H125

Beginner's American History

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Editorial Council

Pastor Mickey Carter, *D.Th.*
Pastor of Landmark Baptist Church

Robert A. Ossewaarde, *D.Min.*
Curriculum Administrator

Seamus Pautz, *B.S.*
Production Management, Graphic and Content Editing



LANDMARK'S
FREEDOM BAPTIST CURRICULUM
a ministry of Landmark Baptist Church

2222 East Hinson Ave.
Haines City, FL 33844

1-800-700-LFBC
863-422-0188 - fax

lfbc@landmarklfbc.com
www.landmarklfbc.com

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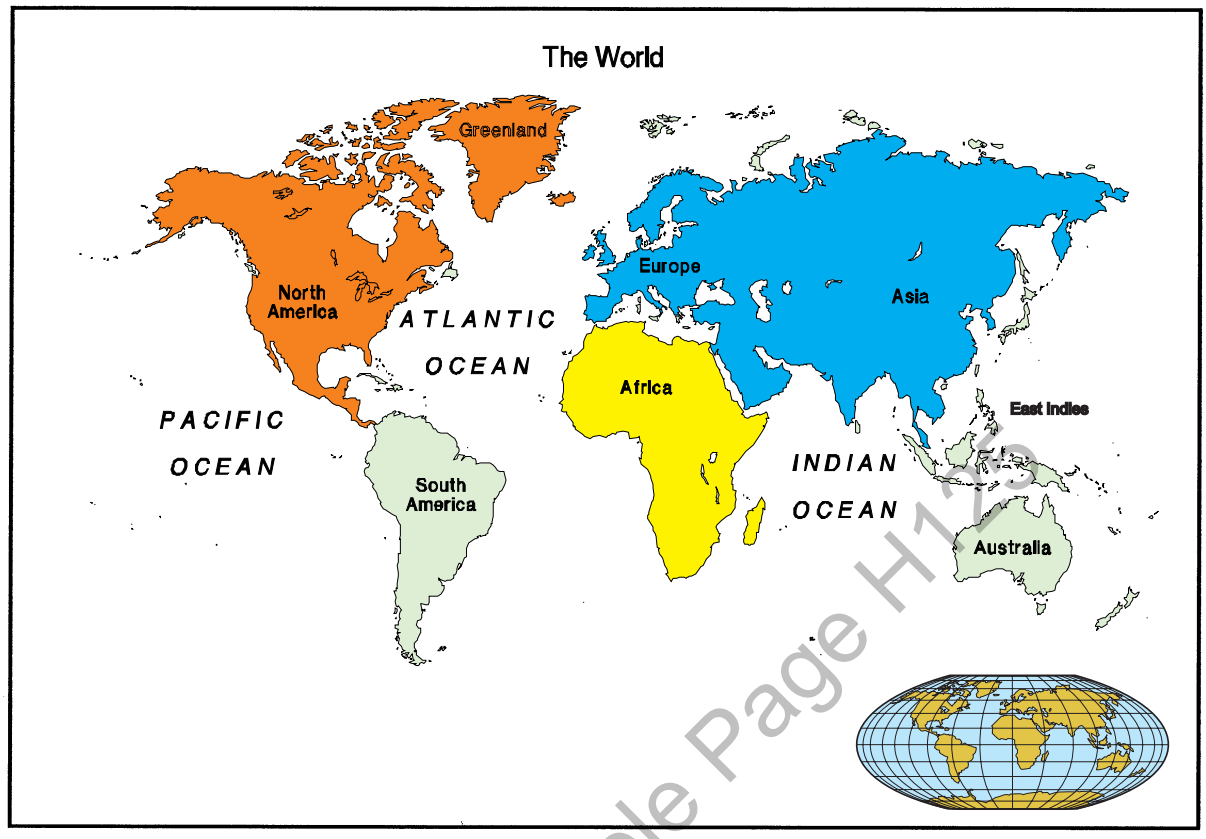
All Scripture quotes are from the Authorized King James Bible.

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In Columbus' Days, People Thought the World to Be Flat.

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At that time not half of the world had been discovered. Europe, Asia, and a small part of Africa were the chief areas known. The maps of Columbus may have shown the earth shaped like a ball; but he supposed it to be much smaller than it really is. No one then had sailed around the globe. No one then knew what lands lay west of the broad Atlantic Ocean; for this reason we should look in vain, on one of the maps drawn by Columbus, for the great continents of North and South America or for Australia or the Pacific Ocean.

