



Delaware DeSSA

Delaware System of Student Assessments

Fall 2023

Grade 4 *Social Studies* Training Test Booklet

Name: _____

Student ID: _____

School: _____

District: _____

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Social Studies

This practice test contains samples of various question types that will appear on the Spring test. Read each question carefully and follow the directions.

SSI_040039_1

- 1.** This list is about the beginning of African enslavement in the American colonies.

- Colonists use indentured servants from Europe and enslaved Native Americans to earn money from farming.
- Colonists switch to using enslaved Africans and European indentured servants.
- Colonists pass laws that make enslavement only apply to Africans.
- New laws forbid enslaved Africans and European indentured servants from meeting together.
- Enslaved Africans become the main source of forced labor in the colonies.

Which reason helped African enslavement grow in the American colonies?

- A.** Colonists wanted enslaved people that could be identified by race.
- B.** Colonists wanted enslaved people who knew where to find resources.
- C.** Colonists wanted enslaved people who could defend them from attack.
- D.** Colonists wanted enslaved people who could buy goods they produced.

SSI_040014_2

2. This passage is adapted from a letter written by a Jamestown colonist in 1622.

I have not been able to travel much because of my sickness. I plan to look for gold and silver when I am well. I ask that you send a bed, linen cloth for shirts and sheets, two bottles of oil and vinegar, and some spices and sugar. Please also send things the Native Americans want such as knives, spoons, combs, and colored beads. Send all these necessary things with the first ship here to Virginia. I will pay you with my service, but also with tobacco, as well as beaver and otter furs.

Which conclusion about colonial trade does evidence from this letter support?

- A. Native Americans traded very little with Jamestown colonists.
- B. Trade benefited both Native Americans and Jamestown colonists.
- C. Colonists needed Native Americans to find gold to trade with Europe.
- D. Colonists had many spices from Europe to trade with Native Americans.

Social Studies

SSI_040008_P

3. This passage about the Dutch colony of New Netherland is based on U.S. government sources.

In 1609, the Dutch East India Company hired English sailor Henry Hudson to find a route to India. Hudson hoped to discover a water passage to allow a ship to cross North America and sail into the Pacific Ocean and, from there, to India. Hudson sailed into the mouth of a large river, today called the Hudson River. Hudson returned to Europe and claimed the entire Hudson River Valley for the Dutch. Soon after, 30 families sponsored by the Dutch East India Company arrived in North America and established a settlement on present-day Manhattan.

Draw a line from **each** sentence to the box to show whether it describes a cause or an effect of Dutch exploration.

The Dutch East India Company wanted a shorter trade route to Asia.

Cause

The Dutch colonized a region along the Hudson River.

Effect

SSI_040011_P

4. Circle **one** number in front of the event that **best** shows that enslavement in Virginia changed over time.

1) 1612—John Rolfe begins growing tobacco in Virginia.

1619—The first enslaved Africans arrive in Jamestown, Virginia.

2) 1630—Tobacco exports grow to more than a million and a half pounds.

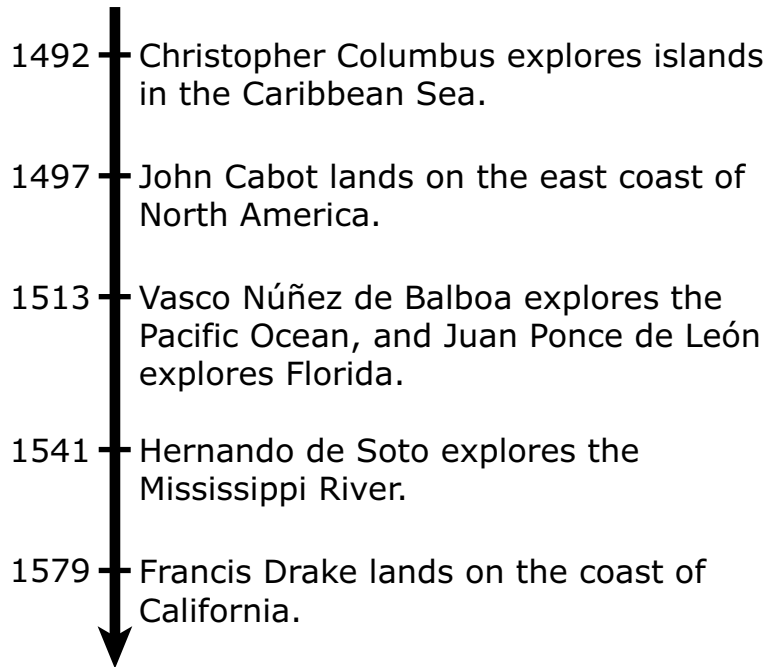
3) 1640—Virginia courts sentenced John Punch, a Black indentured servant who ran away, to enslavement for life.

