1) What were the characteristics of the New England settlement?

2) What were the characteristics of the Middle Atlantic region?

3) What were the characteristics of the Virginia and the other Southern Colonies?

4) What were the characteristics of the Jamestown Settlement?

5) The explorations and settlements of the English in American colonies led to violent conflicts with whom? And why?

6) The explorations and settlements of the Spanish in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America led to violent conflicts with whom? And why?

7) Why was exploration of the French in Canada different than with the English or Spanish in America?
8) What led to the introduction to slavery in the New World?

9) When and why were the first Africans brought to Jamestown?

10) What was the “covenant community”?

11) What is direct democracy?

12) Who were the Puritans?

13) Who were the “cavaliers”?

14) Who were indentured servants?

15) What was the Virginia Company of London?

16) What was the Virginia House of Burgesses? What is it known as today?
SOL: VUS.3 Colonial Period

1) What did the New England colonies base their economy on?

2) Did the New England colonies prosper? Why?

3) What were the middle colonies? What did the middle colonies base their economy on?

4) What cities began to grew as seaports and commercial centers in the middle colonies?

5) What did Virginia and the other Southern colonies base their economy on? What was the difference between the eastern coastal lowlands and the mountain and valleys?

6) A strong belief in what characterized the colonial life in Virginia and other Southern colonies?

7) What was New England’s colonial society based on? What did the Puritans believe about dissenters of the religion?

8) How was Rhode Island founded?

9) What religion or religions were in the middle colonies?

10) Explain the middle colonies social structure.

11) What religious groups were in the middle colonies and in which colony were they in?

12) Explain Virginia and the Southern colonies social structure.
13) What was the social structure of the southern colonies in the eastern lowlands?

14) What were the three main cash crops on the South?

15) What was the social structure of the southern colonies in the mountains and valleys?

16) What was the “Great Awakening”? What did it lead to? How did it relate to the American Revolution?

17) Why were indentured servants important to the southern colonies especially Virginia? Where did these indentured servants come from?

18) What was the political life like in the New England Colonies?

19) What is an Athenian?

20) What was the political life like in the Middle Colonies?

21) What was the political life like in the Southern Colonies?

22) Who filled the need for labor on plantations after the indentured servants?

23) What was the “Middle Passage”? What was it life like on the “Middle Passage”?

24) The development of a slavery–based agriculture in the Southern colonies would lead to what conflict and why?
1) John Locke said government powers are limited to what? If government becomes a threat, what happens?

2) Why were John Locke’s views radical?

3) Who wrote Common Sense and what did it stand for? Why did it affect American colonist?

4) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Whose views were reflected in it?

5) What document does the come from: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”.

6) What document does this come from: “that to secure these rights, government are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the government . . .”.

7) What document does this come from: “That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government . . .”.

8) Jefferson also detailed the grievances in the Declaration of Independence that he got from whom?

9) The Declaration of Independence did what to political participation (equality) in the colonies?

10) The Declaration of Independence did what to social participation (liberty) in the colonies?

11) The Declaration of Independence did what to economic participation (pursuit of happiness) in the colonies?

12) The French and Indian War was between what two countries?

13) As a result of the French and Indian War, England did things to the colonist that led to what war?
14) What was the Proclamation of 1763? Why did this upset the colonist?

15) What was the Stamp Act?

16) What was the Boston Tea Party?

17) What was the First continental congress and what did they do?

18) What was the Boston Massacre?

19) What was Lexington and concord? Who were the Minutemen?

20) Who were the Patriots?

21) Who were the Loyalists?

22) Who were the neutrals?

23) What were the factors that led to colonial victory?

24) What happened at the Battle of Yorktown?

25) Who was Benjamin Franklin and who did he get to help in the War?

26) Was the War popular in Great Britain?

27) How did George Washington help the Revolution?

28) Who said, “Give me liberty, or give me death!” Where was he from?

29) What country helped the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown?
SOL: VUS.5 Ratification of the Constitution

1) What were the Articles of Confederation and why were they written?

2) What is the supreme law of the land?

3) How did they balance power between the large and small states?

4) How did they placate the Southern states?

5) How did they avoid a too-powerful central government?

6) How did they limit the federal government?

7) Who was President of the Constitutional Convention? How did he participate?

8) Who is considered the “Father of the Constitution” and why?

9) Who authored the Virginia Plan and what was it?

10) Who authored much of the Bill of Rights?

11) What did the Federalist believe in?

12) Did the Federalist think a Bill of Rights was necessary? Why or why not?
13) What did the Anti-Federalist believe?

14) Did the Anti-Federalist think a Bill of Rights was necessary? Why or why not?

15) Who were the leading opponents (against) the ratification of the Constitution?

16) Who were the leading proponents (for) the ratification of the Constitution?