The Plan of Columbus for Reaching the Indies by Sailing West

While living in Lisbon, Columbus made up his mind to try to do what no other man at that time dared attempt — that was to cross the Atlantic Ocean. He thought that by doing so, he could get directly to Asia and the Indies, which, he believed, were opposite Portugal and Spain. If successful, he could open up a very **profitable** trade with the rich countries of the East, from which spices, drugs, and silk were brought to Europe. The people of Europe could not reach those countries directly by ships, because they had not then found their way around the southern point of Africa.

Columbus Tries to Get Help in Carrying Out his Plans

Columbus was too poor to fit out even a single ship to undertake such a voyage as he had planned. He asked the King of Portugal to **furnish** some money or vessels toward it, but he received no encouragement. At length he determined to go to Spain and see if he could get help there.

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On the southern coast of Spain there is a small port named Palos. Within sight of the village of Palos, and within plain sight of the ocean, there was a **convent**, which is still standing, called the Convent of Saint Mary.

One morning a tall, fine-looking man, leading a little boy by the hand, knocked at the door of this convent and begged for a piece of bread and a cup of water for the child. The man was Columbus, whose wife was now dead, and the boy was his son.



Columbus Begging at the Convent

It chanced that the **guardian** of the convent noticed Columbus standing at the door. He liked his appearance and, coming up, began to talk with him. Columbus frankly told him what he was trying to do. The guardian of the convent listened with great interest, then he gave him a letter to a friend who, he thought, would help him to lay his plans before Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and Queen of Spain.

Columbus Gets Help for His Great Voyage

Columbus left his son at the convent and set forward on his journey, full of bright hopes. But Ferdinand and Isabella could not then see him and, after waiting a long time, the traveler was told that he might go before a number of learned men and tell them about his **proposed** voyage across the Atlantic.

After hearing what Columbus had to say, these men thought that it would be foolish to spend money in an attempt to reach the other side of the ocean.

People who heard what this captain from Lisbon wanted to do, began to think that he had lost his reason; and the boys in the streets laughed at him and called him crazy. Columbus waited for help seven years; he then made up his mind that he would wait no longer. Just as he was about to leave Spain, Queen Isabella, who had always felt interested in the brave sailor, resolved to help him. Two rich sea captains who lived in Palos also decided to take part in the voyage. With the **assistance** that Columbus now received, he was able to fit out three small vessels. He went in the largest of the vessels — the only one that had an entire deck — as admiral, or commander of the fleet.

Columbus Sails

Early on Friday morning, August 3, 1492, Columbus started from Palos to attempt to cross the ocean that men then called the "Sea of Darkness," a name that showed how little they knew of it, and how much they **dreaded** it.

We may be pretty sure that the guardian of the convent was one of those who watched the sailing of the little fleet. From the upper windows of the convent he could plainly see the vessels as they left the harbor of Palos.

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Week 3

Ponce de Leon, Balboa, De Soto

Lesson 1

Read the following text for good understanding.

(Period of Discovery, 1513-1542)

The Magic Fountain; Ponce De Leon Discovers Florida; Balboa Discovers the Pacific Ocean

The Indians on the West India Islands believed that there was a wonderful fountain in a land to the west of them. They said that if an old man should bathe in its waters, they would make him a boy again. Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier who was getting gray and wrinkled, set out to find this magic fountain, for he thought there was more fun in being a boy than in growing old.

He did not find the fountain; and so his hair grew grayer than ever and his wrinkles grew deeper. But in 1513 he discovered a land bright with flowers, which he named Florida. He took possession of it for Spain.

The same year, another Spaniard, named Vasco Nunez de Balboa, set out to explore the Isthmus of Panama. One day he climbed to the top of a very high hill, and discovered that vast ocean — the greatest of all the oceans of the globe — which we call the Pacific.

De Soto Discovers The Mississippi

Long after Balboa and Ponce de Leon were dead, a Spaniard named Hernando De Soto landed in Florida and marched through the country in search of gold mines.

In the course of his long and weary wanderings, he came to a river more than a mile across. The Indians told him it was the Mississippi, or the Great River. In discovering it, De Soto had found the largest river in North America; he had also found his own grave, for he died shortly afterward and was secretly buried at midnight in its muddy waters.

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De Soto's First View of the Mississippi River

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Liberty Enlightening the World
(A statue in the harbor of New York City, given to the American people by the people of France.)

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Week 14

George Washington, Part I

Lesson 1

Write the definitions from the glossary for the following vocabulary terms.

