

Name _____ Date: _____ Period: _____ Quarter 3 Exam - Version 1

Quarter 3 Exam - Version 1

How you are graded:

Grade	Thinking Level	Criteria	Your score	
D	Level 1	Student answers at least 8/11 of the level 1 questions correctly.	___ / 11	Met proficiency Did not meet
C	Level 2	Level 1 + Answers at least 7/10 of the level two questions correctly	___ / 10	Met proficiency Did not meet
B	Level 3	Meets levels 1, & 2, and the student's answer to 1 of 2 level 3 questions shows thorough understanding of historical content and class concepts.	✓ ✓ - 0	Met proficiency Did not meet
A	Level 4	Meets levels 1, & 2, and the student's answer to 2 of 2 level 3 questions shows thorough understanding of historical content and class concepts.	✓ ✓ - 0	Met proficiency Did not meet
E	No Evidence	Student does not attempt the assessment or does not meet the Developing Criteria.		
			GRADE _____	

Level 1: Recall/Matching

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. _____ | Argument between South Carolina and the federal government where South Carolina did not want to pay taxes and Andrew Jackson threatened them with war. | a. Worcester v Georgia |
| 2. _____ | Law passed in 1830 that allowed the President to force many Native American nations to move west of the Mississippi River | b. Missouri Compromise |
| 3. _____ | A machine, created in 1793, that made it easier to separate the seeds from cotton. | c. Cotton Gin |
| 4. _____ | A political party formed by supporters of Andrew Jackson after the presidential election of 1824 that claimed Jackson was the best president for the "common man." | d. Indian Removal Act |
| 5. _____ | A 1832 Supreme Court case that said Georgia cannot enforce American laws on Indian tribes. This decision was ignored by Andrew Jackson | e. Nullification Crisis |
| 6. _____ | An 1820 agreement in Congress that let Missouri join the U.S. as a slave state, Maine joined as a free state, and made slavery illegal north of the bottom of Missouri. | f. Democratic Party |
| 7. _____ | 1800s belief that White Americans had the right (given by god) to spread across North America and take land from Native Americans | g. Common Man |
| 8. _____ | Factories where workers, often young women, made clothing out of cotton from the south. The most famous location of these mills was Lowell, Massachusetts. | h. Steamboat |
| 9. _____ | The average American citizen/voter, which in the 1820s was a white, working class, uneducated farmer. | i. Bank War |
| 10. _____ | A boat that moves by the power of a steam engine, made it easier to travel and quicker to transport goods. Allowed people to travel against the current of rivers. | j. Textile Mills |
| 11. _____ | A fight between President Jackson and the National Bank, which Jackson said hurt western farmers. Jackson did not renew the bank and had the government remove its money and put it in his supporters' banks. | k. Manifest Destiny |

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Level 2 - Sentence Writing: Use the words provided below to write grammatically correct, historically accurate and informative sentences.

1.

Congressmen from the North were worried about Missouri becoming a slave state **because** _____

Congressmen from the North were worried about Missouri becoming a slave state, **but** _____

Congressmen from the North were worried about Missouri becoming a slave state, **so** _____

