

America the Beautiful Student Workbook

Charlene Notgrass



NOTGRASS
HISTORY

How to Use This Book

After your student reads a lesson in *America the Beautiful*, he or she may complete the activity in this book that corresponds to that lesson. These worksheets review information learned in the daily lessons of *America the Beautiful* and/or reinforce what the student learned. Please allow your student to look back in the lesson text to find answers for the worksheets. Students will often look back at the illustrations also. We recommend that students use a pencil to complete the puzzles and to answer questions. For the art activities, we recommend good quality colored pencils, such as Prang.

Tests

Many parents find it helpful to test their student's knowledge. Therefore, we have provided tests over each unit. These tests begin on page 151. We recommend that you allow your student to look at the tests ahead of time and use them for review. It is fine for them to take plenty of time to do this and to look in *America the Beautiful* to find the answers. Students can take the test after you and your student believe that he or she is ready. However, please remember that students respond in different ways to testing. Poor performance does not necessarily mean that your student is not learning the material.

Literature Questions

You may wish for your student to answer review questions over the suggested literature titles. These begin on page 181.

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Notgrass History

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A New Government

Instructions: Use these **red words** to fill in the blanks above the pictures and in the paragraphs.
Color the names of the three branches of the federal government.

Constitution
write
Jefferson
Northwest

delegates
branches
Washington
Knox

Jay
capital
Philadelphia
Articles

Convention
Hamilton
nine
Ordinance

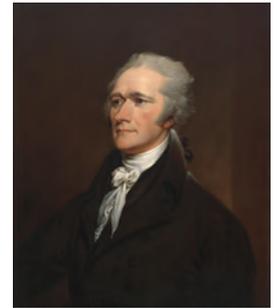
First
President
George

Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court
John

Secretary
of State
Thomas

Secretary
of War
Henry

Secretary of
the Treasury
Alexander



Though the _____ of Confederation were weak, the Confederation Congress was able to pass the Northwest _____. It described how areas in the _____ Territory could become states.

In 1787, 55 _____ met to make the Articles of Confederation more effective. They decided to _____ a new constitution. George Washington served as the president of this Constitutional _____. The delegates decided to have three _____ of government. In September 39 of the 55 delegates signed the United States _____. Delegates decided that it would go into effect when _____ states ratified it.

In 1789 New York City became the first _____ of the United States. The capital moved to _____ in 1790.

LEGISLATIVE — to make laws

EXECUTIVE — to carry out the laws

JUDICIAL — to apply the laws through a system of courts

Lesson 32

Abigail Adams, Wife and Mother of Presidents

Instructions: Use these **green words** to complete this short autobiography of Abigail Adams. Put one letter in each space.

shelter	Independence	Boston	vice
lady	ladies	ambassador	Quincy
Braintree	Grandfather	Washington	library
letters	Massachusetts	diplomat	Bunker
Tea	second	free	food



I was born in Weymouth, _____ in 1744. My parents were William and Elizabeth Quincy Smith. Father was a minister. When I was a girl, I visited poor families with Mother. We took them _____, clothes, and firewood. I was homeschooled and read many books in Father's _____ and in my _____ Quincy's library.

I married John Adams when I was almost 20 years old. John and I lived in _____, about five miles away from my childhood home. The daffodils in the photo above are in front of a wall that stands between the home where John was born and our first home, which is next door. We named our first child Abigail, but called her Nabby. We named our second child John Quincy. We lived in _____ twice while John worked there as a lawyer. Our son, Charles, was born in Boston, and our son, Thomas, was born in Braintree. After the Boston _____ Party, we decided it was safer to live in Braintree.

John and I spent many difficult years away from each other while we served our country, but we stayed close and in love. During our courtship and marriage, we wrote each other over 1,100 _____. John was in Philadelphia during the Battle of _____ Hill. Our son John Quincy and I watched it from a hill near our home. When John helped to write the Declaration of _____, I encouraged him to "remember the _____." and told him that I thought enslaved people should be set _____. During the American Revolution, I helped to make bullets and gave _____ to soldiers and to war refugees.

John spent several years as a _____ in Europe. I joined him when he served as the American _____ to Great Britain after the Revolution. John was elected as the first U.S. _____ president and the _____ U.S. president. John and I were the first president and first _____ to live in the new President's House in _____, D.C. We spent our retirement back in Braintree, where we had begun our lives together. By then the name had been changed to _____ in honor of my mother's family.

Historic Philadelphia

Instructions: Draw a line from the **red person, object, or place** on the left to the correct fact or description on the right.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. William Penn | ● | ● The Constitution was signed here. |
| 2. Philadelphia | ● | ● Hidden during the American Revolution |
| 3. Independence Hall | ● | ● Founder of the City of Brotherly Love |
| 4. Liberty Bell | ● | ● The Birthplace of the Nation |
| 5. Christ Church | ● | ● U.S. House of Representatives |
| 6. Bill of Rights | ● | ● Oldest bank building in the United States |
| 7. Lower House | ● | ● Flag discussed in the Betsy Ross House |
| 8. Upper House | ● | ● Ten Amendments adopted in Congress Hall |
| 9. First Bank of the U.S. | ● | ● U.S. Senate |
| 10. Stars and Stripes | ● | ● Colonial church built between 1727 and 1754 |
| 11. Rising Sun Chair | ● | ● "Take care of him and I will repay thee." |
| 12. Words on the seal of Pennsylvania Hospital | ● | ● Seat where George Washington sat during the Constitutional Convention |