1. plantation _____

2. cipher _____

3. major _____

4. earnest _____

5. acquaintance _____

6. survey _____

7. congress _____

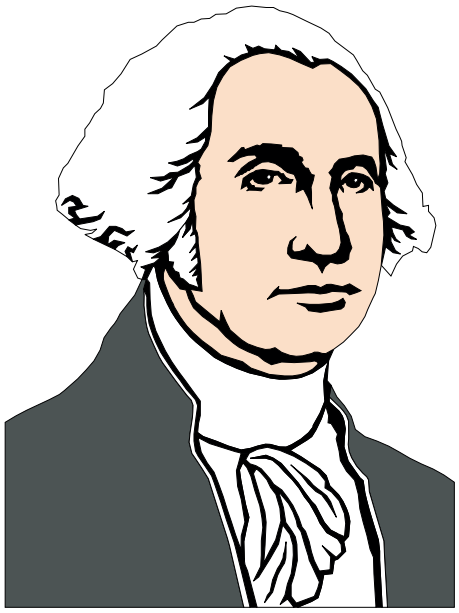
8. necessity _____

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Read the following text for good understanding.

(1732-1799)



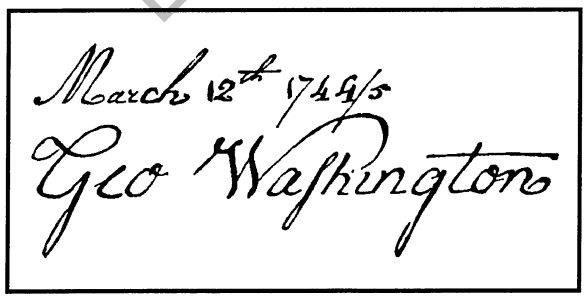
A Virginia Boy; What He Became; What He Learned at School; His Writing-books

In 1732, when Franklin was at work on his newspaper, a boy was born on a **plantation** in Virginia who was one day to stand higher even than the Philadelphia printer.

That boy when he grew up was to be chosen leader of the armies of the Revolution, he was to be elected the first President of the United States, and before he died he was to be known and honored all over the world. The name of that boy was George Washington.

Washington's father died when George was only 11 years old, leaving him, with his brothers and sisters, to the care of a most excellent and sensible mother. It was that mother's influence, more than anything else, that made George the man he became.

George went to a little country school, where he learned to read, write, and **cipher**. By the time he was 12, he could write a clear, bold hand. In one of his writing books he copied many good rules or sayings. Here is one: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial (heavenly) fire called conscience."



Washington's Signature at the Age of Twelve

Washington's Sports and Games; Playing at War; "Captain George"

But young Washington was not always copying good sayings, for he was a tall, strong boy, fond of all outdoor sports and games. He was a well-meaning boy, but he had a hot temper, and at times his blue eyes flashed fire. In all trials of strength and in all deeds of daring, George took the lead; he could run faster, jump further, and throw a stone higher than anyone else in the school.

When the boys played "soldier," they liked to have "Captain George" as commander. When he drew his wooden sword, and shouted "Come on!" they would all rush into battle with a wild hurrah. Years afterward, when the real war came, and George Washington drew his sword in **earnest**, some of his school companions may have fought under their old leader.

The Great Battle with the Colt, and What Came of It

Once, however, Washington had a battle

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Week 35

After the Civil War — Part I

Lesson 1

Write the definitions from the glossary for the following vocabulary words.

1. flourishing _____

2. industrious _____

3. exposition _____

4. utterly _____

5. devastation _____

6. blockade _____

7. cruisers _____

8. scheme _____

9. cavalry _____

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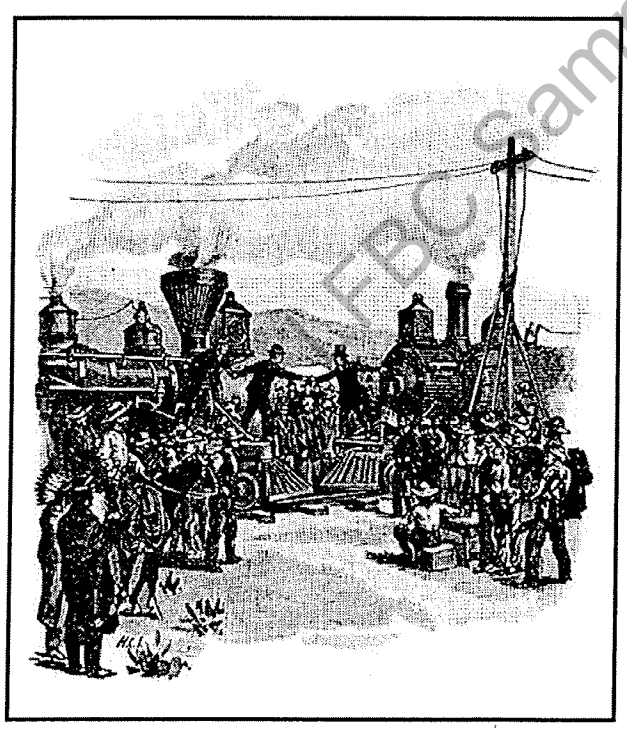
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Read the following text for good understanding.

