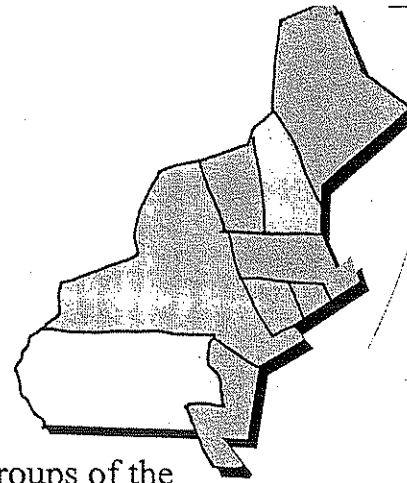


Name _____

Chapter 6 Study Guide



Lesson 1 pages 176-179

1. The _____ was made up of the Indian groups of the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, and the Tuscarora.
2. Villages both large and small were made up of _____. These were rectangular buildings made up of wood and bark of elm trees.
3. _____ related families might live in a long house. It was divided into separate sections for each family.
4. Hiawatha and Deganawida organized the _____ around 1570.
5. The purpose of the Iroquois Confederacy was to keep _____.
6. The Iroquois Confederacy was ruled by a Grand Council of _____ men.
7. Each of the groups had a set number of _____, or council members.
8. The Onondaga had _____ sachems and the Mohawk had _____ sachems.
9. The council met at _____ in what is now known as New York State.
10. _____ was the capital of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Lesson 2 pages 182-189

1. The _____ began in 1620 when English people known as _____ settled at Plymouth.
2. The war for independence began near _____.
3. Paul Revere became a famous _____. He made bowls, spoons, and pots, among other things.
4. During the 1760's the 13 colonies began to resent their _____ rulers.
5. One thing that made them angry was having to pay heavy _____ to the British.

6. These colonists who were opposed to the British rule were called

_____.

7. _____ escaped from slavery and led a crowd to attack the "main guard."

8. The _____ was the death of many people who could not defend themselves.

9. Some Patriots began training to fight. They promised to be ready at a minute's notice so they were called _____.

10. A surprise attack occurred on April 18, 1775. There were three men that were sent out to warn the colonists shouting "The Regulars (British troops) are out!"

One of these men was _____.

11. The _____ was the war between 13 colonies and Great Britain.

12. The Continental Congress asked _____ to lead the army.

13. The American Revolution made the 13 colonies an _____ country.

Lesson 3 pages 192-197

1. The immigrants first stop after their three week trip across the Atlantic Ocean was at _____. This stop was before they entered into New York.

2. At Ellis Island they were shown to the "Registry Room." What happened to immigrants in the Registry Room? _____

3. Most immigrants arrived with little money and settled in _____, which is a poorly built apartment building.

4. What were "needle trades?" _____

5. A _____ was a factory where workers worked for 12 or 14 hours for very low pay. These factories were rooms of tenements that were dark and airless.

6. Over _____ million immigrants have arrived here since 1965.

7. How is the job market better for today's immigrants? _____

8. What was made in sweatshops? _____

9. In the past people have called the United States a _____ because there are many different cultures combined in the United States.

Lesson 4 pages 200-203

1. _____ is the number of people who live in a place.

2. Some people live far apart in the Northeast in _____ areas, meaning "of the countryside."

3. Most Northeasterners live in _____ areas, meaning "of the city."

4. _____ is the key to this region.

5. The _____ reached the Northeast first. As a result the cities of the region had a head start in growing.

6. Many of these cities were along the Atlantic Coast. As they grew they came closer and closer together to form a _____.

7. On page 201 on the map, why do you think the purple area is called **Boswash**?

8. A _____ is a community just outside a city.

9. Where do most of the people who live in suburbs work? _____

10. A city and its suburbs together are called a _____.

11. People no longer needed to live close to where they worked. Instead they would _____, or travel back and forth each day.

Global Connections: A City in Argentina pages206-209

1. All the countries in our hemisphere were once colonies, too. One of these is _____ in South America.
2. The largest Argentinian city is _____. More than 10 million people call this sprawling port city their home.
3. _____ is the capital of Argentina.
4. The name Argentina means _____ in Spanish.
5. The country has a huge, grassy plain called the _____, which has rich soil and is located in eastern Argentina.
6. Buenos Aires also grew because of its great port. The people of this area call themselves _____, which means “people of the port.”
7. Many people consider _____ to be the center of not only the city but all of Argentina.
8. Buenos Aires has a problem with _____. More than one in three Argentinians live in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area.