

## Grade 5 Daily PACT Review Questions for Social Studies

<b>DAY</b>	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>ANSWER</b>
<b>1</b>	5-1.1: What was the purpose of Reconstruction?	To rebuild the South after the Civil War and join the North and South again
<b>2</b>	5-1.1: Summarize the impact of Lincoln's assassination.	No push for change in the South and the freedmen were not protected.
<b>3</b>	5-1.2: What were the provisions of the 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , and 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution?	13 <sup>th</sup> =Abolished slavery in the U.S. 14 <sup>th</sup> =African-American citizenship with equal protection under the law 15 <sup>th</sup> =African-American male right to vote
<b>4</b>	5-1.3: How did the Freedmen's Bureau help former slaves?	Provided food, clothing, shelter, medicine, education, protection
<b>5</b>	5-1.4: Describe the changes from slave to sharecropper and from farms to factories.	After gaining their freedom, many slaves became sharecroppers or moved from farms to work in factories.
<b>6</b>	5-1.5: What was the purpose of the Black Codes?	Restrict the freedoms of African Americans
<b>7</b>	5-1.5: What strategies were used to keep African Americans from casting their vote?	Literacy tests; Grandfather Clause; Terror and violence
<b>8</b>	5-2.1: What was Manifest Destiny?	The belief that the United States would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
<b>9</b>	5-2.1: How did the geography of the United States effect the migration of settlers heading west?	Mountains; deserts; rivers; climate; wild animals
<b>10</b>	5-2.2: What effect did the movement westward have on Native Americans?	Diseases; loss of land; many were killed
<b>11</b>	5-2.3: How did the railroad effect the settlement of the West?	Safer, faster, affordable and towns grew along the tracks.
<b>12</b>	5-2.4: Give an example of conflict and of cooperation between different groups in the West.	Groups including miners, ranchers, cowboys, immigrants, Native Americans, and Mexican Americans
<b>13</b>	5-2.5: What was one positive contribution to the Native Americans by early Spanish explorers?	The horse
<b>14</b>	5-3.1: How did the Industrial Revolution contribute to the United States becoming a world power?	Inventions such as street cars, telephone, electric light bulb, telegraph, and use of assembly line
<b>15</b>	5-3.2: Tell what the following men are known for: Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Samuel Morse, Albert Einstein, and the Wright Brothers.	Edison, the electric light bulb; Bell, the telephone; Morse, the telegraph; Einstein, the atomic bomb; Wright Brothers, the airplane
<b>16</b>	5-3.3: How did immigration and urbanization impact the American economy during the Industrial Revolution?	Population increases cause needs for goods and services thus increasing job opportunities
<b>17</b>	5-3.3: Summarize the rise of big business.	See textbook pages 178-183 and 222-229
<b>18</b>	5-3.4: What did immigrants contribute to the American culture in the late 1800s?	Traditions, their native culture, foods, language, music, religion
<b>19</b>	5-3.5: Name one of the reforms of the Progressive Era and tell its importance.	See textbook pages 192-199, 240-245, and 259-271
<b>20</b>	5-3.5: How did labor unions help the American industrial worker?	Fair wages, working hours, and working conditions