The Years Following the Civil War How the North and the South Grew after the War; The Great West

After the war the united North and South grew and prospered (succeeded, grew rich) as never before. In the South, many new and **flourishing** towns and cities sprung up. Mines of coal and iron were opened, hundreds of cotton mills and factories were built, and long lines of railroads were constructed.

In the West, even greater changes took place. Cities rose up in the wilderness, mines of silver and gold opened, and immense farms and cattle ranches produced food enough to feed all of America. By the end of the 1800s, five great railroads lines were built in the West to connect with railroads in the East, giving the nation railroads that stretched across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Into that vast country beyond the Mississippi, hundreds of thousands of **industrious** people moved from all parts of the earth to build homes for themselves and for their children.



The Meeting of theEngines

Celebration of America's Discovery by Columbus

In 1893, more than 400 years since Columbus crossed the ocean and found this new world, the United States celebrated that discovery with a great fair — the "World's Columbian Exposition" in Chicago, Illinois. There, on the low shores of Lake Michigan, on what was once a swamp, the people of the West had built a great city. They had built it, too, where an engineer for the U.S. government had said it was simply impossible to do, and by 1893 Chicago had more than a million inhabitants. Multitudes of people from every state in the Union visited the **exposition**, and many came from all parts of the globe to join us.

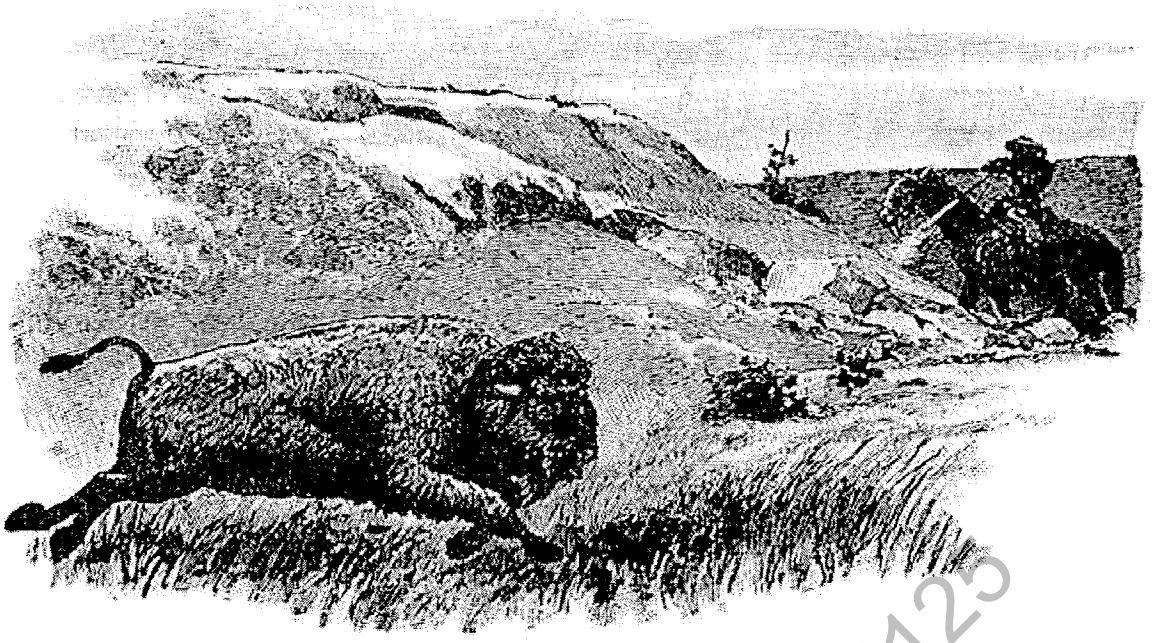
Our Hundred Days War with Spain

A little less than five years after the opening of the Columbian Exposition, the United States declared war against Spain. It was the first time we had crossed swords with any European nation since General Andrew Jackson won the famous battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 against Great Britain.

When William McKinley became President in 1897, we had no expectation of fighting Spain. The war came suddenly, and Cuba was the cause of it. Spain once owned not only all the large islands in the West Indies, which Columbus had discovered, but held Mexico and Florida, and the greater part of that vast country west of the Mississippi River, which by 1897 had belonged to the United States for many years. Piece by piece, Spain lost most of these enormous possessions, until finally she had nothing left but the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

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How they used to shoot buffalo in the far West.