2. Lowell Mills / even though

3. Andrew Jackson / due to / common man

4. steamboat/ as a result/ trade

5. cotton gin/ therefore / slavery

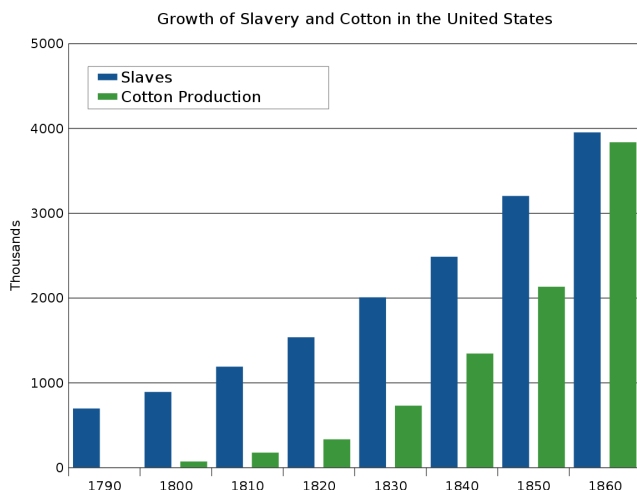
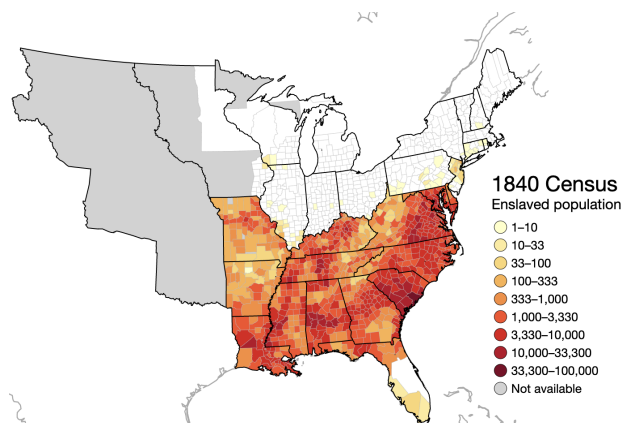
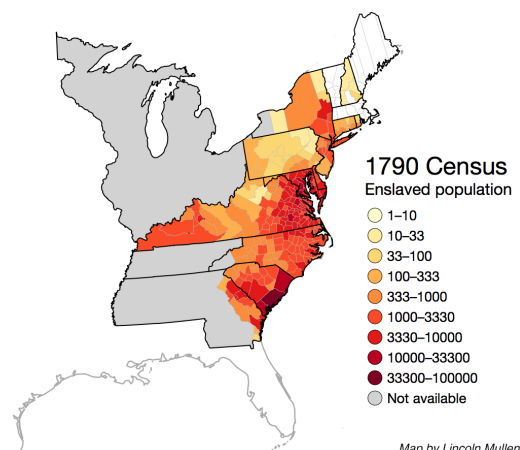
6. although / Cherokee / Worcester v. Georgia

7. because / Manifest Destiny / Native Americans

8. Democrats / since / Election of 1828

Level 3 - Connections to Class Concepts

Question 1: Look at the Images below and answer the questions:



1. How did the enslaved population in the United States change from 1790-1840? How was this change connected to the invention of the cotton gin?

2. How was the westward expansion of slavery connected to capitalism and Manifest Destiny? Explain in 3-5 sentences.

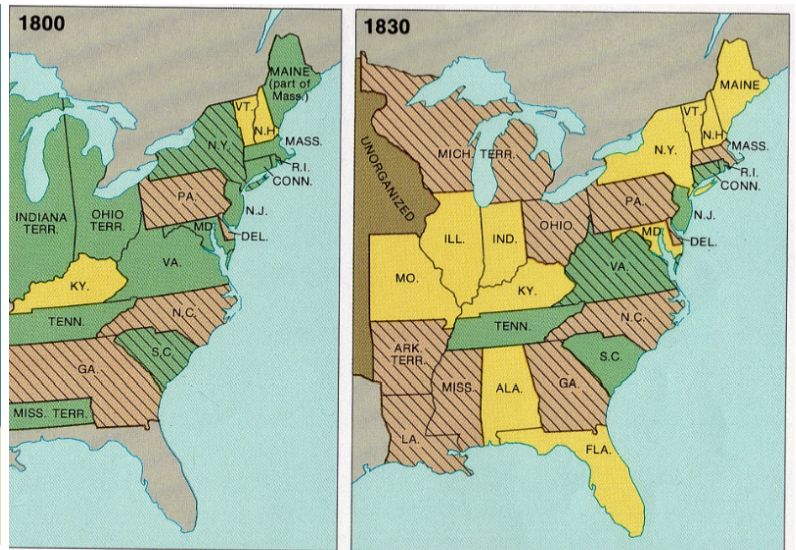
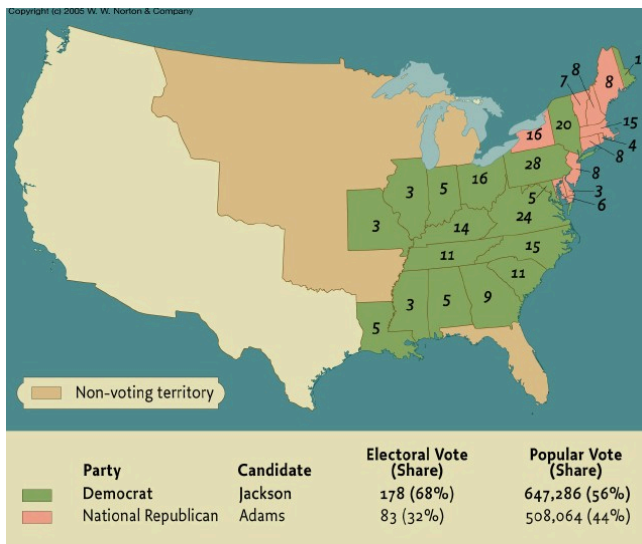
Level 3, Question 2: Read the quotes and maps below and answer the questions:

