

CORRECT ANSWERS FOR REVIEW QUIZ FOR YEAR 3

Use the following quiz to determine how much your student remembers from Year 3 of *Tapestry of Grace*. You may or may not choose to grade this quiz. If you do grade it, each fill in the blank answer is worth 3 points. Each matching answer is worth 2.5 points. Students who correctly answer all of the matching questions will receive a bonus of 2.5 points. (A perfect quiz will have a total of 102.5 points.)

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. *Napoleon Bonaparte*
2. *The Industrial Revolution*
3. *The War of 1812*
4. *Simón Bolívar*
5. *Queen Victoria*
6. *Manifest Destiny*
7. *The Crimean War*
8. *The Reconstruction Era*
9. *“Scramble for Africa”*
10. *Ellis Island*
11. *Imperialism*
12. *Captains of Industry*
13. *Theodore Roosevelt*
14. *The Thirteenth Amendment*
15. *Otto Von Bismarck*

MATCHING: PRESIDENTS

1. *Millard Fillmore*
2. *James Madison*
3. *Ulysses S. Grant*
4. *Andrew Jackson*
5. *William McKinley*
6. *James A. Garfield*
7. *James Monroe*
8. *Andrew Johnson*
9. *John Tyler*
10. *Benjamin Harrison*
11. *James K. Polk*
12. *John Adams*
13. *William Henry Harrison*
14. *Zachary Taylor*
15. *Martin Van Buren*
16. *Franklin Pierce*
17. *Thomas Jefferson*
18. *Grover Cleveland*
19. *James Buchanan*
20. *Rutherford B. Hayes*
21. *John Quincy Adams*
22. *Chester Arthur*
23. *Abraham Lincoln*

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. invention of the airplane | 4. labor unions and social reform |
| 2. Russo-Japanese War | 5. popular heroes |
| 3. Freud and Einstein | 6. black activism |
| | 7. the <i>Titanic</i> |

Your student was instructed to choose four of the seven given categories of change that confronted Americans during the early 1900's, and then to give a brief description of each, as well as its significance.

invention of the airplane

Description:

- *In 1903, the two Wright brothers achieved the first successful controlled, powered flight of a heavier-than-air craft in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.*
- *With improvements developed, they began manufacturing an airplane commercially in 1909.*

Significance:

Travel by air greatly reduced distances, transforming the world into a much smaller place.

Russo-Japanese War

Description:

- *The conflicting ambitions for land control and power in the Pacific led Russia and Japan into a war in 1904.*
- *President Theodore Roosevelt mediated a peace treaty in New Hampshire in 1905.*

Significance:

- *To the world at large, the war between Russia and Japan demonstrated that Japan was a major world power and force with which to be reckoned!*
- *As a result of Japan's proven strength, Russian Tsar Nicholas II's authority was damaged, and he faced a social revolution at home.*

Freud and Einstein

Description:

- *Sigmund Freud was a physician who first introduced a study of the ideas of the unconscious mind, linking the unconscious to sexuality and its influence in every part of a person or his relationships with others.*
- *Albert Einstein was a scientist from Germany who originated the theory of relativity and became the most celebrated physicist and scientist of all time.*

Significance:

- *Freud's theories and writings were both disturbing and fascinating to many in Western society.*
- *Einstein's relativity theory led to the discovery and use of atomic energy.*

labor unions and social reform

Description:

- *During the early years of the twentieth century, there was a worldwide social movement that promoted the rights of individual workers.*
- *Though The International Workers of the World organization did not gain much ground in America, it sparked the need for reform among U.S. workers who felt exploited.*
- *Factors within the U.S. also brought the need for reform to the forefront:*
 - *Fire in a Manhattan shirtwaist factory*
 - *Socialist author Upton Sinclair sought to expose the horrible conditions of meatpacking plants.*
 - *Other "muckrakers" sought to expose other social problems as well.*

Significance:

- *Issues of reform were brought to the American public's consciousness.*
- *President Theodore Roosevelt and Congress worked together in response to the conditions in meatpacking plants that resulted in the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1907.*

popular heroes

Description:

While people exposed and complained against the social and political evils, Thomas Edison's motion picture company offered a new medium that captured the imaginations and hearts of many Americans.

Significance:

In a small town called Hollywood, common men and women were transformed into the film stars of America.

black activism

Description:

John Arthur “Jack” Johnson became a professional boxer in 1897, going against the social norms of black people “knowing their place.” His career mocked white supremacy and his example gave other blacks a cause to celebrate a black person’s achievement.

Significance:

Johnson’s story sadly reveals the racism that limited opportunities for black people in the U.S. However, it did push other black leaders to act. For example, W.E.B. Du Bois established the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which gave black people an active political and social cause.

the Titanic

Description:

“The unsinkable ship” represented the industrial achievement and grandeur of the age.

Significance:

The terrible tragedy that occurred on the night of April 14, 1912, displayed the arrogance associated with the popular view of modern technology.

Your student has been instructed to fill in the rest of this mind map, extending the major categories already provided. Your dialectic student may arrange some information differently, but should have most of what is here. He has been instructed to use phrases and sentences as necessary to describe the final events leading up to the war, and to use dashed lines to indicate connections between items in the major categories.