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The Rebellion In Cuba

Many of the Cubans hated Spanish rule, and with good reason. They made several attempts to rid themselves of it and fought for ten years (1868-1878), but without success. Finally, in the spring of 1895, they took up arms again, and with the battle cry of "Independence or death!" they began their earnest to drive out the Spaniards. Spain was determined to crush the rebellion. She sent over thousands of soldiers to accomplish it. The desperate fight continued to go on year after year, until it looked as though the whole island — which Columbus said was the most beautiful he had ever seen — would be converted into a wilderness covered with graves and ruins. In the course of the war, great numbers of peaceful Cuban farmers were driven from their homes and starved to death; and many Americans who had bought sugar and tobacco plantations saw all of their property **utterly** destroyed.

The Destruction of the *Maine*

Cuba is about the size of the state of Pennsylvania. It is our nearest island neighbor to the south, just out of sight from Key West, Florida. The people of the United States could not look on the war of **devastation** unmoved. While we were sending shiploads of food to feed the starving Cubans, we hoped that the terrible struggle might be quickly brought to an end.

Our government first urged and then demanded that Spain try to make peace in the island. Spain did try, and tried honestly as far as we could see, but it failed. The Cuban revolutionaries had no faith in Spanish promises, and they refused to accept anything short of separation and independence. Spain was poor and proud; she replied that come what may, she would not give up Cuba.

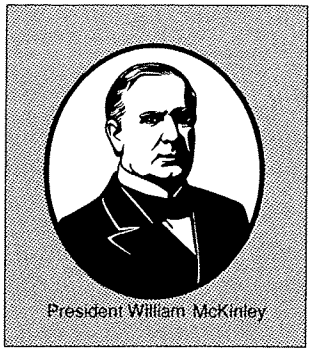
While we were waiting to see what would be done, a terrible event happened. We had sent Captain Sigsbee in command of the battleship Maine to visit Havana. On the night of February 15, 1898, while the *Maine* was lying in that port, she was blown up. Out of 353 officers and men on board the vessel, 266 were instantly killed or were so badly hurt that they soon died. We appointed a court of inquiry, composed of naval officers, to

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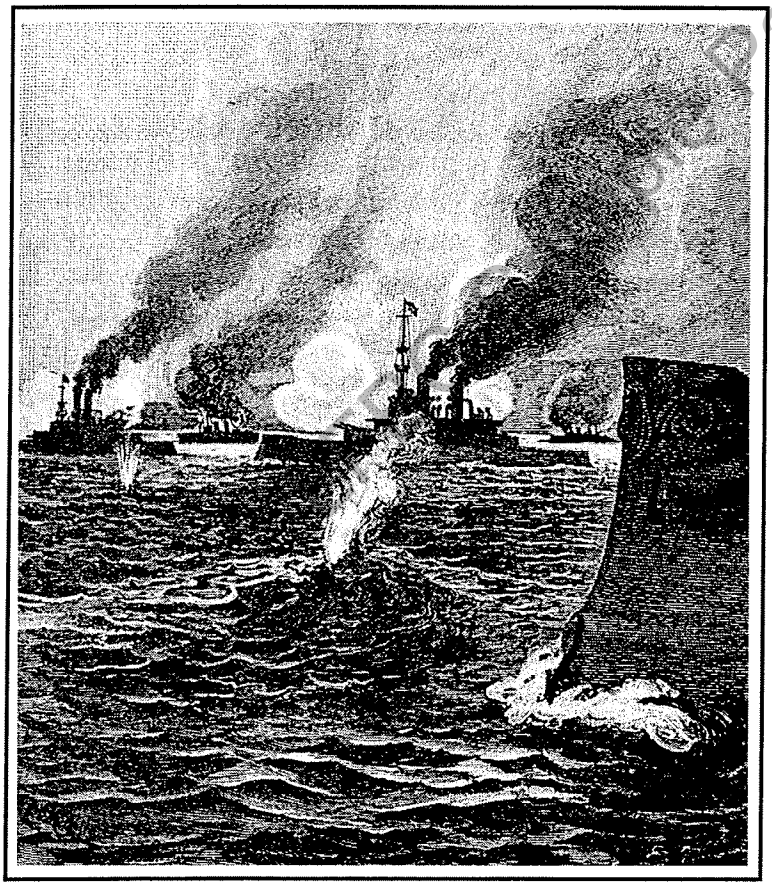
examine the wreck. After a long and careful investigation of all the facts, they reported that the *Maine* had been blown up by a mine (an underwater explosive) planted in the harbor or placed under her hull. Whether the mine exploded by accident or by design, or who did the fatal work, was more than the court could say.

