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## Warp's Review Books

## U. S. HISTORY

QUESTIONS SELECTED FROM PAST  
SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE  
EXAMINATION LISTS

## ANSWERS

IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE

BY

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Formerly County Superintendent  
of Schools, Minden, Nebraska

AND

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For Twelve Years a Teacher  
in Rural and City Schools

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## Preface

Ever since it became the custom for the different state departments of education to issue Seventh and Eighth Grade Examination questions, there has been need of a book, or books, containing comprehensive answers.

To do justice to a work of this kind and not make it voluminous has been no light task as it has meant many months of patient research and labor of condensing from the best authorities. There may be undiscovered errors in the books and we would gratefully acknowledge any corrections of such.

Reviews form an important part of school work and every child must be led to recall again and again the knowledge he has acquired. It is better for him to have a few facts well learned than many facts poorly learned.

The object of these Review Books, in which we have endeavored to make the answers concise, yet comprehensive, is to render it easy for the busy teacher to test the classes daily, no matter how hard pressed for time.

To the teacher of many years' experience as well as the beginner, we trust and sincerely hope that these Review Books may prove helpful.

THE AUTHORS.

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MINDEN, NEBRASKA

## U. S. History

Q. 1.—Who was Sir Francis Drake? John Cabot? Americus Vesputius? Christopher Columbus? Fernando de Soto?

Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman to explore the Pacific coast. He was also the first Englishman to sail around the world, 1577-1580.

John Cabot, an Italian, exploring for England, discovered the continent of America in 1497, landing on the coast of Labrador and sailing south, possibly as far as Cape Cod.

Americus Vesputius was an Italian who was sent out in 1501 by the King of Portugal to explore a new continent which later proved to be South America, so called because a German geographer named Waldseemuller published a little book on geography in which he suggested that the newly discovered land be called "America" in honor of Americus, the explorer.

Christopher Columbus was an Italian who desired to search out a shorter water route to India. He met with discouragements and unjust treatment for years, but was finally granted his desire by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain, who gave him three small ships and sailors to man them. After nearly three months of sailing on unknown seas, his crew finally sighted land and on the morning of October 12th, 1492, they ended their long voyage on the coast of a small island, one of the Bahamas, which Columbus named San Salvador. He made several other voyages to the New World and explored along the coast of Central and South America. However he died in the belief that the islands, which he had discovered were a part of India.



Q. 151.—*Name five inventions that have advanced the United States.*

Five inventions that have made for our advancement are the automobile, reaper, printing press, x-ray machine and radio.

Q. 152.—*Discuss briefly the struggle for supremacy in America.*

The French and English claims to land in America conflicted. Each struggled for supremacy. Finally they went to war. Four wars between the two countries followed—King William's War; Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and the French and Indian War. France finally gave up all claim to territory in North America except two islands.

Q. 153.—*Give at least three good reasons why there should be political parties.*

Three reasons why there should be political parties are: to create rivalry, which helps to bring out the best there is in the party in power; to bring about discussion of policies brought before the people; to carry out policies and bring about social and civic reform through organized effort.

Q. 154.—*State two important events which took place under Johnson's administration.*

The adoption of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments and the purchase of Alaska were two important events in Johnson's administration.

Q. 155.—(a) *What is meant by the Reconstruction Period?* (b) *How did the plans for reconstruction get a president into trouble?* (c) *Who was he?*

(a) The Reconstruction Period was the time immediately following the Civil War. It was during this time that the seceded states were restored to their normal relations with the Union.

(b) After the assassination of Lincoln, Vice-president Andrew Johnson became president. He

set himself to the task of carrying out Lincoln's plan of reconstruction. Under Lincoln's plan the Southern States were viewed as never having been outside the Union. Governors were to be appointed for the states. They were to adopt new constitutions, elect legislatures and ratify the thirteenth amendment. Johnson proceeded to carry out this plan. Congress claimed the president did not have the right to re-admit the states without their consent. Since Congress had entirely different plans for re-admission, a conflict at once arose. Finally the President removed Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. Congress had passed the Tenure of Office Act which forbade the President to remove even the members of his cabinet. For not obeying this law, the House of Representatives proceeded to impeach Johnson. After a long trial he was acquitted by the Senate.

(c) Andrew Johnson was president during the Reconstruction Period.

Q. 156.—(a) *What was the Ku Klux Klan?* (b) *What was its purpose?*

(a) The Ku Klux Klan was an organization to terrorize the Negroes and ignorant white people of the South. The disastrous effects of negro voting caused violent resistance on the part of the whites.

(b) Its purpose was to keep the Negroes from lawlessness by scaring them into submission and to prevent them from voting.

Q. 157.—(a) *What question caused President Cleveland to invoke the Monroe Doctrine against Great Britain?* (b) *What did Great Britain plan to do?*

(a) It was a dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain over the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

(b) Great Britain tried to enlarge British Guiana against the will of Venezuela.