Source #1

“At this time, most white men in America were poor, uneducated farmers, many of whom were moving west in search of opportunities for wealth. All of the presidents before Jackson had been rich, educated men from the east.” - Class Reading

Source #2

“The Jacksonian [Democrats had] a social vision in which any white man would have the chance to secure his economic independence [by having the opportunity to gain land and wealth] and would be free to live as he saw fit.” -History.com



White manhood suffrage without qualifications

Property qualifications for suffrage

Taxpaying qualifications for suffrage

White manhood suffrage without qualifications: all white male adult citizens could vote

Property qualifications for suffrage: only white men with certain amounts of property could vote

Taxpaying qualifications for suffrage: only white men who paid a certain amount of taxes could vote

1. According to these documents, what caused Andrew Jackson to win the election of 1828?

2. How was Andrew Jackson's election as President connected to capitalism? Explain in 3-5 sentences.

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Quarter 3 Exam - Version 2

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D	Level 1	Student answers at least 8/11 of the level 1 questions correctly.	___ / 11	Met proficiency Did not meet
C	Level 2	Level 1 + Answers at least 7/10 of the level two questions correctly	___ / 10	Met proficiency Did not meet
B	Level 3	Meets levels 1, & 2, and the student's answer to 1 of 2 level 3 questions shows thorough understanding of historical content and class concepts.	✓ ✓ - 0	Met proficiency Did not meet
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Level 1: Recall/Matching

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. _____ | Law passed in 1830 that allowed the President to force many Native American nations to move west of the Mississippi River | a. Textile Mills |
| 2. _____ | A machine, created in 1793, that made it easier to separate the seeds from cotton. | b. Bank War |
| 3. _____ | A political party formed by supporters of Andrew Jackson after the presidential election of 1824 that claimed Jackson was the best president for the "common man." | c. Missouri Compromise |
| 4. _____ | A 1832 Supreme Court case that said Georgia cannot enforce American laws on Indian tribes. This decision was ignored by Andrew Jackson | d. Steamboat |
| 5. _____ | An 1820 agreement in Congress that let Missouri join the U.S. as a slave state, Maine joined as a free state, and made slavery illegal north of the bottom of Missouri. | e. Manifest Destiny |
| 6. _____ | 1800s belief that White Americans had the right (given by god) to spread across North America and take land from Native Americans | f. Common Man |
| 7. _____ | Factories where workers, often young women, made clothing out of cotton from the south. The most famous location of these mills was Lowell, Massachusetts. | g. Nullification Crisis |
| 8. _____ | The average American citizen/voter, which in the 1820s was a white, working class, uneducated farmer. | h. Worcester v Georgia |
| 9. _____ | A boat that moves by the power of a steam engine, made it easier to travel and quicker to transport goods. Allowed people to travel against the current of rivers. | i. Cotton Gin |
| 10. _____ | A fight between President Jackson and the National Bank, which Jackson said hurt western farmers. Jackson did not renew the bank and had the government remove its money and put it in his supporters' banks. | j. Indian Removal Act |
| 11. _____ | Argument between South Carolina and the federal government where South Carolina did not want to pay taxes and Andrew Jackson threatened them with war. | k. Democratic Party |

Name _____ Date: _____ Period: _____ Quarter 3 Exam - Version 2

Level 2 - Sentence Writing: Use the words provided below to write grammatically correct, historically accurate and informative sentences.