1660—Virginia law made it illegal to assist enslaved people trying to escape.

4) 1662—Virginia law made enslavement pass from mother to child.

SSI_040101_1

5. This timeline shows some of the first explorations of North America by Europeans.



What was one immediate effect of these explorations?

- A. New maps were created.
- B. New islands were formed.
- C. New countries were formed.
- D. New ways to travel were invented.

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

Use the sources to answer the questions.

Source 1

This passage describes the life of the Lenni Lenape before 1700.

The homeland of the Lenni Lenape, also known as the Lenape or the Delaware Tribe, included what is now northern Delaware. The Lenape lived in villages and shared the surrounding land. They organized themselves into clans and villages, each with a leader. Their leaders were chosen for their honesty, wisdom, and ability to communicate well. Families were important to the Lenape. Strong ties bonded parents and children, as well as all the related families in a clan.

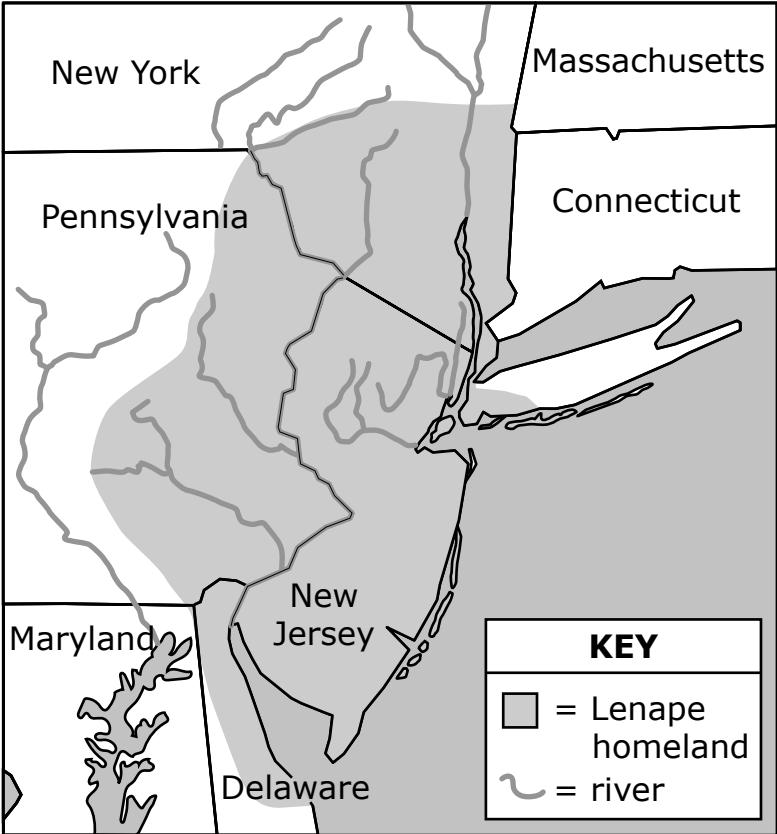
Lenape women grew crops, such as corn, squash, and beans. They also gathered wild foods. Men built homes and canoes. They also hunted and trapped wild animals. The natural resources near a village could provide enough food for the Lenape for about 10 years. After this period of time, the Lenape would move to a new location. They would travel on foot or in their canoes.

SSI_040123_S2

Source 2

This map shows the Lenape homeland around 1600.

Lenape Homeland Around 1600



SSI_040123_S3

Source 3

This passage describes changes for the Lenape people after the arrival of Europeans.