<b>21</b>	5-3.6: What major events contributed to the rise of the United States as a world power in the early 1900s?	Spanish-American War; victories in WWI
<b>22</b>	5-3.6: Why was the Panama Canal important?	It connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without having to sail around South America.
<b>23</b>	5-4.1: Describe the social and economic boom of the 1920s.	Improved standard of living; improved buying power; mass production; automobiles and airplanes; radio, theater, movies; organized crime and Prohibition
<b>24</b>	5-4.2: Describe the social and economic bust of the 1930s.	Overuse of credit; deflation; unemployment; bank closures; business failures
<b>25</b>	5-4.3: Describe programs made available through President Roosevelt's New Deal.	See textbook pages 327-331
<b>26</b>	5-4.4: What key events occurred during the US's involvement in WWII?	Bombing of Pearl Harbor; invasion of Normandy; bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
<b>27</b>	5-4.4: Why were Winston Churchill, FDR, Joseph Stalin, and Adolf Hitler key men of WWII?	Churchill was prime minister of Great Britain; FDR was the US president; Stalin was the dictator of the Soviet Union; Hitler was the German dictator
<b>28</b>	5-4.5: Summarize the impact WWII had on America.	Women worked outside the home; Japanese-Americans were placed in internment camps and racism against them increased; etc.
<b>29</b>	5-4.6: What were some key developments in technology, aviation, weaponry, and communication that effected WWII?	Jet engines, rocket technology, bazookas, radar, atomic research, radio, disposable income, computers, consumer electronics, canned meats, dehydrated foods
<b>30</b>	5-4.7: What is economic interdependence?	Nations depending on each other for trade and economic stability instead of relying only on themselves
<b>31</b>	5-4.7: What is protectionism?	The way government keeps its own products inexpensive and foreign products expensive
<b>32</b>	5-5.1: What was the Baby Boom?	A large increase in the birth of babies between 1946 and 1964.
<b>33</b>	5-5.1: How did the growth of suburbs help the economy?	Cars were needed to get to work. Grocery stores and shopping malls were built closer for convenience.
<b>34</b>	5-5.1: How did television change politics?	Viewers could see the political candidates.
<b>35</b>	5-5.2: Describe corporations, franchises, and "mom and pop" businesses.	C=large company with stockholders F=brand name business sold to private owners M&P=family-owned and operated
<b>36</b>	5-5.3: What was the importance of the civil rights movement of the 1950s?	It fought for equality for all Americans and to end racism.
<b>37</b>	5-5.3: What were some important events of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s?	Desegregation of the military; school desegregation; Montgomery Bus Boycott; Civil Rights Act of 1964; Voting Rights Act of 1965; assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr; and 1963 March on Washington

<b>38</b>	5-5.4: Compare/contrast the political and economic ideals of the United States and the USSR.	US=democracy and capitalism USSR= dictatorship; communism
<b>39</b>	5-5.4: Describe some key events during the rise of communism during the mid 1900s.	McCarthyism movement; Korean conflict; nuclear arms race; space race; Cuban missile crisis; Vietnam War
<b>40</b>	5-5.5: Why was the United Nations formed in 1945?	To have countries work together to solve the world's problems
<b>41</b>	5-5.5: Compare NATO and the Warsaw Pact.	NATO=military alliance of western nations to prevent the spread of communism Warsaw Pact=alliance of eastern nations which allowed Soviet troops to occupy Eastern Bloc for protection
<b>42</b>	5-5.5: What is the purpose of OPEC?	Regulate oil prices and supply
<b>43</b>	5-6.1: What happened to the USSR after President Gorbachev declared its states independent in 1991?	Collapse of communism began
<b>44</b>	5-6.1: What is the term for solving differences through talk and negotiation?	Diplomacy
<b>45</b>	5-6.2: Compare renewable and nonrenewable resources. Give an example of each.	R=comes back quickly after use (air and water) NR=take very long time to come back after use (gold and oil)
<b>46</b>	5-6.2: What is conservation and why is it important?	Protecting and preserving wildlife and natural resources so they will be available for man to use in the future
<b>47</b>	5-6.3: Give three examples of communication technology that have changed the way people live.	Internet, cell phones, satellites, fax machines, email, text messaging, e-commerce
<b>48</b>	5-6.4: Give examples of American culture that can be seen in other parts of the world.	Jeans, Coke, McDonalds, movies, jazz, hip-hop, rock 'n roll, MTV, KFC, Pizza Hut
<b>49</b>	5-6.5: What is the term for the connection of the world through mass communication technology and transportation?	Globalization
<b>50</b>	5-6.5: What is the use of violence and fear to gain political power? Give some recent examples.	Terrorism. September 11 <sup>th</sup> ; bombing of the USS Cole; kidnapping of people such as reporters; assassinations; taking hostages
<b>51</b>	5-6.5: What is the Patriot Act?	A law that allows the government to closely watch people suspected of terrorist activity.
<b>52</b>	5-6.5: The North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) increased trade between what countries?	United States, Canada, and Mexico
<b>53</b>	5-6.6: What is the US's policy of containment?	Be prepared to fight the spread of communism. Keep it where it is.
<b>54</b>	5-6.6: Compare the position of the United States on the world stage following WWI, WWII, and the collapse of the Communist states.	Textbook pages 280, 335, 385-391, 450-451