1.

Congressmen from the South wanted Missouri to be a slave state **because** _____

Congressmen from the South wanted Missouri to be a slave state, **but** _____

Congressmen from the South wanted Missouri to be a slave state, **so** _____

2. Lowell Mills / as a result

3. Andrew Jackson / consequently / common man

4. steamboat/ therefore / trade

5. cotton gin/ as a result / slavery

6. however / Cherokee / Worcester v. Georgia

7. due to / Manifest Destiny / Native Americans

8. Democrats / so / Election of 1828

Level 3 - Connections to Class Concepts

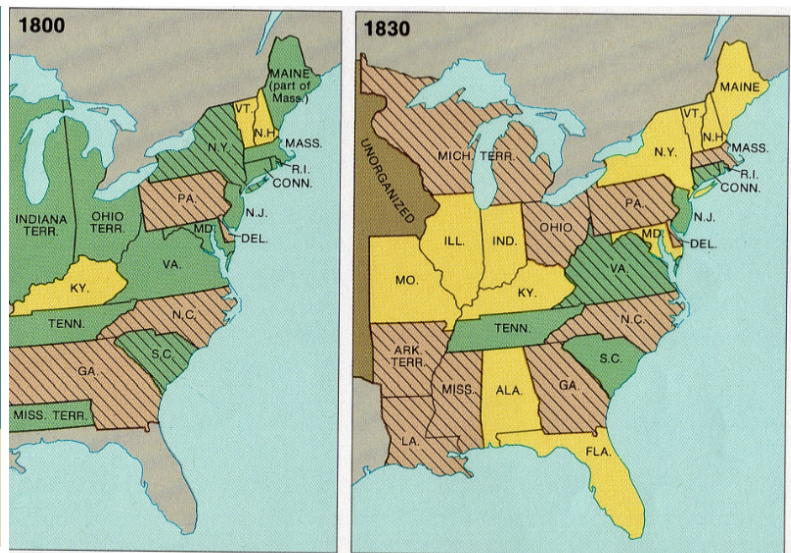
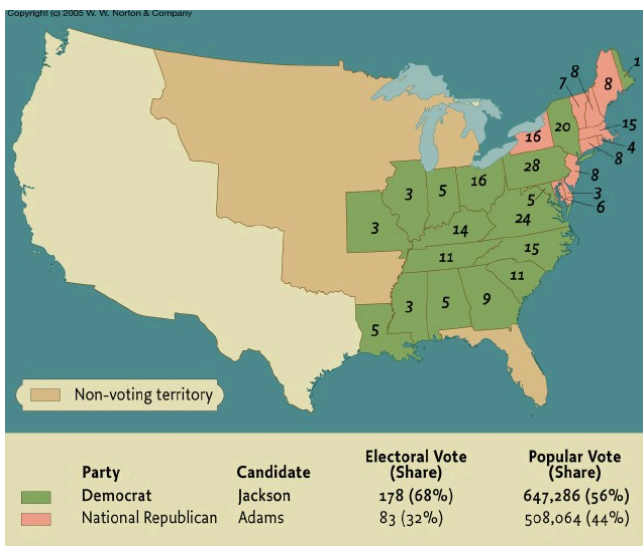
Question 1: Read the quotes and maps below and answer the questions:

Source #1

“At this time, most white men in America were poor, uneducated farmers, many of whom were moving west in search of opportunities for wealth. All of the presidents before Jackson had been rich, educated men from the east.” - Class Reading

Source #2

“The Jacksonian [Democrats had] a social vision in which any white man would have the chance to secure his economic independence [by having the opportunity to gain land and wealth] and would be free to live as he saw fit.” -History.com



White manhood suffrage without qualifications
 Property qualifications for suffrage
 Taxpaying qualifications for suffrage