Declaration of War and the Blockage of Cuba

President McKinley sent a special message to Congress in which he said, "The war in Cuba must stop." Soon afterward, Congress resolved that the people of Cuba "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Congress also resolved that if Spain did not immediately begin withdrawing her soldiers from the island, we would take measures to make her do it. Spain refused to withdraw her army, and war was declared by both nations.


President William McKinley

The President then sent Captain William T. Sampson with a fleet of warships to **blockade** Havana and other Cuban ports so the Spaniards could not get help from Spain to carry on the war. He next put Commodore Winfield Scott Schley in command of a "flying squadron" of fast war vessels so he could be ready to act when called upon.


Battle of Manila

Dewey's Victory at Manila

In the Pacific, Spain owned the group of islands called the Philippines. Many of the people of those islands had long been discontented with their government, and when the Cubans rose in revolt against Spain, it stirred the inhabitants of the Philippines to begin a struggle for liberty. They, too, were fighting for independence.

President McKinley resolved to strike two blows at once — to hit Spain in Cuba and to hit her at the same time at Manila, the capital of the Philippines. Fortunately, the United States had a fleet of six warships at Hong Kong, China, under the command of Commodore George Dewey. The President sent a telegraph to him to start at once for Manila and to "capture or destroy" the Spanish fleet that guarded the important port in Manila. The Spaniards there were brave men who

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were determined to hold Manila against all attack. They had forts to help them, and they had twice as many vessels as Commodore Dewey had. On the other hand, our vessels were larger and better armed. Best of all, our men could fire straight, which was more than the Spaniards knew how to do.

Commodore Dewey carried out his orders to the letter. On May 1, 1898, he sent a dispatch to the President, saying that he had just fought a battle and had knocked every Spanish warship to pieces without losing a single man in the fight. The victorious Americans took good care of the wounded Spaniards.

The President at once sent General Merritt from San Francisco with a large number of soldiers to join Commodore Dewey. Congress voted the "Hero of Manila" a sword of honor, and the President, with the consent of the U.S. Senate, made him rear admiral and, later, admiral, thus giving him the highest rank to which he could be promoted in the Navy.

Cervera "Bottled Up;" Hobson's Brave Deed

Spain had lost one fleet, but she still had another and a far more powerful one under the command of Admiral Cervera. Where Cervera was, we did not know. As far as our leaders could tell, he might have been coming across the Atlantic to suddenly attack New York or Boston or some other U.S. cities on the Atlantic coast. The President sent Commodore Schley with his "flying squadron" to find the Spanish fleet. After a long search, the commodore discovered that the Spanish warships had secretly run into the harbor of Santiago on the southeastern coast of Cuba.

A day or two later, Captain Sampson with a number of war vessels went to Santiago and took command of our combined fleet in front of that port. One of Captain Sampson's vessels was the famous battleship *Oregon*, which had come from San Francisco around South America, a voyage of about 13,000 miles, to take part in the coming fight.

The entrance to the harbor of Santiago is by a long, narrow, crooked channel guarded by forts. We could not enter it without great risk of losing our ships. It was clear that we had "bottled up" Cervera's fleet, and so long as Cervera remained there he could do us no harm. But there was a chance, in spite of our watching the entrance to the harbor as a cat watches a mouse hole, that the Spanish commander might slip out of his hiding place and, under cover of darkness or fog, escape our guns.

Captain Sampson believed he saw a way by which he could effectually cork the bottle and make Cervera's escape impossible. By permission of Captain Sampson, Lieutenant Hobson proceeded to carry out his daring **scheme**. With the help of seven sailors, who were eager to go with him at the risk of almost certain death, Hobson ran the coal ship *Merrimac* into the narrow channel and, by exploding torpedoes, sank the vessel part way across it. Then he and his men jumped into the water to save themselves as best they could. It was one of the bravest deeds ever done in war and will never be forgotten. The Spaniards captured Hobson and his men, but they treated them well and eventually sent all of them back to us in exchange for Spanish prisoners of war.

Fighting Near Santiago; The "Rough Riders;" Cervera Caught

A few weeks later, General Shafter landed a large number of American soldiers on the coast of Cuba near Santiago. The force included General Wheeler's **cavalry**, and among them were the "Rough Riders." A good many of these "Rough Riders" had been Western "cowboys." Colonel Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt was one of their leaders, and on horseback or on foot they were a match

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for anything, whether man or beast.

The Americans immediately set out to find the enemy. The Spaniards had hidden in the underbrush, where they could fire on us without being seen. They opened the battle, and since they used smokeless powder, it was difficult for our men to tell where the rifle balls came from or how to reply to them. But in the end, after pretty sharp fighting, we got possession of some high ground from which we could plainly see Santiago, where Cervera's fleet lay concealed behind the hills.

