limited freedoms
17	4-2.7 What was the Stono Rebellion?	Slaves robbed a store taking gunpowder and killed those who tried to stop their revolt. 50 slaves and 25 colonists died.
18	4-2.7 Where were Maroon settlements located?	Out-of-the-way places
19	4-2.7 How did colonists, Europeans, and Native Americans typically get the things they needed?	Bartering
20	4-3.1 What were some factors that led to the American Revolution?	Cost of the French & Indian War; British imposed taxes on the colonists; colonial resistance to British policies
21	4-3.1 What was the Declaration of Independence?	A list of grievances against King George; a statement of colonial independence from British rule.
22	4-3.2 Name important leaders during the Revolution. Pick one and tell why you think he was the most important person of the American Revolution.	King George III, Marquis de Lafayette, Thomas Paine, John Adams, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry
23	4-3.3 What three things did Jefferson state in the Declaration of Independence?	Colonial ideas of a good government; things King George III had done wrong; their declaration of freedom.
24	4-3.3 What main issue was not mentioned in the Declaration of Independence? Why do you think it was left out?	Slavery
25	4-3.4 List and briefly describe the importance of the six main battles of the Revolution.	Lexington and Concord; Bunker (Breed's) Hill; Charleston; Saratoga; Cowpens; Yorktown
26	4-3.5 The Americans were victorious because of help from what groups?	French, Dutch, Polish, Prussians, Native Americans
27	4-3.6 Name some women and African Americans who participated in the American Revolution. Why was their help important?	Martha Washington, Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley, Abigail Adams, Crispus Attucks, Peter Salem
28	4-3.7 What effects did the American Revolution have on African Americans and Native Americans?	British land was divided and some Native American tribes signed treaties and some didn't. Territories that would be slave or free emerged.
29	4-4.1 Compare the Articles of Confederation with the U.S. Constitution.	AC=one delegate per state, no president, and did not create strong central government C=3 branches, representation based on population of the state, president
30	4-4.2 What are the three branches of government and the main job of each branch?	Executive=carry out the laws of the land; Legislative=makes the laws; Judicial=decides if the laws are fair

31	4-4.2 Why does our government have a system of checks and balances?	So no one branch gets too much power.
32	4-4.3 How can the Constitution be changed?	Through an amendment. Two-thirds of the Congress must approve (ratify) it then three-fourths of the states.
33	4-4.3 What are the first ten amendments called and what is their purpose?	Bill of Rights. To outline the basic rights of individuals.
34	4-4.3 Why is our government a limited government?	It only has the power to do what is stated in the Constitution.
35	4-4.4 Why were the following early leaders important...George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, and James Madison?	<u>Washington</u> was the first president and called the "Father of our Country". <u>Adams</u> was our second president and first to live in the White House. <u>Jefferson</u> was our third president and believed the common man should run the government. <u>Hamilton</u> was a delegate from NY who believed the wealthy and educated should run the government. <u>Marshall</u> was a chief justice on the Supreme Court and said the Supreme Court had the final say on laws. <u>Madison</u> was our fourth president and "Father of the Constitution".
36	4-4.5 What is a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who is loyal to its government and entitled to rights and protection under the law?	Citizen <i>Rights</i> =speech, worship, own property, travel, trial with a judge <i>Responsibilities</i> =vote, obey the law, serve on a jury, community involvement, take care of their things
37	4-4.6 What was the Three-Fifths Compromise?	An agreement in 1787 that allowed for three-fifths of slaves in any state to be counted in the population
38	4-4.6 What law in 1850 required all citizens in the north and the south to turn in runaway slaves?	Fugitive Slave Act
39	4-4.7 What two members of George Washington's cabinet felt there should be political parties and disagreed on many political issues?	Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson
40	4-4.7 What two political parties formed in the late 1700s?	Democratic-Republican Party (TJ) Federalists (AH)
41	4-5.1 In 1803 how did the United States double its physical size?	with the Louisiana Purchase
42	4-5.1 How did Lewis and Clark, Zebulon Pike, and Daniel Boone pave the way for westward expansion?	Lewis and Clark were commissioned by Jefferson to find a route to the Pacific Ocean. Pike was sent to find the northern source of the Mississippi River (Lake Itasca in Minnesota). Daniel Boone opened up the Great Wagon Road and the Wilderness Road.
43	4-5.2 Why did people begin to migrate west?	Farmland, new start, money-making opportunities, gold, furs, open stores, logging, ranches and cattle
44	4-5.2 What is the term that means the United States was bound to spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific?	Manifest Destiny

45	4-5.3 What territories were added to the United States in the early 1800s?	Louisiana Territory, Florida, Northwest Territory, Texas, California, New Mexico
46	4-5.4 What were some effects of expansion on Native Americans?	diseases killed them; they lost their hunting grounds and food sources; they were moved to reservations
47	4-5.4 What was the march of the Cherokees from Georgia to Oklahoma called? Why did they have to move?	Trail of Tears Indian Removal Act (1830)
48	4-5.5 and 4-5.6 How were the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails used differently?	O=mostly used by families SF=business and military trail
49	4-5.7 What legislation and events changed slavery in the United States?	Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Missouri Compromise of 1820, annexation of Texas, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott decision, and the Exodusters
50	4-6.1 How did the North and South differ economically before the Civil War?	North=industrial South=agricultural
51	4-6.2 What did Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, John Brown, Sojourner Truth, and Harriet Beecher Stowe have in common?	They were abolitionists. They wanted slavery to end in America.
52	4-6.3 What were some major causes of the Civil War?	Sectionalism; states' rights; election of 1860; secession; economics
53	4-6.4 What battle was the turning point of the Civil War?	Battle of Gettysburg
54	4-6.5 Where did Ulysses S. Grant accept Robert E. Lee's surrender thereby ending the Civil War?	Appomattox Court House in Virginia on April 9, 1865.
55	4-6.6 What effect did the Civil War have on women, African Americans, the North, and the South?	W=women had to do everything AA=gave them freedom N=war boosted the economy S=destruction and poverty
56	4-6.6 What was Abraham Lincoln's plan for rebuilding the South called?	Reconstruction