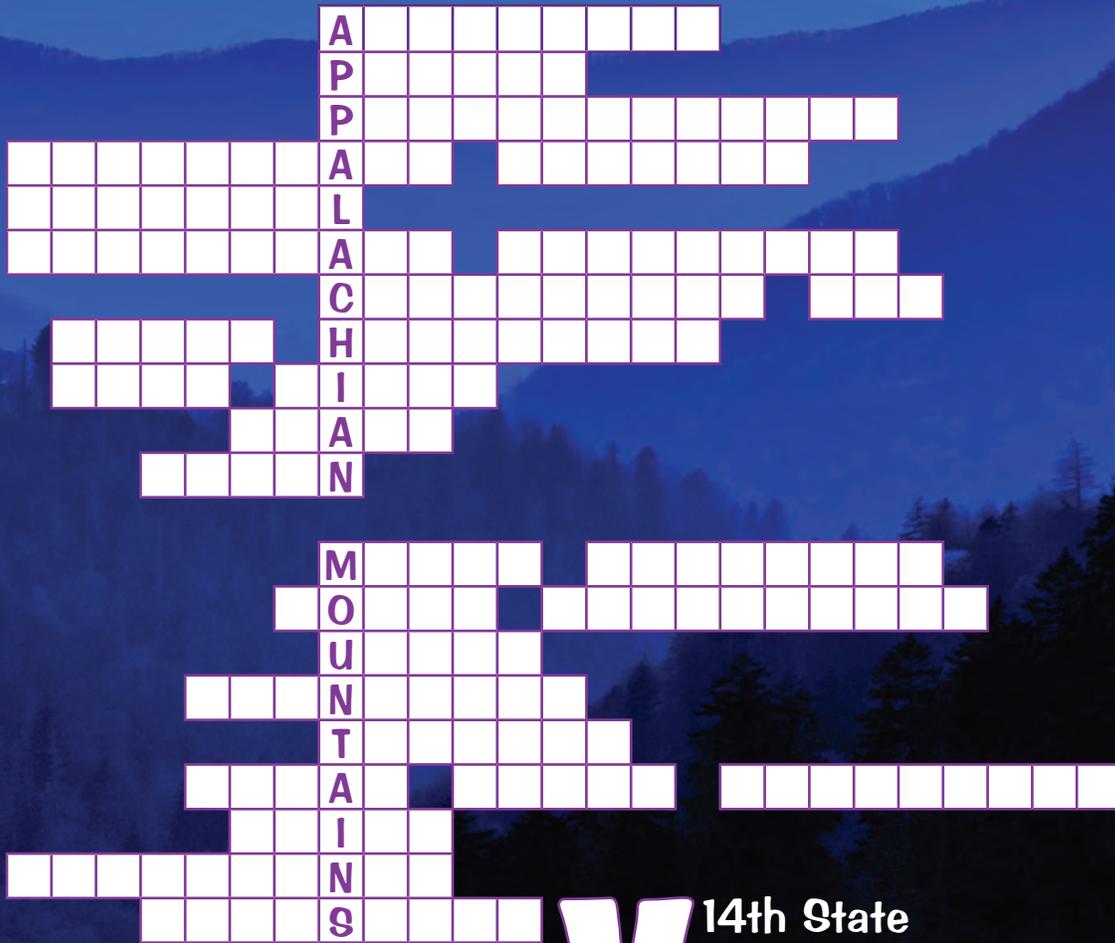
Lesson 34

God Created the Appalachian Mountains

Instructions: The Appalachian Mountains are home to several mountain ranges. Many individual mountains make up those ranges. Fit the names of these plus one famous gap into the puzzle below

Hint: Fill in Unaka first. Color the names of the 14th, 15th, and 16th states.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| MAINE HIGHLANDS | WHITE | CUMBERLAND PLATEAU | FRANCONIA | PRESIDENTIALS |
| ALLEGHENY | BERKSHIRE | CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS | KITTATINNY | POCONO |
| CUMBERLAND GAP | BLUE RIDGE | MOUNT WASHINGTON | GREEN | UNAKA |
| MOUNT MITCHELL | TACONIC | GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS | CATSKILL | BLACK |



14th State
VERMONT

15th State
KENTUCKY

16th State
TENNESSEE

Long Hunters, Traders, and Pioneers

Instructions: Use these **blue words** to identify the people and places below.

furs
long hunter
militia

Rachel
Cumberland Gap
Nashville

George Rogers
Timothy
Blue Licks

hunting ground
Warrior's Path
Robertson

Wilderness
Pierre
Daniel Boone



Native nations used the land of Kentucky and Tennessee for a

French traders came in the 1700s to trade for

In 1750 Thomas Walker led an expedition through

 Road


Daniel Boone was a

The Wilderness Road followed the path once called

Man who led men and boys overland to French Lick

 James _____


Most male settlers in Kentucky served in the Kentucky

1782 battle between native nation warriors and Kentucky settlers

 Battle of _____

Future president's wife who traveled by boat to French Lick

 _____ Donelson

French Lick became Fort Nashborough which later became

 _____, Tennessee

Timothy Demonbreun was a descendant of French Canadian hero

 _____ Boucher

During the American Revolution, Timothy Demonbreun served with

 _____ Clark

Lesson 106

Fighting for Freedom

Instructions: Write the number of each question beside the correct **red answer**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allies | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dwight Eisenhower | <input type="checkbox"/> Harry Truman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mussolini | <input type="checkbox"/> Winston Churchill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> O'ahu | <input type="checkbox"/> V-E Day |
| <input type="checkbox"/> war on Japan | <input type="checkbox"/> Hitler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German Blitz | <input type="checkbox"/> lend-lease |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Holocaust | <input type="checkbox"/> Navajo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pearl Harbor | <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.S.R. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Axis | <input type="checkbox"/> V-J Day |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D-Day | <input type="checkbox"/> Aleutian Islands |