A week later our regular soldiers, with the "Rough Riders" and other volunteers, headed by Theodore Roosevelt, stormed up the steep heights, and fought the most important land battle, the Battle of San Juan Hill. They drove the Spaniards into Santiago, and forced them to take refuge behind the earthworks that protected the town.

Meanwhile, Captain Sampson had gone to consult with General Shafter. While he was absent, Commodore Schley and the other commanders of the fleet kept up a sharp lookout for Cervera, who was anxious to escape.

On Sunday morning, July 3, 1898, a great shout was sent up from the flagship Brooklyn, and another from Captain Evans' ship, the *Iowa*: "The Spaniards are coming out of the harbor!" It was true, for the sunken *Merrimac* had only half corked the bottle after all, and Cervera was making a dash out, hoping to reach the broad Atlantic before we could hit him.

Then all was excitement. "Open fire!" Schley shouted. We did open fire. The Spanish admiral was a brave man; he did the best he could with his guns to answer us, but it was of no use, and in less than three hours all of the enemy's ships were helpless, blazing wrecks. Cervera himself barely escaped with his life. He was rescued by the crew of the Gloucester. As he came on board that ship, Commander Wainwright said to him, "I congratulate you, sir, on having made a most gallant fight." When not long afterward one of our **cruisers** reached Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with Cervera and more than 700 other prisoners of war taken in the battle, the people sent up cheer after cheer for the Spanish admiral who had treated Lieutenant Hobson and his men so well.

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Lesson 2

Match the following.

___ 1.	"World's Columbian Exposition"	A.	commander of the Spanish fleet
___ 2.	100 days	B.	Andrew Jackson won it.
___ 3.	Admiral Cervera	C.	blown up in Havana Harbor
___ 4.	San Juan Hill	D.	American fleet commander at Hong Kong
___ 5.	Battle of New Orleans	E.	Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" charged here.
___ 6.	spring of 1895	F.	date the *Maine* blown up
___ 7.	Rough Riders	G.	Theodore Roosevelt led them.
___ 8.	*Maine*	H.	Cuba's war against Spain began
___ 9.	Captain Sigsbee	I.	Spanish American War lasted this long.
___ 10.	February 15, 1898	J.	celebrate Columbus' discovery of America
___ 11.	Captain Sampson	K.	naval commander — blockaded Havana
___ 12.	Commodore Dewey	L.	commander of the battleship *Maine*

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Lesson 3

Answer the following questions.

1. In 1893, Columbus' discovery of America was celebrated at the _____ _____ _____ in Chicago.
2. Commodore Dewey was commander of the American fleet at _____.
3. Commander of the battleship *Maine* was _____ _____.
4. Admiral Cervera was the Commander of the _____ _____.
5. _____ _____ won the famous battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 against Great Britain.

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6. One of the Rough Riders leaders was _____.

7. The Spanish-American war lasted _____ days.

8. Cuba's war against Spain began in the spring of _____.

9. The battleship _____ was blown up in Havana Harbor February 15, 1898.

10. A fleet of war-ships commanded by _____ _____ were sent by the President to blockade Havana.

11. The Spanish Admiral Cervera was rescued by the crew of the _____.

12. The most important battle fought in the Spanish-American War, was the Battle of _____ _____ _____.

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Lesson 4

Write a report on President McKinley.

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Week 35

Lesson 1

1.	flourishing	thriving; prospering
2.	industrious	diligence in work or study
3.	exposition	a public exhibition or show, as of artistic or industrial developments
4.	utterly	completely; absolutely; entirely
5.	devastation	waste; ravage; desolation
6.	blockade	the isolation of a nation, an area, a city, or a harbor by hostile ships or forces in order to prevent the entrance and exit of traffic and commerce
7.	cruisers	vessels of war
8.	scheme	a secret or devious plan; a plot
9.	cavalry	a body of military troops on horses

Lesson 2

1.	J	7.	G
2.	I	8.	C
3.	A	9.	L
4.	E	10.	F
5.	B	11.	K
6.	H	12.	D

Lesson 3

1. World's Columbian Exposition
2. Hong Kong
3. Captain Sigsbee
4. Spanish fleet
5. Andrew Jackson
6. Theodore Roosevelt
7. 100 days
8. 1895
9. *Maine*
10. Captain Sampson
11. Gloucester
12. San Juan Hill

Lesson 4

Essay — Teacher/Parent Evaluation

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HWQX125 THE BEGINNER'S AMERICAN HISTORY WEEKLY QUIZ #35

Is a Part of H125 Complete Subject Set

Name _____

Match the following.