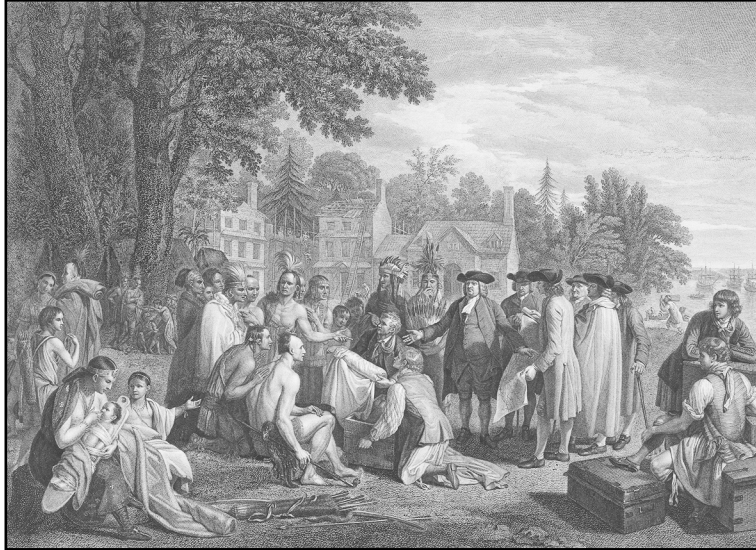
European settlers came to the Lenape's land looking for economic opportunity. The two groups traded goods. The Europeans liked beaver furs, so the Lenape trapped beavers and traded their furs to the Europeans. In exchange, the Lenape received cloth, metal tools, and other items. Over time, the Lenape increasingly depended on trade with Europeans. When beavers became scarce, some Lenape began to move west and north in search of new resources. As more Europeans came to farm and build towns on the land, they pressured the rest of the Lenape to leave. Over time, the lives of the Lenape and other native groups were forever changed. Many came to distrust Europeans.

SSI_040123_S4

Source 4

This image shows William Penn making a treaty with the Lenape in 1681. The image was created in 1775.

**William Penn Signs a Treaty
With the Lenape in 1681**



Public Domain/National Gallery of Art

SSI_040123_S5

Source 5

This excerpt is adapted from a letter that William Penn wrote in 1683. He was writing to people in Europe about the Lenape.

If a European comes to see the Lenape, or calls for lodging at their house or wigwam, they will give him the best place and the best piece of meat. If the Lenape come to visit us, give them anything to eat or drink and that is well, for they will not ask. Even if you cannot offer the Lenape much, if it is offered with kindness, they are very pleased.

The Lenape are very generous. They are willing to do anything for their friends. Give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, and they may share it with twenty other people. They never have much, nor want much. Whatever they have they share with the community.

Don't harm them, but let them have justice, and you win them.

SSI_040123_03_3

6. Use Sources 3, 4, and 5 to answer this question.

How did the relationship between the Lenape and the European settlers change over time?

- A. The Lenape refused to trade with the European settlers.
- B. The Lenape forced the European settlers to leave them alone.
- C. The Lenape had to move from their home as European settlers took more land.
- D. The Lenape adopted the European settlers' way of life as they moved into towns.

Social Studies

SSI_040123_08_P

7. Use Sources 1, 2, 3, and 4 to answer this question.

Draw a line from **each** event to the box that shows the correct order of how the Lenape’s way of life changed as European settlers moved to the area.

The Lenape were forced to leave their homeland.

First

The Lenape developed trade relationships with the European settlers.

Second

The Lenape lived in villages where they farmed and hunted for their needs.

Third

European settlers built more and more towns in the area where the Lenape lived.

Fourth

SSI_040123_06_P

8. Circle **one** number in front of the shaded text from Source 3 that **best** shows why the Lenape traded with Europeans.

1) European settlers came to the Lenape's land looking for economic opportunity. The two groups traded goods. The Europeans liked beaver furs, so the Lenape trapped beavers and traded their furs to the Europeans.

2) In exchange, the Lenape received cloth, metal tools, and other items. Over time, the Lenape increasingly depended on trade with Europeans. When beavers became scarce, some Lenape began to move west and north in search of new resources.

3) As more Europeans came to farm and build towns on the land, they pressured the rest of the Lenape to leave. Over time, the lives of the Lenape and other native groups were forever changed.

4) Many came to distrust Europeans.

SSI_040123_01_1

9. Use Sources 2, 3, and 5 to answer this question.

A historian who researched Lenape society concluded that the Lenape, not the European colonists, were responsible for peaceful relations in Delaware.

Which evidence from the sources **best** supports the historian's conclusion?

- A. The Lenape were kind to European visitors.
- B. Europeans wanted beaver furs from the Lenape.
- C. Europeans pressured the Lenape to give up their land.
- D. The Lenape lived in villages before the arrival of Europeans.