1. Who was the dictator who came to power in Italy in 1922?
2. What group gained power in Japan in the late 1920s?
3. Who was the dictator who came to power in Germany in 1933?
4. As of 1940, Italy, Germany, and Japan were part of what Powers?
5. In 1939 Germany made a secret deal with what country?
6. What are the German attacks on Britain called?
7. To what Hawaiian Island did the U.S. send its fleet of ships in the Pacific Ocean?
8. What program did the United States begin to help Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and China?
9. What British Prime Minister met secretly with President Roosevelt on a ship in the Atlantic Ocean?
10. What place did the Japanese attack on the island of O'ahu on December 7, 1941?
11. What did the U.S. Congress declare on December 8, 1941?
12. What were the countries of Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States called?
13. What part of Alaska did the Japanese attack in 1942?
14. Who became the Supreme Commander of all Allied forces in December 1943?
15. What is June 6, 1944, called?
16. Who became president after the death of President Franklin Roosevelt?
17. What do we call the terrible things that happened in German concentration camps?
18. What day did people in Allied countries celebrate when they won Victory in Europe?
19. Members of what native nation served as Code Talkers during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean?
20. What day did people in Allied countries celebrate when they won victory in Japan?



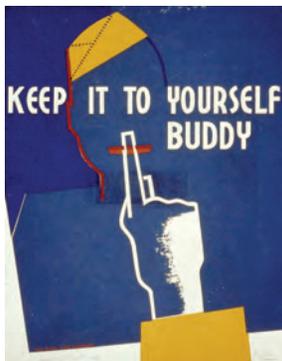
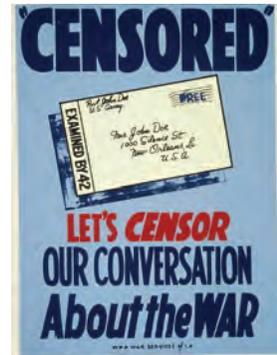
World War II on the Home Front

Instructions: These pictures illustrate what Americans did at home to help win World War II. Choose the correct **red sentence** to identify each picture below. Write the sentence below the correct picture.

Place a star flag in a window.
Plant a Victory Garden.
Work in a factory.

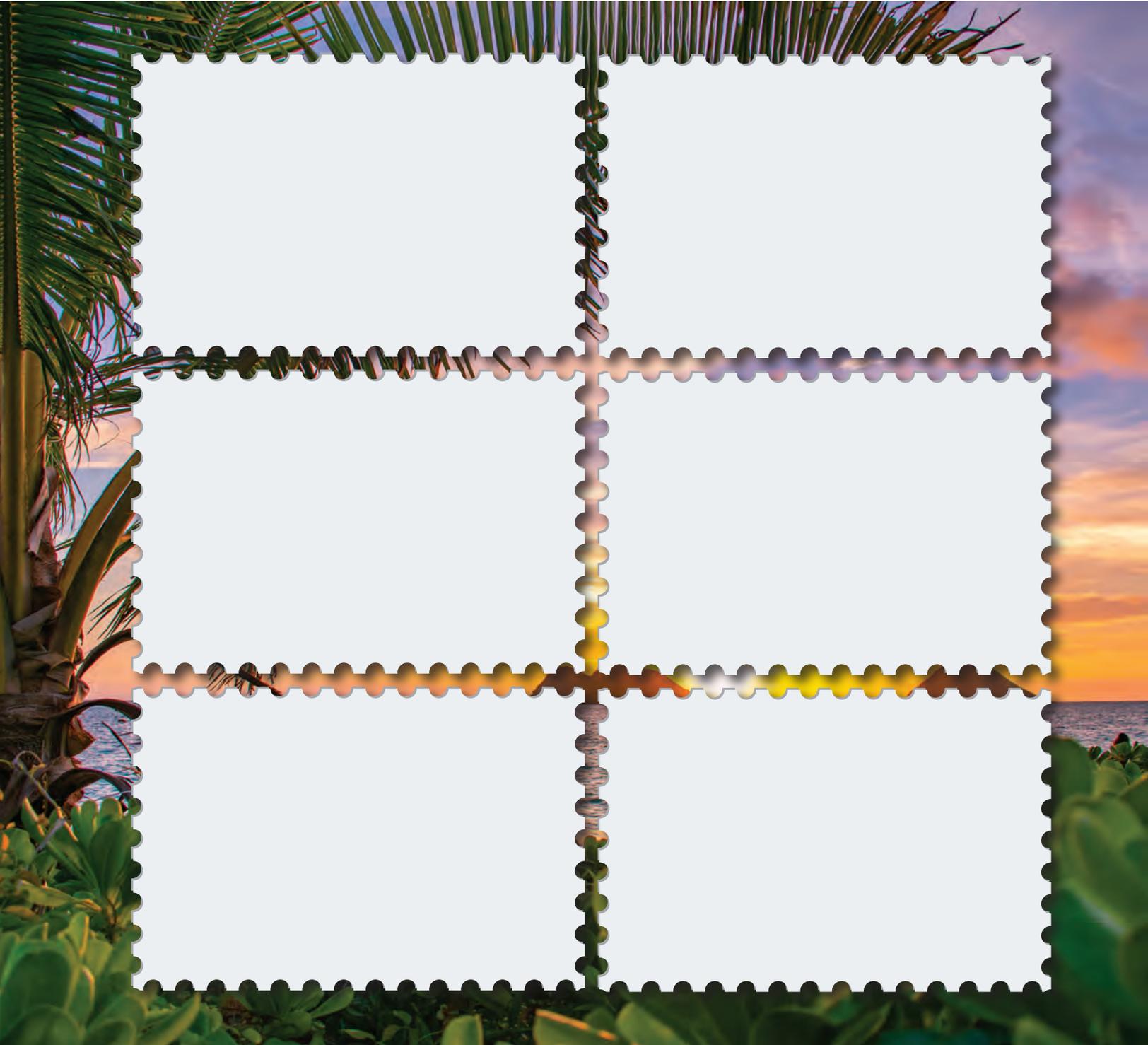
Conserve water.
Save scrap paper.
Write letters carefully.