17) Who wrote the Declaration of Rights and what was it?

18) Who wrote the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom and what was it?

19) When writing the Bill of Rights, what documents did James Madison look to for help?

20) Which case established the doctrine of judicial review?

21) Which case established the implied powers?

22) Which case established the broadly national view of economic affairs?

23) All these cases give the Supreme Court what authority?
SOL: VUS.6 Manifest Destiny

1) After George Washington’s presidency ended in the late 1790’s, what political parties emerged? What were they called?

2) What did the Federalist believe about government and the economy? Who supported them?

3) What did the Democratic Republicans believe about government and the economy? Who supported them?

4) What controversies led to the establishment of the two party system?

5) What purchase did Thomas Jefferson make in 1803 and why was it significant?

6) Who were Lewis and Clark and what did they do? Who was Sacajawea and what did she do?

7) Who fought in the War of 1812? What did the war produce for the Americans?

8) What fueled the call for declaration of war against the British?

9) Who opposed the Madison’s War resolution? What did they propose?

10) When was the Monroe Doctrine written and who wrote it? What did it stand for?

11) Why did American settlers go westward from the coastal states? What did the growth of railroads and canals do?
12) Who was Eli Whitney and what did he do? How did this effect the South?

13) What did the American migration into Texas do? What was the Alamo? How did Texas come into the Union?

14) What did the American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840’s lead to?

15) What does Manifest Destiny mean?

16) What happened to the American Indians during the period of westward migration? What was the “Trail of Tears”?

17) What were the four characteristics of the American politics “in the age of the common man”?

18) What happened to the Federalist Party?

19) How did the North and south feel about protective Tariffs?

20) As new states entered the Union what was the main problem?

21) What was the Missouri Compromise of 1820? What act repealed the Missouri Compromise?

22) What was the Compromise of 1850?
23) What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854? What did it do to the Missouri Compromise? What is popular sovereignty? What happened to Kansas as a result of this act?

24) What did South Carolina argue that sovereign states could do about high tariffs?

25) What was the nullification crisis?

26) How did President Jackson respond to South Carolina?

27) Who was William Lloyd Garrison? Why did the abolitionist movement grow?

28) Who were Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser? What did their revolts lead to?

29) Did Northerners return escaped slaves like they were supposed to under the Fugitive Slave Laws?

30) As the abolitionist movement grew so did another movement. What was that one?

31) Who are Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony?
1) What were seven causes of the Civil War?

2) Why was the election of Abraham Lincoln a major event that led to the Civil War?

3) What happened at Fort Sumter?

4) When was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?

5) What was the turning point in the Civil War?

6) What happened at Appomattox?

7) Who was the president during the Civil War and what did he insist was the main goal of the war?

8) Who was the president of the confederacy?

9) What role did Robert E Lee play in the Civil War? What did he believe about succession? What did he urge the southerners to do after the war?

10) Who was Fredrick Douglass and what did he urge Lincoln to do?

11) What four things did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

12) What was the Gettysburg Address? Who wrote it? What did Lincoln believe the Civil War was being fought for? What did Southerners believe?
13) What did President Lincoln believe about session? What did he believe about Reconstruction?

14) How did Lincoln want the South treated after the war? What was the quote regarding this?

15) When did the assassination of President Lincoln take place and what effect did it have on Reconstruction?

16) What did the Radical Republicans believe about civil rights for African Americans? Who did they clash with and what did they try to do to him?

17) What were the three Civil War Amendments and what did they each do?

18) When did the Reconstruction period end and why did it end? What was the Compromise of 1877? What effect did the Compromise have on African Americans?

19) What was the economic and social impact of the Civil War on the Southern states?

20) What was the economic and social impact of the Civil War on the Northern and Midwest states?

21) What did the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad do after the war?

22) What did the Emancipation Proclamation allow African Americans to do?

23) What was life like for the common soldier?

24) How did women contribute to the Civil War?

25) What four things did Ulysses Grant do during Reconstruction?

26) What three things did Robert E. Lee do during Reconstruction?
27) What four things did Fredrick Douglass do during Reconstruction?

SOL: VUS.8 (Industrialization, Immigration, Progressivism)

1) What factors expansion west in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century?

2) What was the Homestead Act of 1862?

3) What new technologies opened new lands in the West? What happened to the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountain areas?

4) What happened to the American Indian?

5) Prior to 1871 most immigrants came from where? From 1871-1921 where did most immigrants come from? Why did they come?

6) How did immigrants make valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America?

7) How did immigrants from Europe enter America? What was their first view of America?

8) What was the “melting pot”? What were ethnic neighborhoods? How did they assimilate into American society?

9) What hardships did the immigrants face? How did Congress respond to this mounting resentment?

