

The Rogue and Red River Wars

Questions

1. The French trappers didn't bother to find out the names of the small tribes. What does this tell you about their attitudes then?

Various, but could include that they were only interested in the furs, not the people.

2. Why did the miners want to kill native people who were friendly and lived peacefully near them?

They wanted the remaining land; they hated those who were different (bigotry) etc.

 D

3. When did the Rogue River War begin?

A. May 1855
B. October 1955
C. May 1895
D. October 1855

4. This was the last straw for the army. Is this sentence an example of a metaphor or a simile?

metaphor

 A

5. Who was the Comanche chief who rebelled and attempted to take a white settlement?

A. Quanah Parker
B. Crazy Horse
C. Isa-tai
D. Sitting Bull

 A

6. What settlement did Quanah Parker attack?

A. Adobe Walls
B. Adobe Wells
C. Adobe Reader
D. Adobe Acrobat

7. How did the army force Parker and the other Comanche people to surrender?

They encircled the people and then wore them out.

Name: _____

Questions

- D** 1. Spaniards arrived in Bolivia in what year?
A. 1731
B. 1631
C. 1431
D. 1531
- B** 2. Newly independent Bolivia quickly became a democracy.
A. True
B. False
- A** 3. Bolivia lost a war with what country toward the end of the 19th century?
A. Chile
B. Peru
C. Brazil
D. Argentina
- B** 4. The Tiahuanacan society was centered near Lake Titicaca.
A. False
B. True
- A** 5. Simon Bolivar was from what country?
A. Venezuela
B. Bolivia
C. Peru
D. Brazil
- A** 6. Antonio Jose de Sucre, defeated the Spanish at Ayacucho in Peru in what year?
A. 1824
B. 1724
C. 1924
D. 1624
- B** 7. Hard times were common in Bolivia in the early 20th century.
A. True
B. False
- D** 8. Human history in Bolivia goes back how many years?
A. 30,000
B. 40,000
C. 50,000
D. 20,000

Germany's Winter Olympic History

Questions

- B** 1. Germany has always sent one team to the Olympics.
A. True
B. False
- B** 2. West Germany has won more medals than East Germany.
A. True
B. False
- D** 3. Luge sleds can travel as fast as _____.
A. 180 km/hr
B. 200 km/hr
C. 160 km/hr
D. 140 km/hr
- C** 4. Hackl loved to build _____.
A. Model airplanes
B. Cars
C. Luge sleds
D. Skis
- B** 5. Germany was divided after what world event?
A. The Gulf War
B. World War II
C. The American Revolution
D. The end of the Cold War
- B** 6. In what year did a united Germany compete in the Olympics?
A. 2002
B. 1992
C. 1998
D. 1968
- D** 7. After reuniting, how many medals has Germany won in the Winter Olympics?
A. almost 150
B. almost 250
C. almost 100
D. almost 200
- B** 8. Hackl is the only Olympian to win five medals in the same individual event.
A. False
B. True

Questions

- A** 1. What was the first European country to occupy Puerto Rico?
A. Spain
B. Italy
C. Germany
D. Britain
- B** 2. Today, Puerto Rico is a US state.
A. True
B. False
- D** 3. Puerto Rican nationalists tried to assassinate which US president?
A. John Kennedy
B. Franklin Roosevelt
C. Bill Clinton
D. Harry Truman
- C** 4. Today, _____ hurts many Puerto Rican families.
A. war
B. drought
C. unemployment
D. famine
- B** 5. The Tainos were a very backward people.
A. True
B. False
- D** 6. The Spanish imported _____ from Africa.
A. gold
B. food
C. money
D. slaves
- A** 7. The US took Puerto Rico from Spain during what war?
A. Spanish-American War
B. French and Indian War
C. Revolutionary War
D. World War I
- A** 8. Puerto Ricans are not US citizens.
A. False
B. True

Questions

- D 1. Why was an agreement made about the forts in South Carolina?
A. The Union government didn't want the forts.
B. The South did not mind the soldiers being there.
C. Everyone wanted to maintain the status quo
D. None of the above.
- A 2. Anderson had orders to stay at Fort Moultrie.
A. True
B. False
- A 3. Why did Anderson move to Fort Sumter?
A. Fort Moultrie did not seem safe.
B. He wanted to work on Fort Sumter.
C. He liked the view.
D. Fort Sumter was more secure.
- B 4. Why did Anderson's troop move during the night?
A. They didn't want to be seen leaving Fort Moultrie.
B. They didn't want to be seen crossing the water.
C. It was easier to get boats.
D. They wanted to surprise everyone.
- D 5. Why were the people of Charleston upset when they saw what had happened?
A. They thought he was trying to cause trouble.
B. They thought Anderson had been sneaky.
C. They did not expect him to move.
D. He broke the agreement when he moved.
- A 6. The broken agreement did not affect the peace.
A. False
B. True
- B 7. Why would the Union send a merchant ship to help Anderson?
A. Merchant ships were easier to use.
B. Naval ships might have been the cause of more trouble.
C. Naval ships were too busy.
D. Merchant ships were not as threatening.
- A 8. If Anderson had stayed at Fort Moultrie, the start of the Civil War might have been put off longer.
A. True
B. False

Name: _____

The "Maine" Reason to Pick Your Teeth

Questions

1. What early Roman ruler used a golden toothpick?

Nero

- B 2. What were the earliest toothpicks often called?
- A. toothbrushes
 - B. chew sticks
 - C. chewy bones
 - D. pipe cleaners
3. What kind of wood did the Portuguese use for their toothpicks?
4. What type of wood was used in Forster's toothpicks?

oragewood
white birch

- B 5. Strong, Maine, was once called _____.
A. the North Eastern Town
B. the Toothpick Capital of the World
C. the Home of Charles Forster
D. the White Birch Town

- B 6. Where are most toothpicks now made?
A. Brazil
B. China
C. Japan
D. Portugal

The "Maine" Reason to Pick Your Teeth

Have you ever eaten corn on the cob? A kernel of corn can feel like a giant boulder between your teeth. A toothpick comes in handy to remove that irritating little wedge. It seems like the simplest tool, yet a lot of effort goes into manufacturing the toothpick.