Social Studies

SSI_040123_02_1

10. Use Sources 1, 2, 4, and 5 to answer this question.

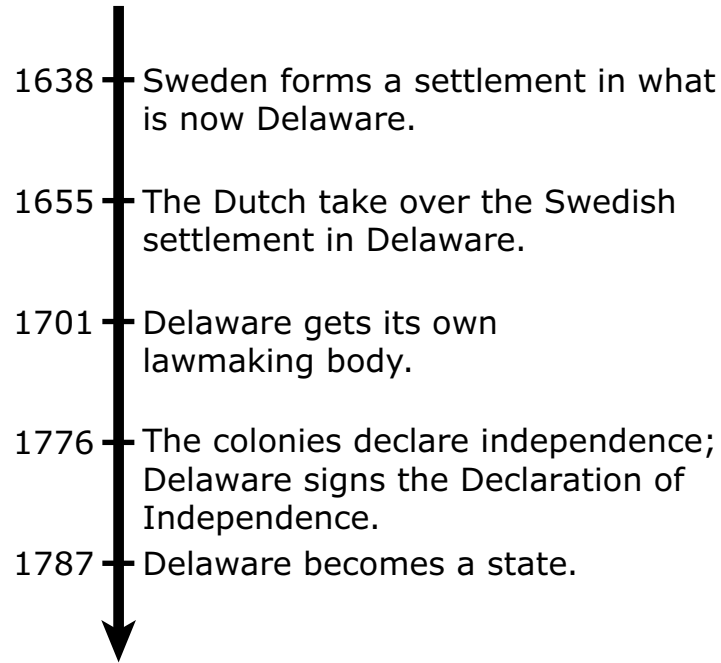
A historian concludes that the Lenape had their own form of government. Which source did the historian **most likely** use to come to this conclusion?

- A.** Source 1
- B.** Source 2
- C.** Source 4
- D.** Source 5

SSIGR4_drct

These items are not connected to a source.

SSI_040112_4

11. This timeline shows events in the early history of Delaware.

Which change happened in Delaware in the mid-1600s?

- A.** Delaware began seeking independence from Great Britain.
- B.** Delaware became a colony separate from Pennsylvania.
- C.** Delegates from Delaware signed the U.S. Constitution.
- D.** A different country took over control of Delaware.

SSI_040016_1

12. This paragraph is based on information from *National Geographic*.

Native American tribes have lived along the coast of the Pacific Northwest for thousands of years. The rain in the area had led to the growth of large forests. The tribes used trees to make canoes in order to fish in the rivers and ocean. They also used the trees to build large houses. Several families could live together in these houses and stay warm during the winter.

Which reason **best** explains why Native American tribes lived along the coast of the Pacific Northwest?

- A. They used many natural resources in the area.
- B. They lacked the ability to travel to other areas.
- C. They became friendly with other people in the area.
- D. They were trapped by the natural features of the area.

SSI_040037_P

- 13.** These historians disagree about the role that Native Americans played in changing the natural environment of New England.

Historian 1

In 1620, the first group of European settlers in New England came ashore near what became Plymouth Colony. Shortly after their arrival, their leader, William Bradford, wrote in his journal that the land was a wilderness unchanged by humans and full of wild beasts.

Historian 2

In 1620, European colonists settled on Native American land, which they viewed as a wilderness untouched by humans. However, the evidence shows that Native Americans had already changed the natural environment in many ways to suit their needs.

Mark **two** pieces of evidence that support Historian 2's claim.

| Evidence | Supports Historian 2 |
|---|----------------------|
| Native Americans lived in villages in shelters made from tree limbs and bark. | |
| Native Americans gathered food from different kinds of plants. | |
| Native Americans started small fires to clear land around trees. | |

14. This timeline about Bacon’s Rebellion is based on historical information from many sources.

July 1675—Virginian frontier settlers and Native Americans fight one another over land.

May 1676—Nathaniel Bacon organizes settlers to attack Native Americans. This action was against the governor’s orders, so Bacon is named a rebel.

July 1676—Bacon argues that the governor is not doing enough to push out Native Americans.

September 1676—Bacon and his armed men attack Jamestown, the capital of Virginia. Their group includes both black and white settlers. Many of them are current or former indentured servants.

October 1676—Bacon dies of disease. The rebellion ends in failure.

May 1677—Virginia signs a treaty with Native Americans preventing white settlements near Native American land.

Draw a line from **each** action to a box based on whether it was a cause or an effect of Bacon’s Rebellion.

White settlers felt that the government should do more to protect them.

Cause

Native Americans got a promise from the government to protect their land from white settlement.

Effect

SSI_040038_1

- 15.** A historian wrote this paragraph about farming practices in Virginia.

For centuries before the arrival of colonists, Native Americans in present-day Virginia grew what they ate. They also hunted and fished for food. After the arrival of colonists from Europe, much of the farming in Virginia became cash crop farming. Cash crops are plants that are not grown for farmers to use. The crops are sold to others. Tobacco was the main cash crop in colonial Virginia.

What did the historian conclude about farming practices in Virginia?

- A.** Native Americans and colonists grew crops for different reasons.
- B.** Most colonists made money by selling food to Native Americans.
- C.** Most Native Americans learned to grow crops from the colonists.
- D.** Colonists and Native Americans grew all the food they needed to live.