Buy war bonds.
Can food.
Speak carefully.



God Created the Hawaiian Islands

Instructions: The U.S. Postal Service often makes sets of stamps about a certain subject. Design a set of stamps that illustrate the Hawaiian Islands, using photos and facts from the lesson. The background picture is a papaya plantation on the island of Kaua'i.



Lesson 110

New York, the City That Never Sleeps

Instructions: The stamp of New York City below is from 1947. The photograph is from 1952, just seven years after V-J Day. Draw a line from the **green words** on the left to the fact about them on the right.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. USS Missouri | ● | ● Women who served in the U.S. Army |
| 2. Governors Island | ● | ● Women who served in the U.S. Coast Guard |
| 3. Grand Central Station | ● | ● Ship on which the Japanese surrendered. |
| 4. WACs | ● | ● A street in New York with many theaters |
| 5. WAVES | ● | ● Train station important in moving troops |
| 6. SPARS | ● | ● Used to keep Germans from seeing ship silhouettes |
| 7. Broadway | ● | ● German scientist who became a U.S. citizen |
| 8. USO | ● | ● Troops were stationed there. |
| 9. dimout | ● | ● Women who served in the U.S. Navy |
| 10. U-boat | ● | ● Organization that entertained troops |
| 11. Albert Einstein | ● | ● Developed atomic bombs dropped on Japan |
| 12. Manhattan Project | ● | ● German submarine |



★ Unit 7 Test ★

Use these words to fill in the blanks below:

Washington
Warrior's Path
oils
peak
Bill of Rights

Upper House
ammunition
letters
Boone's Station
Philadelphia

Constitution
Abigail Adams
Wilderness Road
Mount Mitchell
Lower House

Independence Hall
British
Nashville
vapor
New York City

1. The supreme law of the United States is the United States _____. The first ten amendments to it are called the _____.
2. The first U.S. president was _____. The first capital was in _____.
3. _____ was both the wife of a president and the mother of a president. She and her husband wrote 1,100 _____ to each other.
4. The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed in _____ in the city of _____.
5. The U.S. House of Representatives is called the _____ and the U.S. Senate is called the _____ because of where they met in Congress Hall in Philadelphia.
6. Patriots hid the Liberty Bell during the American Revolution so that the _____ wouldn't melt it down to make _____.
7. The Great Smoky Mountains look smoky because the vegetation releases water _____ and natural _____.
8. The tallest _____ east of the Black Hills is _____.
9. Daniel Boone expanded the _____ to build the _____ through Cumberland Gap.
10. _____, Kentucky, and the settlement that later became _____, Tennessee, were both founded on Christmas Day, 1779.

★ Unit 22 Test ★

Use these words to fill in the blanks below:

Big Island	maneuvers	Manhattan	Arsenal	Code
infamy	soldiers	air raid	Navajo	Kamehameha I
Roosevelt	Mussolini	Allies	Manzanar	United Nations
first lady	Axis	Hitler	Churchill	Pearl Harbor

1. Benito _____ was the dictator of Italy, Adolf _____ was the dictator of Germany, Franklin _____ was president of the United States, and Winston _____ was the British prime minister.
2. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked _____ on the island of O'ahu in the Hawaiian Island chain in the Pacific Ocean. President Roosevelt called it "a date which will live in _____."
3. Germany, Italy, and Japan were the _____ Powers. Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States were the _____.
4. Members of the _____ Nation became _____ Talkers who helped during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean.
5. Americans on the home front did without so that _____ would have enough and worked to supply what they needed to fight the war. President Roosevelt called America an _____ of Democracy.
6. When soldiers went on _____, they were practicing what they would need to do overseas. When citizens participated in an _____ drill, they were practicing going to a safe place in case enemies attacked America.
7. _____ was one of the internment camps where Japanese Americans went during the war.
8. After Eleanor Roosevelt served as _____ for over 12 years, President Harry Truman appointed her as a delegate to the _____.
9. The Hawaiian Island chain includes the islands of Maui, Kaho'olawe, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau, and Hawai'i, which is also called the _____. Around 1800 King _____ united the islands which were inhabited.
10. People working on the _____ Project developed the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan.