A toothpick is a small stick of wood, plastic, bamboo, metal, or other substance used to remove food and debris from the teeth, **usually** after a meal. Maine was once the leading producer of wooden toothpicks for the United States.

Toothpicks have a very long history. History tells us that the Roman **emperor** Nero had a golden toothpick. Fossilized teeth from the Neanderthal man show grooves made from some ancient form of toothpick. Toothpicks have been made from gold, silver, and ivory. Some were even inlaid with precious stones. The earliest were **probably** made from a stalk or twig. These twigs were often chewed until the ends were frayed to form a sort of toothbrush called a "chew stick."

By the medieval times, Portugal was using orangewood to make handmade toothpicks. Their toothpicks were thought to have been the best in the world. By the 19th century, the Portuguese traditions in making toothpicks had traveled across the ocean to Brazil where an American named Charles Forster was visiting. He noticed Brazilian natives making toothpicks for the locals. He sent a sample box to his wife, who was living in Boston, as a souvenir. Forster believed he could bring the toothpick back to America and mass produce it.

Mrs. Forster shared her gift with a few local citizens, and soon Charles Forster began receiving orders for boxes of **toothpicks** while still in Brazil. He filled several orders himself and then decided to return home and begin manufacturing toothpicks.

Back in Boston he began looking for a partner with mechanical ability to help him. At that time, Benjamin Franklin Sturtevant was a brilliant inventor who was working on a machine to improve shoe production. **He** had been experimenting with a method for peeling logs into long, narrow, beveled strips of thin veneer to make the pegs used in shoes. Forster

The "Maine" Reason to Pick Your Teeth

realized how easily this process could produce his double-pointed toothpicks. He also had the business sense to get a patent that gave him the rights to a toothpick-making process.

By 1870, Forster began production of toothpicks by machine. While working in Boston, he was having his supply of white birch shipped from Maine. He later moved his operations to Maine, where there was a generous supply of white birch. Before his toothpick mills **began** operating, this tree was **considered** useless. White birch has since been used in the production of wooden spools used for thread, wooden toys, and other novelty items. The white birch came to be known as the "toothpick tree."

At first, no one wanted his toothpicks, so Forster developed a rather interesting way to sell them. He hired young people to go into stores and ask for toothpicks. The storeowners **didn't** like turning potential customers away. **Later**, Forster would arrive at the store with toothpicks in hand and **easily** sold them. He created both the demand and **the** supply. His tactics were successful.

His biggest customers were restaurants. They bought them by the box to give to diners after a meal. It **actually** became fashionable for men and women to be seen chewing on a toothpick outside a fine restaurant. Mark Twain mentioned "wearing a toothpick" in his book *Life on the Mississippi* published in 1883.

Eventually, Charles Forster made Strong, Maine, "the Toothpick Capital of the World." He turned out 200 million wooden toothpicks in a day. He shipped toothpicks by the trainloads all over the world. Except for computer controls, his methods **haven't** changed much in more than 100 years.

Once his patent ran out in 1880, Forster had plenty of competition. Dixfield Toothpick Company and, later, Diamond toothpicks were Forster's main competitors. By the 1990s **Diamond** and **Forster** were the only large toothpick companies still in operation in the United States.

The last toothpick factory in Maine closed in 2003. China has become a leading toothpick manufacturer. It may not be a complicated tool, but the

The "Maine" Reason to Pick Your Teeth

toothpick gets the job done.

Questions

- D 1. British soldiers burned Washington, D.C., because:
A. They wanted to plunder the city.
B. They wanted to destroy the economy.
C. They felt like it.
D. Americans had burned York first.
- D 2. Why do you think the commander of Fort McHenry ordered a very large flag?
A. He wanted everyone to know he was loyal to America.
B. He had extra money in his budget.
C. He wanted to make the other fort commanders jealous.
D. He wanted the British to know who the fort belong to.
- A 3. The name of Key's poem was originally called *Stars and Bars Forever*.
A. false
B. true
- A 4. Why were some people afraid for Dr. Beanes?
A. He might be hanged.
B. He was likely to give secrets to the British.
C. They thought they might be next.
D. He was taken prisoner by the French.
- D 5. What did the Americans use to keep British ships from Fort McHenry?
A. sunken trees
B. chains
C. mines
D. sunken ships
- C 6. Key wrote the poem on the back of what?
A. a poster
B. a bill
C. a letter
D. a legal document
- A 7. Why was Key so glad to see the fort's flag at dawn?
A. The Americans had held the fort.
B. The British had given up the war.
C. It was valuable.
D. The Americans had given up.
- B 8. When Key wrote his poem, he hoped it would become the American national anthem.
A. true
B. false

Name: _____