10) As the nation’s industrial growth continued what happened to the cities? What cities grew? What were the living conditions like for the factory workers in the cities?
11) What did the rapid growth of cities cause? What transportation system did the cities like New York use?

12) As the population moved westward, were new states admitted into the Union? How many?

13) Name some of the new inventions of the early twentieth century and what they did?

14) Who were the big industrial leaders of the early twentieth century and what industry were they involved in?

15) In the early twentieth century there was an economic transformation, because of what things?

16) How were African Americans treated in the early twentieth century? What were “Jim Crow laws”?

17) Explain the Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson*. What was the “Great Migration” and why did it occur?

18) Who was Ida B. Wells? What was lynching?

19) Who were Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois and how did their views differ regarding equality?

20) What was the Progressive Movement? What was Theodore Roosevelt’s “Square Deal”?

21) What was Woodrow Wilson’s progressive policy called?

22) What were the excesses of the Gilded Age?

23) What were the working conditions like for the laborers during the early twentieth century?
24) What were the goals of the Progressive Movement?

25) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, explain how local governments and state governments were changed.

26) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, explain how antitrust laws were changed. What is a monopoly?

27) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, explain how it helped the women’s suffrage movement.

28) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, explain how it helped the election process.

29) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, explain how it helped child labor and the impact on labor unions.

30) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, what were some of the strikes and gains of the laborers.
1) What was the Open Door policy and who was John Hay?

2) What was Dollar diplomacy? What was “global economy”?

3) After the Spanish American War, what happened to Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines?

4) What was the Panama Canal and what role did Theodore Roosevelt play in it?

5) What did the United States do to Hawaii?

6) When did World War I begin? Who was involved in the war at the beginning?

7) What was the view of the United States throughout the first three years of WWI?

8) Why did the United States finally enter the war? Who said Americans wanted to “make the world safe for democracy”?

9) Who was defeated in WWI and why?

10) What was Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points? What were the key ideas?
12) What treaty ended WWI and what did it do?

13) When the issue of whether the U. S. would join the League of Nations was debated, what occurred? Did the United States approve the Treaty of Versailles?

SOL: VUS.10 (World War II)

1) In the 1920s and 1930s, how did mass media and communications create popular culture?

2) What were four of the challenges to traditional values?

3) What were five causes of the stock market crash?

4) What were the consequences of the stock market crash in 1929?

5) What were three causes of the Great Depression?

6) What were the impacts of the Great Depression?

7) What was the new Deal and who proposed it?
8) Why was the nation frightened and how did Roosevelt help? What was his famous quote?

8) What were the three R’s of the New Deal?

9) What was the WPA?

10) What was the AAA?

11) What was FDIC?

12) What was Social Security?

13) What was the legacy of the New Deal?

SOL: VUS.11 World War II

1) How did WWII begin? During the first two years of WWII what was the United States position?

2) What was the Battle of Britain? The Soviet Union and Germany had made a pact at the beginning of the war but what happened to end this pact?
3) Despite strong isolationism in the U. S., how did they help Britain? What was the Lend-Lease Act and what did Franklin Roosevelt compare the act to?

4) What did Japan do to Manchuria in the 1930s? What did the United States do in response?

5) As tensions rose between the United States and Japan in 1941, what did Japan do to the U. S. on what day? President Roosevelt called this day what and asked congress to do what?

6) What did the attack on Pearl Harbor do to the American fleet? After the attack on Pearl Harbor, what did Hitler do?

7) Who were the allies in WWII? What was their strategy?

8) What was the strategy used in the Pacific during WWII?

9) Who were the Axis powers? What were their strategies?

10) What happened in North Africa at El Alamein during WWII? Why was it significant?
11) What happened at Stalingrad during WWII? Why was it significant?

12) What happened at the Normandy landings known as D-Day during WWII? Who was the commander in charge of D-Day and on what day did it occur? Why was this significant?

13) What happened at Midway during WWII? Why was it significant?

14) What happened at Iwo Jima and Okinawa during WWII? Why were these significant?

15) Was there minority participation in WWII? What was it like for African Americans in WWII?

16) Who were the Tuskegee Airmen? Who were the Nisei Regiments? What did they do in WWII?

17) What did the Navajo do in WWII? What did the Mexican Americans do? What happened to minorities in the war?

18) What was the Geneva Convention? Did the Japanese go by this during WWII? Did Europeans follow it?
19) What happened in the Philippines during WWII? What was the Bataan Death March?

20) What does Genocide mean? What was the “final solution”?

21) What is anti-Semitism? What people were affected by the German desire to make the perfect race?

22) What were the Nuremberg Trials and why were they significant? What did the trials make the Jewish people want?

23) What president had to decide to use the atomic bombs on Japan? Why did he decide to use the bombs? What two cities were the bombs used on? What happened as a result of using the bombs?