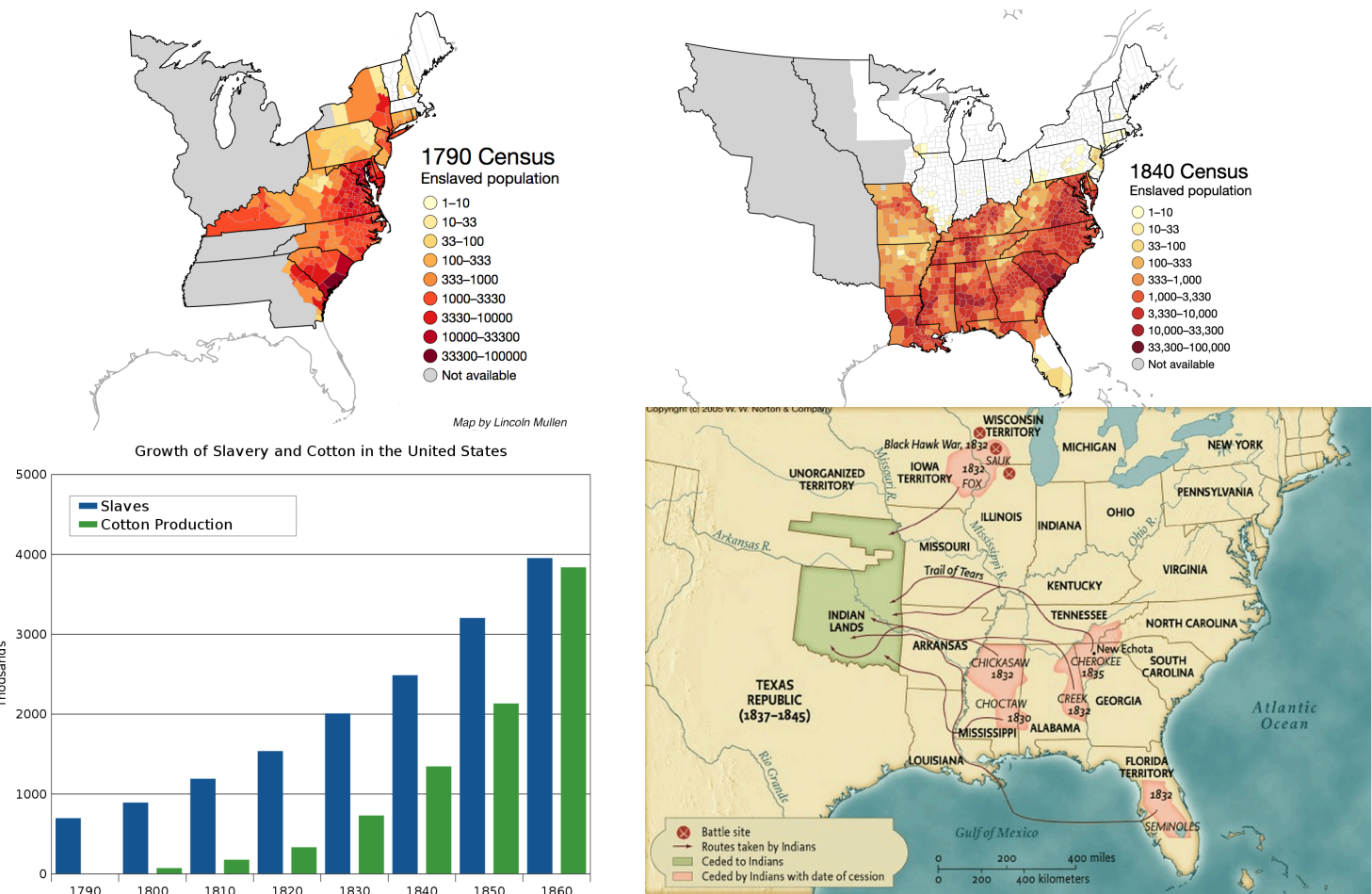
White manhood suffrage without qualifications: all white male adult citizens could vote

Property qualifications for suffrage: only white men with certain amounts of property could vote

Taxpaying qualifications for suffrage: only white men who paid a certain amount of taxes could vote

3. According to these documents, what caused Andrew Jackson to win the election of 1828?

4. How was the Andrew Jackson's election as President connected to capitalism and white supremacy? Explain in 3-5 sentences.



1. How did the enslaved population in the United States change from 1790-1840? How was this change connected to the invention of the cotton gin?
- _____
- _____
- _____
2. How was the westward expansion of slavery connected to capitalism and Manifest Destiny? Explain in 3-5 sentences.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____