Amos Fortune, Free Man

1. How did Amos Fortune learn to read?

2. Who did Amos look for among the enslaved people he saw?

3. How did Amos learn the tanning trade?

4. What did Amos do for Lily, Lydia, and Violet?

5. Why do you think Amos was able to fulfill his dream of having a family and a farm, and gain the respect of others?

Brady

1. What significant topic did Brady's mother and father disagree about?

2. What did Brady tend to do that made his father afraid to trust him with secrets?

3. What did a group of church members do after Brady's father preached against slavery?

4. What discovery did Brady make in his father's Sermon House?

How did that discovery change Brady's mind about slavery?

5. Why do you think Brady decided to take the risk of transporting Moss to the next Underground Railroad station?

All-of-a-Kind Family

1. What arrangement did Sarah and the Library Lady make for paying for the lost book?

2. How did the girls get 12 books to keep?

3. Why did the All-of-a-Kind family observe the Sabbath and the holidays of Yom Kippur, Purim, Passover, and Succos?

4. Why was Henny the only daughter who could fully observe the Passover?

5. After the birth of her first son, Mama said that they were still an all-of-a-kind family. In what ways did she say they were still all-of-a-kind?

Blue Willow

1. How did Janey come to have a blue willow plate?

2. Why did Janey's family move from place to place?

3. How did the class at Camp Miller School get books to read?

4. How did Bounce Reyburn cheat the Larkin family and Mr. Anderson?

5. What do you think the blue willow plate represented to Janey?



Students in Oklahoma, 1940

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- 1 Grand Canyon: Charlene Notgrass; Animals: sokolovajulie / Shutterstock.com
- 3 Cup and blanket: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Water jar: Los Angeles County Museum of Art (lacma.org); Doorway: Charlene Notgrass; Woman: Library of Congress; Gardens: National Archives; Basket: Daderot / Wikimedia Commons; Pueblo and girl: Library of Congress; Cliff Palace: National Park Service; Drum: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Hogan: Wikimedia Commons
- 4 Acorns: Woodhouse / Shutterstock.com
- 5 Vegetables: Elegant Solution / Shutterstock.com
- 6 Canary Islands: leoks / Shutterstock.com
- 7 Zuni: Morphart Creation / Shutterstock.com
- 9 Ship: Nigel Jarvis / Shutterstock.com; Elizabeth: MarkauMark / Shutterstock.com; Dancers: Laiotz / Shutterstock.com
- 10 Stamp: jaylopez / Shutterstock.com
- 11 Embarkation: Architect of the Capitol; Compact and landing: Library of Congress; Massasoit and

- Carver: California State Library; Return of the Mayflower: Newberry Library
- 12 Flag Ponds: Yvonne Navalaney / Shutterstock.com
- 13 Tern: Dennis W Donohue / Shutterstock.com; Dunes: NayaDadara / Shutterstock.com; Herring Beach: lunamarina / Shutterstock.com; Turtle and marsh: Ethan Daniels / Shutterstock.com; Whale: Jim Madigan / Shutterstock.com; Lily: Ethan Daniels / Shutterstock.com; Crab: Debi Cramer / Shutterstock.com
- 14 Key: Gregory Dexter; Charter: Rhode Island Secretary of State; Illustration: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Statue: Architect of the Capitol; Spring: Zach Frank / Shutterstock.com; Deed: City of Providence Archives
- 15 Hudson: Elias Glesmann / Shutterstock.com
- 16 Bible: Public Domain
- 17 Codorus: Jon Bilous / Shutterstock.com
- 18 Tree: Mike Ver Sprill / Shutterstock.com
- 19 St. Michael's: Sean Pavone / Shutterstock.com
- 20 Palace: Daniel Reiner / Shutterstock.com; Wren Building: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; Church: Stephen B. Goodwin / Shutterstock.com; House: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; Magazine: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; State Capitol: Éamonn Ó Muirí / Flickr / CC BY 2.0
- 21 Carriage wheels: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; Pottery: Jeff Schultes / Shutterstock.com; Wigs: J Paulson / Shutterstock.com; All others: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 22 Lake Superior: Charlene Notgrass
- 23 Spoon: Brooklyn Museum; Plankhouse: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Mosaic: Charlene Notgrass; Basket: Paul Marcus / Shutterstock.com; Bering stamp: Oleg Golovnev editorial / Shutterstock.com; Chest: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Cook