**SOL: VUS.12 (Effects of World War II on the Home Front)**

1) While WWII was being fought, people and businesses at home in the U.S. helped out with the war effort by doing what things?

2) How did women help out with the war effort in WWII? Who is Rosie the Riveter?
3) What was the draft/selective service used for in WWII?

4) During WWII, where did African Americans migrate to and why?

5) African Americans campaigned for victory in WWII and what else?

6) What were internment camps? Why were they set up?

7) What did internment camps do to the Japanese Americans? What did the Supreme Court rule about the constitutionality of internment camps?

8) In an effort to make amends with the Japanese Americans who were put in internment camps during WWII, the U.S. did what years later?

9) During WWII, what did the U.S. do to the media?

10) How did the U.S. government build up morale of the citizens during WWII?
11) What role did the entertainment industry play in the U.S. during WWII? How did they portray the enemy?

SOL: VUS.13 Cold War

1) After WWII, who occupied most of Eastern and Central Europe and the Eastern portion of Germany? How was Germany partitioned after WWII? What happened to Berlin?

2) What happened to Japan after WWII?

3) What was the Marshall Plan and how was it successful?

4) What is the United Nations and when was it formed?

5) What is the Cold War and how long did it last?

6) What were the differences between the U.S. and the Soviet Union after WWII that led to the Cold War?

7) What was the Truman Doctrine?

8) What was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and why was it formed?

9) What was the Warsaw Pact and why was it formed?
10) What happened in China after WWII that increased American fears of communist domination?

11) What was the relationship between China and the Soviet Union like in the 1970’s and what president took advantage of this?

12) What happened when the Soviet Union got nuclear power in the 1950s? What policy did President Eisenhower adopt as a result?

13) What happened in Korean War? Why did the United States get involved in the Korean War?


15) Under what president did the Vietnam War begin? Under what president did the war intensify? Under what president did the war end?

16) What was going on at home during the Vietnam War that divided the country?

17) President Nixon was elected on what pledge? What was “Vietnamization”?
18) Was Vietnamization successful?

19) Why as President Nixon forced to resign?

20) How did the Cold War effect presidential elections? How did it affect Virginia’s economy?

21) Who was Fidel Castro? What was the “Bay of Pigs”?

22) What was the Cuban Missiles Crisis? What was the result of the crisis?

23) How did the Cold War affect American life? How did it affect schools? What did Americans do to feel safer?

24) Who was Alger Hiss? Who were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?

25) Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy and what was “McCarthyism”?

26) Who said, “Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country”?

27) What happened to President Kennedy during his administration? What did his death result in?

28) How were the veterans of Vietnam treated when they returned from the war?

29) When were they finally honored?

30) What were some of the internal problems of the Soviet Union?
31) What are “glasnost” and “perestroika”?

32) What did President Reagan do with the Soviet Union? What was his famous speech?

33) What were three Post-Cold War era goals and policies?

34) What were the major events and issues under George H. Bush presidency (1989-1993)?

35) What were the major events and issues under William J. Clinton (1993-2001)?

36) What were the major events and issues under George W. Bush (2001-2009)?

SOL VUS.14 Civil Rights

1) What did the Supreme Court rule in the case Brown v. Board of Education?

2) Who was Thurgood Marshall?

3) Who was Oliver Hill?

4) What was the response in Virginia to desegregation?

5) Who marched on Washington D. C. in 1963 and why? What famous speech was given?
6) What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 accomplish? Who played an important role in its passage?

7) What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 accomplish? Who played an important role in its passage?

8) What does the NAACP stand for and what did they accomplish?

   **SOL: VUS.15 Contemporary United States**

1) How did the role of women change in contemporary U. S.?

2) Who is Sandra Day O’Connor?

3) Who is Clarence Thomas?

4) Who is Ruth Badar Ginsburg?

5) What did the Civil Rights Movement of 1950s and 1960s do?

6) What are three jobs of the U. S. Supreme Court?

7) Who is Sally Ride?
8) What are some of the issues facing working women?

9) What is the “pink collar” ghetto?

10) What is the “glass ceiling”?

11) Where are most immigrants coming today and why?

12) What are some of the effects of immigration today?

13) What are some of the contributions of immigrants today?

14) How did the American space program start?

15) Who is John Glenn?

16) Who is Neil Armstrong and what is his famous quote?

17) Over the past three decades what has improved technology done?
18) Examples of technological advances:

19) Examples of changes in work, healthcare and school:

20) What five things did Ronald Reagan and the Conservative Revolution advocate for?

21) The “Reagan Revolution” extended beyond his tenure in office with what four things?

22) How does government promote a healthy economy?

23) What is the Federal Reserve?

24) What do the President and congress do to promote a healthy economy?

25) What is the United States policy response to terrorism?