_____	1.	World's Columbian Exposition	A. commander of the Spanish fleet
_____	2.	Captain Sigsbee	B. Cuba's war against Spain began
_____	3.	Admiral Cervera	C. Spanish-American War lasted this long.
_____	4.	Captain Sampson	D. celebrate Columbus' discovery of America
_____	5.	San Juan Hill	E. American fleet commander at Hong Kong
_____	6.	Commodore Dewey	F. Andrew Jackson won it.
_____	7.	100 Days	G. date the *Maine* was blown up
_____	8.	spring of 1895	H. naval commander who blockaded Havana
_____	9.	*Maine*	I. commander of the battleship *Maine*
_____	10.	Battle of New Orleans	J. Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" charged here.
_____	11.	Rough Riders	K. Theodore Roosevelt led them.
_____	12.	February 15, 1898	L. blown up in Havana Harbor
_____	13.	Chicago	M. location of American fleet
_____	14.	Hong Kong	N. Battle of New Orleans
_____	15.	War of 1812	O. location of Columbian Exposition

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HWQA125 THE BEGINNER'S AMERICAN HISTORY WEEKLY QUIZ ANSWERS #35

Is a Part of H125 Complete Subject Set

1. D
2. I
3. A
4. H
5. J
6. E
7. C
8. B
9. L
10. F
11. K
12. G
13. O
14. M
15. N

HWQA125 THE BEGINNER'S AMERICAN HISTORY WEEKLY QUIZ ANSWERS #36

Is a Part of H125 Complete Subject Set

1. F
2. G
3. C
4. E
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. I
9. J
10. H

11.-12. a. Lincoln
b. Garfield

13.-15. *(in any order)*
a. Philippines
b. Guam
c. Puerto Rico

Proverbs 14:34 "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin *is* a reproach to any people."

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Is a Part of H125 Complete Subject Set Name _____

Answer the following questions (*3 pts. each*).

1. Who resigned as Governor of Tennessee? _____
2. Who led Texas in their fight for independence? _____
3. For what is Captain Robert Gray famous? _____

   _____
4. Who owned California in the year 1844? _____
5. When was gold discovered in California? _____
6. Where did Captain J.A. Sutter live? _____
7. In what war did Abraham Lincoln fight? _____
8. How long did the Spanish American War last? _____

Fill in the blanks (*3 pts. each*).

9. Travis, Bowie, and Crockett died in the battle of the _____.
10. Robert Gray named the _____ River.
11. The ship, the *Columbia*, was commanded by _____

    _____.
12. Sutter's Fort is today called _____.
13. General _____ was commander of the Union Forces.
14. Abraham Lincoln served as postmaster in _____

    _____.
15. _____ _____ _____ murdered Abraham Lincoln.
16. Theodore Roosevelt led the _____ _____.

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17. _____ _____ founded the Red Cross.

18. Leon F. Czolgosz killed President _____.

Answer the following True or False (*3 pts. each*).

_____ 19. David Crockett's famous saying was, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."
_____ 20. Sam Houston lived with the Indians in Mississippi.
_____ 21. Andrew Jackson was Governor of Indiana and became President of the U.S.
_____ 22. Robert Gray was born in Nevada.
_____ 23. Captain Sutter lived like a king.
_____ 24. Abraham Lincoln moved to Spencer County, Indiana, when he was age seven.
_____ 25. General Robert E. Lee commanded the Union Army.
_____ 26. The Civil War lasted seven years.
_____ 27. General Grant won the Battle of New Orleans.
_____ 28. Clara Barton founded the Red Cross.

Match the following (*3 pts. each*).

___ 29. a month
___ 30. lawyer, judge, President
___ 31. "Honest Abe"
___ 32. Abraham Lincoln
___ 33. South Carolina

A. Andrew Jackson
B. how long Harrison was President
C. first shot fired in this state
D. nickname for Abraham Lincoln
E. Gettysburg Address

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HQTA125 THE BEGINNER'S AMERICAN HISTORY QUARTER TEST ANSWERS #4

Is a Part of H125 Complete Subject Set

1. Sam Houston
2. General Sam Houston
3. the first person to carry the American flag around the world
4. Mexico
5. May 1848
6. Sutter's Fort
7. Black Hawk War
8. 100 days
9. Alamo
10. Columbia
11. Robert Gray
12. Sacramento
13. Grant
14. New Salem
15. John Wilkes
16. Rough Riders
17. Clara Barton
18. McKinley
19. True
20. True
21. False
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. False
26. False
27. False
28. True
29. B
30. A
31. D
32. E
33. C

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