- stamp: brandonht / Shutterstock.com; Totem pole: Jerrold James Griffith / Shutterstock.com; Mission: jejim / Shutterstock.com; Carving: Susan Colby / Shutterstock.com; Cradle-baskets: Library of Congress; Kotcas: National Park Service
- 24 Boston: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 25 Franklin: Internet Archive Book Images
- 26 Valley Forge: Mark C. Morris / Shutterstock.com
- 27 Wayne: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Washington: Victorian Traditions / Shutterstock.com; Billy Lee: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Jones: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Greene: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Kosciuszko: Library of Congress
- 28 Chesapeake Bay: jack looney photography / Shutterstock.com
- 29 Sampler: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 30 Stamp: neftali / Shutterstock.com
- 31 Washington: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Jay: Wikimedia Commons; Jefferson, Knox, and Hamilton: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 32 Wall: Charlene Notgrass; Adams: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 33 Bank: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com
- 34 Smokies: Dean Fikar / Shutterstock.com
- 35 Boonesborough: JNix / Shutterstock.com; Road: *Harper's Magazine*; Boone: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Demonbreun: Charlene Notgrass
- 36 Statue: James Kirkikis / Shutterstock.com
- 37 Statue: Bob Pool / Shutterstock.com
- 38 Black Hills: Brent Coulter / Shutterstock.com
- 39 Tipis: cea + / Flickr / CC BY 2.0; Boat: Internet Archive Book Images; Village: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Wishram: Library of Congress; Drum: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Cradleboard cover: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Canoe, cradleboards, and Paiute: Library of Congress; Sioux: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Crow: Library of Congress; Travois: Smithsonian American Art Museum
- 40 Stamp: Boris15 / Shutterstock.com
- 41 Reelfoot Lake: anthony heflin / Shutterstock.com
- 42 Bishop, Bransford, and Bransford: National Park Service; Saltpeter Works: Library of Congress; Travertine: National Park Service; Room: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr; Shrimp: John MacGregor, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources; Stalagmites: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr; Cricket: National Park Service; Cave bacon: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr; Crayfish: National Park Service; Travertine column: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr
- 43 Erie Canal: Hearth and Home / Shutterstock.com
- 44 Sequoyah: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Primer: Wikimedia Commons
- 45 Fort Union: Library of Congress
- 46 Anderw: Wikimedia Commons; Rachel: Library of Congress; Calhoun and Clay: Wikimedia Commons; Van Buren: Charlene Notgrass; Inauguration: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com
- 47 Pelicans: Cheri Alguire / Shutterstock.com
- 48 Crockett: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Houston: National Archives; Bowie: Wikimedia Commons; Austin: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Alamo: Dean Fikar / Shutterstock.com
- 49 Jay: National Gallery of Art
- 50 Supreme Court Building: Jeffrey M. Frank / Shutterstock.com; Cól-lee: Smithsonian American Art Museum
- 51 Osceola: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Fort: Library of Congress
- 52 Steamboat: New York Public Library
- 53 Falls of St. Anthony: Wikimedia Commons; Lake Itasca: Tomaz Kunst / Shutterstock.com; Maiden Rock: melissamn / Shutterstock.com; Confluence: marekuliasz / Shutterstock.com; Mouths: *Das illustrierte Mississippithal*; Great River Road: Jojoo64 / Shutterstock.com
- 54 Natchez: New York Public Library
- 55 Morse: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 56 Painting: Smithsonian American Art Museum
- 57 Oregon Trail: Zach Frank / Shutterstock.com
- 58 Wallpaper: Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum Collection; Shelves: my life graphic / Shutterstock.com; Gourd banjo: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Smithson and Washington: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Quilt: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Mother and child: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Diamond: National Museum of Natural History; Girl: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Armchair: Library of Congress; Badge and cap: Smithsonian National Postal Museum
- 59 Niagara Falls: Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress
- 60 Flamingo: Rawpixel
- 61 Compromise of 1850: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Sutter's Mill: Library of Congress; Gadsden Purchase stamp: spatuletail / Shutterstock.com; Scotts: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*; Stowe: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Kansas stamp: neftali / Shutterstock.com; Harper's Ferry: Charlene Notgrass; Underground Railroad: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com
- 62 Phantom Ship: Bill45 / Shutterstock.com; Wizard Island: zschnepf / Shutterstock.com; Klamath man: Library of Congress; Pasqueflower: Robert Mutch / Shutterstock.com; Fox: DoneForToday / Shutterstock.com; Squirrel: wonrin / Shutterstock.com; Steel: Public Domain;

- Dipper: Robert Mutch / Shutterstock.com; Old Man: RENA MICHAEL / Shutterstock.com; Jay: Marisa Estivill / Shutterstock.com; Nutcracker: Robert Mutch / Shutterstock.com; Crater Lake: Pung / Shutterstock.com
- 63 Light: Lucky-photographer / Shutterstock.com
- 64 Stamp: Vector FX / Shutterstock.com; Portrait: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 65 Coach: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Station: Nagel Photography / Shutterstock.com; Letter and rider: Wikimedia Commons; Rider: Wikimedia Commons; Statue: Gates Frontiers Fund Wyoming Collection within the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress
- 66 Gettysburg: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 67 Top and bottom of page, Lee and Grant: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Taylor: Library of Congress; The Girl: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Davis and Lincoln funeral: Library of Congress; M. Lincoln: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 68 Hymn Book: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Bottom row left to right: Library of Congress; National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Library of Congress; Heidi Besen / Shutterstock.com
- 69 Tetons: Joseph Sohm / Shutterstock.com; Pike's Peaker: Library of Congress
- 70 Cemetery: Joseph Sohm / Shutterstock.com; Lee: Lee: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Custis: Library of Congress; Gray: National Park Service; Arlington House: Library of Congress
- 71 Field: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 72 Trestle: Library of Congress
- 73 Background bison: MeganBrady / Shutterstock.com; Artists' Paintpots and Roaring Mountain: Jim Peaco / National Park Service; Canary Spring, Lower Falls, and Yellowstone Lake: Diane Renkin / National Park Service; Old Faithful: CSNafzger / Shutterstock.com; Grand Prismatic Spring: Curtis Akin / National Park Service
- 74 Crosby: Library of Congress
- 75 Painting: Mary Evelyn Trout
- 76 Hayes stamp: Lefteris Papaulakis / Shutterstock.com; Garfield and Arthur stamps: Olga Popova / Shutterstock.com; Garfield with daughter: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Bulb: Smithsonian National Museum of American History; Sleigh: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 77 Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Roosevelts: Library of Congress; Carnegie: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
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- 117 TV: Library of Congress
- 118 Top: National Park Service; Bottom: Library of Congress
- 119 Painting: Library of Congress
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- 122 Tree: Roman Bykhalov / Shutterstock.com
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- 136 Starr and Hillary Clinton: Library of Congress; Email, Presidents, Mandela, and Little Rock: Clinton Library; USS Cole: Sgt. Don L. Maes / U.S. Marine Corps; Ginsburg and Yeltsin: National Archives; Bell: Smithsonian Institution; Children and Y2K: National Archives; :
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America the Beautiful Lesson Review

