

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 6 Test: The People and Heritage of the Northeast

1.



Name the states according to their letters. After you have named the state, place a dash and then name its capital city. (Example: Washington - Olympia)

- A. **Maine - Augusta**
- B. **New Hampshire - Concord**
- C. **Vermont - Montpelier**
- D. **New York - Albany**
- E. **Pennsylvania - Harrisburg**
- F. **Maryland - Annapolis**
- G. **Delaware - Dover**
- H. **New Jersey - Trenton**
- I. **Connecticut - Hartford**
- J. **Rhode Island - Providence**
- K. **Massachusetts - Boston**

2. Why did the British send an army to Boston in 1768?

The British sent an army to Boston in 1768 to control the Patriots.

3. Place the number of the correct match in the blank that follows each letter.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. <u>3</u> Iroquois Confederacy | 1. A council member of the Iroquois Confederacy. |
| B. <u>11</u> longhouse | 2. Mohawk leader who, with Degranawida, helped organize the Iroquois Confederacy. |
| C. <u>1</u> sachem | 3. A political union of six Native American groups (Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora) founded around 1570. |
| D. <u>2</u> Hiawatha | 4. A protest in 1770 against British rule in which five American Patriots were killed. |
| E. <u>6</u> Patriots | 5. Boston silversmith who, in 1775, warned colonists of the advance of British soldiers at the start of the American Revolution. |
| F. <u>4</u> Boston Massacre | 6. Colonists who were opposed to British rule. (singular) Anyone who loves his or her country. |
| G. <u>9</u> Minutemen | 7. The war fought by the American colonies to end British rule. |
| H. <u>7</u> American Revolution | 8. Patriot and former slave who was killed by British soldiers in the Boston Massacre. |
| I. <u>5</u> Paul Revere | 9. Volunteer colonial soldiers who served against the British in the American Revolution; they were said to be ready to fight at a minute's notice. |
| J. <u>8</u> Crispus Attucks | 10. Commander of the colonial army in the American Revolution and the first President of the United States. |
| K. <u>10</u> George Washington | 11. A long wooden building in an Iroquois village that housed many families. |

4. What advantage did the British army have over the American army during the American Revolution?

The British were well-trained, whereas the colonists had never fought before.

5. Place the number of the correct match in the blank that follows each letter.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. <u>5</u> tenement | 1. A diagram that shows information in a picture. |
| B. <u>10</u> sweatshop | 2. Of a city. |
| C. <u>6</u> Ellis Island | 3. A name for the group of Northeastern cities from Boston, Massachusetts, to Washington, DC. |
| D. <u>1</u> graph | 4. The number of people who live in a place or area. |
| E. <u>12</u> circle graph | 5. A crowded, poorly maintained apartment building. |
| F. <u>13</u> line graph | 6. A small island in New York Harbor, from 1892 to 1954, site of a United States immigration center. Its restored buildings are now part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. |
| G. <u>4</u> population | 7. A community outside of but near a larger city. |
| H. <u>14</u> rural | 8. The major change, starting in the 1800s, in which power-driven machines replaced hand tools, and goods could be produced much faster. |
| I. <u>2</u> urban | 9. A group of cities that have grown close together so that they can be thought of as one community. |
| J. <u>9</u> megalopolis | 10. A factory where workers are employed at poor wages and in unhealthy conditions. |
| K. <u>7</u> suburb | 11. To travel a distance each day from one's home to one's workplace. |
| L. <u>11</u> commute | 12. A graph in the shape of a circle that shows the sizes of different parts of a whole; also called a pie graph. |
| M. <u>3</u> Boswash | 13. A graph that shows how a piece of information changes over time. |
| N. <u>8</u> Industrial Revolution | 14. Of the countryside; including farms, small villages, or unsettled land. |
6. Why did cities grow rapidly during the Industrial Revolution?
Business owners with large factories needed workers who lived nearby.