Charlene Notgrass



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HISTORY

How to Use This Book

This book has questions for each lesson, a test for each unit, and literature questions for the ten books we recommend that students read along with *America the Beautiful Part 1* and *Part 2*. All answers are in the *America the Beautiful Answer Key and Literature Guide*.

Tests

Many parents find it helpful to test their student's knowledge. It is okay to allow your student to look at the tests ahead of time and use them for review. It is fine for a student to take plenty of time to do this and to look in *America the Beautiful* to find the answers. Your student can take the test after you and your student believe that he or she is ready. Please remember that students respond in different ways to testing. Poor performance does not necessarily mean that your student is not learning the material.

Appreciation

I am grateful to my assistant Dena Russell, who was my right hand for the last several months while creating this second edition of *America the Beautiful*. Thank you, Dena, for the many questions you suggested and the many questions you helped me to word in a way that would be easy for students to understand. Thank you, Ella Boureston, Ray Notgrass, Mary Evelyn Notgrass McCurdy, and Donna Ellenburg for all of your invaluable proofreading assistance. Thank you, Olive Wagar, for your help and advice on the literature.

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America the Beautiful Lesson Review
Charlene Notgrass

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★ Unit 7 ★

Lesson 31 - A New Government

1. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established the Northwest Territory. The ordinance described how areas there would become _____ and declared that they would be _____ with the original 13. It stated that citizens would have _____ freedom, that native nations would be treated _____, and that slavery would be _____ there.

2. What document is the supreme law of the United States of America?

When was it signed?

What are the first ten amendments called?

3. Who was elected as the first president of the United States?

What words did he add to the presidential oath?

4. What two cities served as the first two U.S. capitals?

5. Maryland and Virginia gave land to create a permanent U.S. capital along the Potomac River. What is the name of that district?

What is the name of the city that was built inside the district?

Lesson 32 - Abigail Adams, Wife and Mother of Presidents

1. How was Abigail Adams educated?

2. John and Abigail Adams left over 1,100 _____ that they wrote to one another over their lifetimes.

3. What battle did Abigail and John Quincy watch from near their home?

How did Abigail help the Revolutionary War effort?

4. List three objects illustrated in this lesson that belonged to Abigail Adams.

5. What was Abigail Adams' family relationship to the second president? _____

What was her family relationship to the sixth president? _____

Lesson 33 - Historic Philadelphia

1. The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed in what city?

In what building were they signed?

2. Why did Patriots hide the Liberty Bell in 1777?

3. Why do Americans call the House of Representatives the Lower House and the Senate the Upper House?

4. Many of Philadelphia's historic sites are in what park?

5. What Bible quote did the founders of America's first hospital choose to put on its seal?

Lesson 34 - God Created the Appalachian Mountains

1. What wild foods do residents of the Maine Highlands pick?

2. What mountain range in the Central Appalachians has rich coal deposits?

3. What is the tallest peak east of the Black Hills of South Dakota?

4. Why do the Great Smoky Mountains look smoky?

5. Look at the birds on page 270. Write the names of five of them.

Lesson 35 - Long Hunters, Traders, and Pioneers

1. Daniel Boone expanded the _____ to build the _____ through Cumberland Gap.

2. What two settlements did Daniel Boone establish in Kentucky?

3. Ten months after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, a battle took place between British soldiers and native nation warriors on one side and Kentucky militiamen on the other. What is the name of that battle?

4. James Robertson and those he led reached the place that would one day be Nashville on the same day that Daniel Boone established Boone's Station. What day was that?

5. Who was the French Canadian who established a fur trading operation at French Lick and later became a permanent resident of Nashville?

Take the Unit 7 Test on page 102.

Amos Fortune, Free Man

1. How did Amos Fortune learn to read?

2. Who did Amos look for among the enslaved people he saw?

3. How did Amos learn the tanning trade?

4. What did Amos do for Lily, Lydia, and Violet?

5. Why do you think Amos was able to fulfill his dream of having a family and a farm, and gain the respect of others?

★ Unit 22 ★

Lesson 106 - Fighting for Freedom

1. Who was the dictator who came to power in Italy in 1922?

What group gained power in Japan in the late 1920s?

Who was the dictator who came to power in Germany in 1933?

During World War II, what were Italy, Germany, and Japan called?

2. Who was the British prime minister who met secretly with President Roosevelt?

What was the name of the harbor the Japanese attacked on December 7, 1941?

What was the name of the island chain where it was located?

What phrase did President Roosevelt use to describe December 7, 1941?

3. During World War II, what were Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States called?

What do we call June 6, 1944, when Allied troops crossed the English Channel to conquer Germany?

4. Members of what native nation served as Code Talkers during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean?

5. What does the V-E stand for in V-E Day?

What does the V-J stand for in V-J Day?

Lesson 107 - World War II on the Home Front

1. Because American industries manufactured ammunition, guns, planes, ships, tanks, and trucks for the Allies, President Roosevelt said that America had become what?

2. Why did Americans at home have to do without things they would have liked to have had?

3. Where did some German spies land in America?

What did the Japanese release that fell on the West Coast?

What happened during an air raid drill?

4. What is a maneuver?

5. What do you think about Japanese Americans having to go to internment camps such as Manzanar? How do you think President Roosevelt should have handled Americans' fears?

Lesson 108 - Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady and Public Servant

1. Who was Eleanor Roosevelt's famous uncle?

Who was Eleanor Roosevelt's famous husband and distant cousin?

2. Eleanor Roosevelt was involved in which political party?

3. What role did Eleanor Roosevelt fill for over 12 years?

What was the name of the column she wrote six days a week for 27 years?

4. President Truman appointed Eleanor Roosevelt to be a delegate to what organization?

5. What do you admire about Eleanor Roosevelt?

Lesson 109 - God Created the Hawaiian Islands

1. Write the names of the eight main islands in the Hawaiian Island chain.

Which one is called the Big Island?

2. Name the two highest mountains in the Hawaiian Island chain. Write the tallest one first.

3. What bird flies 3,000 miles nonstop from Alaska to the Hawaiian Islands each year?

4. Who were probably the first people to come to the Hawaiian Islands?

Who was the English explorer who came to the islands in 1778?

5. Who was the Hawaiian king who conquered and united the inhabited islands?

Who was the last Hawaiian monarch to rule the islands?

Lesson 110 - New York, the City That Never Sleeps

1. What New York City train station was important in the process of moving troops overseas during World War II?

2. Copy these branches of women serving in the military during World War II. Beside each one, write which branch of service they were in: WACs, WAVES, SPARS.

3. Why did New York City have dimouts during World War II?

4. What did German spy Ernest Lehmitz use to write letters to America's enemies?

5. What did the people working on the Manhattan Project develop?

Take the Unit 22 Test on page 117.

Blue Willow

1. How did Janey come to have a blue willow plate?

2. Why did Janey's family move from place to place?

3. How did the class at Camp Miller School get books to read?

4. How did Bounce Reyburn cheat the Larkin family and Mr. Anderson?

5. What do you think the blue willow plate represented to Janey?

★ Unit 7 Test ★

Use these words to fill in the blanks below:

Washington	Upper House	Constitution	Independence Hall
Warrior's Path	ammunition	Abigail Adams	British
oils	letters	Wilderness Road	Nashville
peak	Boone's Station	Mount Mitchell	vapor
Bill of Rights	Philadelphia	Lower House	New York City

1. The supreme law of the United States is the United States _____. The first ten amendments to it are called the _____.
2. The first U.S. president was _____. The first capital was in _____.
3. _____ was both the wife of a president and the mother of a president. She and her husband wrote 1,100 _____ to each other.
4. The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed in _____ in the city of _____.
5. The U.S. House of Representatives is called the _____ and the U.S. Senate is called the _____ because of where they met in Congress Hall in Philadelphia.
6. Patriots hid the Liberty Bell during the American Revolution so that the _____ wouldn't melt it down to make _____.
7. The Great Smoky Mountains look smoky because the vegetation releases water _____ and natural _____.
8. The tallest _____ east of the Black Hills is _____.
9. Daniel Boone expanded the _____ to build the _____ through Cumberland Gap.
10. _____, Kentucky, and the settlement that later became _____, Tennessee, were both founded on Christmas Day, 1779.

★ Unit 22 Test ★

Use these words to fill in the blanks below:

Big Island	maneuvers	Manhattan	Arsenal	Code
infamy	soldiers	air raid	Navajo	Kamehameha I
Roosevelt	Mussolini	Allies	Manzanar	United Nations
first lady	Axis	Hitler	Churchill	Pearl Harbor

1. Benito _____ was the dictator of Italy, Adolf _____ was the dictator of Germany, Franklin _____ was president of the United States, and Winston _____ was the British prime minister.
2. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked _____ on the island of O'ahu in the Hawaiian Island chain in the Pacific Ocean. President Roosevelt called it "a date which will live in _____."
3. Germany, Italy, and Japan were the _____ Powers. Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States were the _____.
4. Members of the _____ Nation became _____ Talkers who helped during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean.
5. Americans on the home front did without so that _____ would have enough and worked to supply what they needed to fight the war. President Roosevelt called America an _____ of Democracy.
6. When soldiers went on _____, they were practicing what they would need to do overseas. When citizens participated in an _____ drill, they were practicing going to a safe place in case enemies attacked America.
7. _____ was one of the internment camps where Japanese Americans went during the war.
8. After Eleanor Roosevelt served as _____ for over 12 years, President Harry Truman appointed her as a delegate to the _____.
9. The Hawaiian Island chain includes the islands of Maui, Kaho'olawe, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau, and Hawai'i, which is also called the _____. Around 1800 King _____ united the islands which were inhabited.
10. People working on the _____ Project developed the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan.