

**Social Studies Grade 8  
TAKS Vocabulary and Content Review**

**Important vocabulary and concepts**

<b>Historic Terms (TAKS Objective 1)</b>		<b>Economic/Social Terms (TAKS Objective 3)</b>	
<b>Political issues</b>	Issues related to government, conflict resolution and decision-making for a group of people.	<b>Culture [groups]</b>	Way of life and the group(s) that live and represent that way of life
<b>Economic issues</b>	Issues related to money, taxes, and production of goods and services.	<b>Demographic data</b>	Statistics about the numbers and characteristics of people living in an area
<b>Social issues</b>	Issues related to culture, work, lifestyle...	<b>Level(s) of development</b>	Refers to the amount and quality of economic and industrial resources, often related to national income.
<b>Domestic</b>	Having to do with one's own homeland (U.S)	<b>Standard of living</b>	Use indicators such as income, education, birth rate/death rate, \$ spent on food, population density, and so on to determine quality of life.
<b>International</b>	Involving other countries		
<b>Era</b>	A historic period identified by some prominent figure or characteristic	<b>Nation</b>	Country with borders and an organized government which freely exercises authority within the borders.
<b>13 Colonies</b>	Original east coast areas settled by Great Britain/England beginning in 1607 that became the original 13 states.	<b>Distribution</b>	Relates to trade and how resources and products are divided and allocated.
<b>Colonists</b>	People who settle and live in a colony	<b>Free-enterprise economic system</b>	The system in the U.S. and other free market economies. It includes economic choice, competition, profit motive, and limited government regulation of the economy.
<b>Taxation</b>	Gov't process of charging a fee on goods products, people and/or activities.	<b>Command economic system</b>	Central governmental owns most of the means of production in a country and controls most economic decisions.
<b>Grievances</b>	Complaints	<b>Basic needs</b>	Food, clothing, shelter (water is food).
<b>Consent of the governed</b>	Idea that people give government its power through the "...just consent of the governed" as stated in the Declaration	<b>Goods and services</b>	Goods (things) are products made for sale/barter and services (actions) are products people provide.
<b>[Naval] blockade</b>	To cut off supplies; a military and economic tool used to force a nation or area to suffer shortages and to give up fighting; called naval when ships are used	<b>Subsistence agriculture</b>	Growing crops just to support a family and not have any extra (surplus) for sale.
<b>Great Britain (England)</b>	The "mother country" for the 13 colonies; country we fought against for the independence of the United States.	<b>Market-oriented agriculture</b>	Growing crops for commercial sale and distribution to domestic and international buyers.
<b>Republic</b>	A government that elects its leaders	<b>Capital</b>	Goods used to produce other goods
<b>Representative Democracy</b>	Government that votes for representatives who serve in the government to make and enforce law and in the best interest of the people; the U.S. has a representative democracy; another term used for representative democracy is republic.	<b>Cottage industries</b>	Small-scale production requiring little capital
		<b>Commercial industries</b>	Large-scale production of goods by large companies or corporations.
		<b>Industrialization</b>	The process of creating commercial industry including heavy industry such as steel,
		<b>Trade</b>	Exchange of goods and services
		<b>Technological innovations</b>	The introduction of new technology which often changes lifestyle and production.
		<b>Tariff/Duty</b>	Tax on imports and exports; in the U.S. export tariffs are unconstitutional.
		<b>Protective tariff</b>	A high tariff established to protect a particular industry.
		<b>Export</b>	Goods sold to buyers outside the country.
		<b>Import</b>	Goods bought from sellers in other countries.

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<b>Geographic terms (TAKS Objective 2)</b>		<b>Government terms (TAKS Objective 4)</b>	
<b>Geographic context</b>	Ways that geography influences a historical or current event.	<b>Representative government</b>	Government where people elect others to speak and act on their behalf.
<b>cultural diffusion</b>	Spread of ideas, technology, religion, language and other cultural practices over time and across space.	<b>Amendments</b>	An official change to a law or document of government.
<b>Physical features</b>	Geographic features found in nature such as mountains, lakes...	<b>Ratify</b>	To officially approve.
<b>Human features</b>	Features of a place made by humans such as roads, canals, buildings...	<b>Veto</b>	Power of the President to reject a bill passed by Congress
<b>Environment</b>	All things that surround us	<b>Unconstitutional</b>	Actions or laws contrary to the Constitution as determined by the courts.
<b>Migration patterns</b>	Routes of movement for animals or people across or within a given area.	<b>Nullify</b>	To declare something to be without power or effect; to disregard the power of something as in the <i>Nullification Crisis</i> .
<b>Immigration patterns</b>	Routes of human movement from one area/country into another.	<b>Citizens</b>	Member of a country.
<b>Regions</b>	Large area that has common features that set it apart from other areas.	<b>Unalienable rights</b>	Rights that cannot be taken away or surrendered.
<b>Patterns of settlement</b>	Describing similarities in the places and ways people move into and stay in a given area.	<b>Democracy (democratic society)</b>	Form of government in which citizens rule, either directly or by choosing leaders to rule, usually through voting.
<b>Geographic factors</b>	The human and physical characteristics of a place.	<b>Limited governments</b>	Type of government where, through law, some control is placed on leadership's power such as a democracy.
<b>Landforms</b>	Individual feature of the land such as mountain, hill, valley, or prairie...	<b>Unlimited governments</b>	Government in which leaders rule without any restrictions such as a dictatorship or other totalitarian government.
<b>Waterforms</b>	Individual water features such as ocean, gulf, lake, bayou and so on.	<b>Suffrage</b>	The right to vote and the exercise of that right.
<b>Adaptations to the environment</b>	Ways people learn to use and live with their environment. Adaptations might include wearing cooler clothing in hot weather or building adobe houses in a dry climate.	<b>Landmark case</b>	Key decisions by the courts that interpret the law such as <i>Brown v Board of Education</i> which led to integration or <i>Marbury v Madison</i> which led to judicial review.
<b>Modifications to the environment</b>	Changes made by people to their surroundings to improve lifestyle.	<b>Parliament</b>	The law-making assembly in Great Britain (England) and other parliamentary democracies.
<b>Urban</b>	Relating to the city, of or in a city.		
<b>Rural</b>	Relating to the countryside, of or in the countryside.		
<b>Suburban</b>	Smaller community located in the area surrounding a city.		
<b>Skills Terms (TAKS Objective 5)</b>			
<b>Primary source</b>	An original document, artifact, picture, journal, cartoon from the period in which an event occurred or a record from a person who participated in the event.		
<b>Secondary source</b>	Information that comes from other sources (either primary or secondary) such as a textbook, encyclopedia.		
<b>Historical context</b>	The historical setting for an event or a primary source.		
<b>Frame of reference</b>	The perspective from which a person views historical or current issues and events.		
<b>Bias</b>	Slanted coverage or one-sided information about an event.; prejudiced information.		
<b>Sequence</b>	Putting things in a logical order; using chronological order to organize events based on dates.		

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<b>Grade 8 Review – 13 Colonies through Civil War</b>		
<b>Key Dates</b>	<b>American Revolution – Key People, Causes, and Events</b>	
<b>1607</b>	<p>Jamestown, VA is the first permanent English settlement/colony founded in the Americas. Jamestown provided a starting point for the 13 original English colonies. Plymouth (Pilgrims) in the Massachusetts Bay Colony was the second in 1620.</p>	<p><b>Key People</b></p> <p><b>Samuel Adams</b> – Leader of the Sons of Liberty in Boston  <b>Benjamin Franklin</b> – Leader in Philadelphia; representative in France for the Revolution; important delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787.  <b>King George III</b> – King of England during the American Revolution  <b>Thomas Jefferson</b> – Wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776; VA colonial leader; 3<sup>rd</sup> President  <b>George Washington</b> – Leader of the Continental Army during the Revolution; President of the Constitutional Convention and the first President of U.S.  <b>Thomas Paine</b> – wrote <i>Common Sense</i>, a pamphlet promoting the ideas of the American Revolution.</p>
<b>1776</b>	<p>Declaration of Independence signed on July 4, 1776 in Philadelphia by delegates to the Second Continental Congress.</p>	<p><b>Issues causing the Revolution</b></p> <p><b>Mercantilism</b> – British economic policy in which the American colonies provided raw materials to England for manufacture and the colonies then bought the manufactured goods back from England (exclusive trade) <b>French and Indian War</b> – fought between France and England (1754 – 63) in the Colonies, very costly to Britain <b>Colonial protests against British policies and taxes</b> – Taxes levied after the French/Indian War to reclaim financial losses – protests included boycotts and the Boston Tea Party as two examples...Sons of Liberty were an active protest group in the Massachusetts colony; “<b>no taxation without representation</b>” – became a rallying cry for colonists who wanted representation in Parliament.</p>
<b>1787</b>	<p>U.S. Constitution written by delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation and decided to draft a new plan of government for the United States (The U.S. Constitution).</p>	<p><b>Declaring Independence</b></p> <p>Grievances listed against King George III of England declaring the American colonies independent. Written in Philadelphia by Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1776</p>
<b>1803</b>	<p>Date of the Louisiana Purchase – Thomas Jefferson purchased this large territory from France and this began America’s westward expansion beyond the Mississippi River.</p>	<p><b>Articles of Confederation</b></p> <p>Written as the first plan of government for the colonies in rebellion against England (Britain). See below.</p>
<b>1861 – 1865</b>	<p>American Civil War fought over the issues of slavery, states’ rights, and economic and sectional differences between the North and the South.</p>	<p><b>Key Events of the Revolution</b></p> <p><b>Lexington/Concord</b> - April 1775– First battles of the Revolution; scene of Paul Revere’s ride to warn colonial militia (<i>Minutemen</i>) about the arrival of British troops.  <b>Saratoga</b> – 1777 – American troops won a victory and forced the surrender of one part of the British army; a turning point in the war; France came to colonists aid.  <b>Valley Forge</b> – 1777 -1778 –General Washington and the American army lost Philadelphia and spent a horrible winter.  <b>Yorktown</b> – 1781 – Gen. Washington forced the surrender of British Gen. Cornwallis ending the American Revolution.  <b>Treaty of Paris</b> – 1783 – this treaty negotiated by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams gave the Americans all of the land west to the Mississippi River and Britain recognized American independence.</p>
<p><b>Philadelphia Convention of 1787</b> – a meeting of delegates to revise the Articles of Confederation became a Constitutional Convention that wrote and signed a new Constitution for the United States of America. Several key compromises include:</p> <p>(1) the <b>Great Compromise</b> that established a House of Representatives with representation based on population and a Senate with equal (2 from each state) representation;</p> <p>(2) the <b>3/5 Compromise</b> regarding how slaves were counted for representation purposes;</p> <p>(3) a <b>compromise on tariffs</b> that said the federal government could tax imports but not exports; and</p> <p>(4) <b>Electoral College compromise</b> which said that the President would have a four-year term and was elected by delegates from each state to the Electoral College.</p>		

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<b>Growth of Democratic Government/Key Documents</b>			
<b>Growth of representative institutions</b>	The <b>Virginia House of Burgesses</b> was the first representative government assembly in the colonies (1619); The <b>Mayflower Compact</b> was a document outlining principles of self-government for colonists (1620) The <b>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</b> is one of the first written constitutions in the colonies. (1639)	<b>Articles of Confederation 1781</b>	A written plan of government for the colonies created a weak league (confederation) of 13 nearly independent states. Some weaknesses included: difficulty in passing laws because a bill required approval by 9 of the 13 states; no chief executive (president); no power to tax to raise money for the government; Congress had no real power, and there was no national court.
<b>Magna Carta 1215</b>	Signed in England, this document provided limits to the power of the king.	<b>U.S. Constitution 1787 ratified 1789</b>	"We the People of the United States" established the Constitution by ratifying (approving) the document written in 1787. It is the same Constitution (amended) that we use as the written plan of government today. The constitution set up a government based on <b>federalism</b> in which power is divided between the state governments and the federal (national) government, with some powers shared (concurrent) by each. The Constitution established a <b>representative democracy</b> with three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.
<b>English Bill of Rights 1689</b>	Passed in 1689 in England, this document guaranteed English citizens certain rights and set a procedure for electing representatives to Parliament.	<b>Bill of Rights 1791</b>	The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten (10) amendments (changes) to the Constitution. These amendments protect <b>individual rights</b> such as free speech, freedom of the press, and jury trials. These amendments were added to the Constitution to calm Anti-Federalist fears that the Constitution did not do enough to protect individual rights
<b>Declaration of Independence 1776</b>	Declared the American colonies separate from England; Includes important ideas: "All men are created equal...and are endowed by their Creator with certain <b>unalienable rights</b> [including] life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." "To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" "Whenever any ...government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government."	<b>Federalist Papers</b>  <b>Federalists For the Constitution</b>  <b>Anti-Federalists Against Constitution</b>	A series of essays written to support ratification (approval) of the Constitution. Leading <b>Federalists</b> included Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin also supported the Federalists.  The <b>Anti-Federalists</b> argued that the Constitution was taking power away from the states and individuals. Their arguments against ratification created the passage of the Bill of Rights after the Constitution was approved.
<b>Principles of the Constitution</b>			
<b>Limited Government</b>	The idea that governments are created by the <i>consent of the governed</i> and that the power of government is limited by rule of law.	<b>Popular sovereignty</b>	The idea that the power of government rests with the people who express their ideas through voting; popular sovereignty was used before the Civil War to allow voters in a new territory to decide whether to allow slavery
<b>Federalism</b>	The idea that power is <b>divided</b> by the Constitution between the federal (central or national) government and the state governments. The Constitution, treaties, and federal laws are the "supreme law of the land". Some powers are <i>delegated</i> to the federal government, others are <i>reserved</i> for state governments, and other powers are <i>concurrent (shared)</i> by both state and national government.	<b>Separation of powers</b>	The idea that the power of government is separated into three branches of government: <b>Legislative Branch</b> – elected representatives who make or enact laws; Congress at the federal level. <b>Executive Branch</b> – elected and appointed individuals who enforce laws; at the federal level the President heads this branch. <b>Judicial Branch</b> – justices (judges) who interpret the law (through the courts); at the federal level the U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court of this branch.
<b>Checks and Balances</b>	The idea that abuse of power is controlled by the three branches of government watching each other and having the power to approve or disapprove certain actions of the other branches.	<b>Individual rights</b>	The rights guaranteed to individual citizens by the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution. Freedom of speech and the press are two of these important rights.
<b>Republicanism</b>	The idea that government is controlled by the people who hold power and elect representatives, giving those representatives power to make and enforce laws.		

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<b>Early Years of the Republic</b>			
<b>Northwest Ordinance 1787</b>	Established a procedure for adding new territories and states to the United States.	<b>Political Parties Mostly a two-party system</b>	The <b>Federalists and Anti-Federalists</b> were really the first political parties. The Federalists believed in a strong central government and the Anti-Federalists believed in strong state governments. The Anti-Federalists became the <b>Democratic-Republicans</b> . In the election of 1828 the <b>Democratic Party</b> began with the election of President Andrew Jackson. In 1854 the <b>Republican Party</b> began.
<b>War of 1812</b>	War with Britain over British seizure of American ships and sailors and interference with our “freedom of the seas”. Another cause of the war was the U.S. desire to annex Canada (British) and Florida (Spanish). The British burned much of Washington, DC. but were defeated and the U.S. won.	<b>Other Issues</b>	<b>Washington’s Farewell Address (1796)</b> – encouraged the U.S. to remain neutral and form “no entangling alliances”. <b>Monroe Doctrine – (1823)</b> – said the U.S. would not allow more European colonization in North or South America and that we would consider European interference in the Western Hemisphere as an act against the United States.
<b>Key Supreme Court Cases</b>	<b>Marbury v Madison (1803)</b> – established the idea of <i>judicial review</i> in which the Supreme Court can overturn as <i>unconstitutional</i> any law that is interpreted to be against the U.S. Constitution which is the supreme law of the land. <b>Dred Scott v Sandford (1857)</b> – an abolitionist case in which a slave sued for his freedom and was denied that freedom because he did not have the rights of citizens to sue in court. It further stated that slaves were property, not citizens.	<b>Westward Expansion</b>	<b>Indian removal</b> – During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, many Cherokee and other Native Americans were removed from “settled” areas east of the Mississippi River to lands west of the Mississippi. <b>Manifest Destiny</b> – the belief that the United States had the God-given right to own and control all land between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. It was a driving force for westward expansion, the annexation of Texas and Oregon, and the Mexican War. <b>Mexican War (1846-48)</b> – War between Mexico and the U.S. that resulted in a U.S. victory and addition of the Mexican Cession (land from Texas to California).
<b>Key People:</b> <b>John C. Calhoun</b> – from South Carolina represented the interests and sentiments of the South promoting states’ rights and slavery; <b>Henry Clay</b> – from Kentucky was called <i>The Great Compromiser</i> and represented the interests of the West. Clay tried to “keep peace” between Northern and Southern interests; <b>Daniel Webster</b> – was from Massachusetts and represented the views of many Northerners in support of strong central government and other federal issues.			
<b>Rising Conflict</b>			
<b>States’ Rights</b>	Based on a broad interpretation of the 10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution, <i>States’ Rights</i> was the idea that states had the right to control all issues/laws in their state not specifically given to the federal government. It was mostly used by Southern states to argue that they had the right to nullify (ignore) federal laws they did not agree with. States’ rights became a leading cause of the Civil War as Southern states <i>seceded</i> (withdrew) from the United States and formed the Confederate States in 1861.	<b>Nullification Crisis</b>	In 1832, South Carolina threatened to <i>secede</i> (withdraw) from the United States (Union) if the federal government tried to collect <i>tariff duties</i> (taxes on imports) in their state. South Carolina used the doctrine of <i>states’ rights</i> to try and <i>nullify</i> (ignore) the tariff laws. President Andrew Jackson got Congress to pass a law ( <i>the Force Bill</i> ) saying that he could use the army or navy if necessary to enforce the tariff law. South Carolina “backed down” from their threat to secede and a compromise tariff bill was passed.
<b>Slavery and the Plantation system</b>	Slavery was used throughout the South as the labor source for the <i>plantation system</i> of agriculture. <i>Plantations</i> were large farms that grew cash crops (cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar cane) for export. Slaves were used to produce these crops. This system led to huge differences in the economies of the South and the North, and eventually to the Civil War.	<b>Industrialization</b>	The U.S. began to build factories and industries, particularly in the North and Northeast. This industrialization led to the rise of cities ( <i>urbanization</i> ) and new inventions, transportation, and growth. Key inventions: <i>cotton gins, steamboat, Bessemer steel process, steam locomotive and railroads, and steel plow</i> . Industrialization changed life in America by creating more, cheaper, and better products for trade and consumption.
<b>Reform Movements and leaders</b>	<b>Abolition</b> – a movement to abolish (do away with) slavery; leaders in this movement included former slave <i>Frederick Douglass</i> and writers such as Harriet Beecher Stowe ( <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i> ) and William Lloyd Garrison. <b>Public education</b> – movement to provide free public education <b>Temperance</b> – a movement to stop the sale of alcohol and encourage people not to drink. <b>Women’s rights (suffrage)</b> – the movement to provide equal social and political rights including voting for women. Leaders in this movement include <i>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</i> and <i>Susan B. Anthony</i> .	<b>Causes of the Civil War</b>	<b>Sectionalism</b> – the differences between the agricultural South which supported slavery and the plantation system and the industrial/urbanized North which in general opposed slavery and favored business development. Both sections (North and South) believed strongly in their own ways. <b>Slavery</b> – the enslavement of African-Americans to work on plantations in the southern half of the U.S. <b>States’ Rights</b> – see above <b>Tariff and Economic Issues</b> – tariffs (taxes on imports) were favored in the North to protect their business and trade and opposed in the South which exported cash crops (mostly cotton to Britain and the North)) in return for imported goods which cost more with a high tariff.

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<b>Civil War and Reconstruction</b>			
<b>Key People in the Civil War</b>	<p><b>Abraham Lincoln</b> – President of the United States during the Civil War, he believed in preserving the Union (United States of America) above all else and also believed strongly in liberty and equality. He expressed his views about strong central government, union, equality, and liberty in his inaugural speeches and in the Gettysburg Address. He was assassinated in 1865. (North)</p> <p><b>Jefferson Davis</b> – President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. (South)</p> <p><b>Ulysses S. Grant</b> – leading General for the United States Army during the Civil War. (North)</p> <p><b>Robert E. Lee</b> – leading General for the Confederacy. He commanded the Army of Northern Virginia and surrendered to Grant to end the war. (South)</p>	<b>Key Events of the Civil War 1861 - 1865</b>	<p><b>Fort Sumter, SC – April 12, 1861</b>– where the Civil War began when Southern (Rebel) troops fired on Northern (Union) troops.</p> <p><b>Emancipation Proclamation – Jan 1863</b> – a document that freed the slaves.</p> <p><b>Vicksburg, MS – July 1863</b> – a Northern victory in the Mississippi River Valley (west) that became a turning point in the war and split the Confederacy from east to west.</p> <p><b>Gettysburg, PA – July 1863</b> – a Northern victory where over 50,000 Rebel and Union soldiers died in three days of fighting. It was a turning point in the war in the east.</p> <p><b>Appomattox Court House, VA –April 9, 1865</b> – where General Lee (South) surrendered to General Grant to end the Civil War.</p> <p><b>Assassination of Lincoln – April 14, 1865</b> – John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln while the President attended a play at Ford’s Theater in Washington. Lincoln died the next day from a head wound.</p>
<b>Reconstruction Amendments to the U.S. Constitution</b>			
<b>13<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	Declares slavery illegal in the United States	<b>15<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	Prohibits the use of race or previous condition of slavery as a barrier to voting. This applied to male citizens over the age of 21.
<b>14<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	Gives citizenship rights to all people born or naturalized in the U.S. (i.e., former slaves) and states that citizens cannot be “deprived of life, liberty, or property without <i>due process of the law</i> ” It also said that all citizens will have <i>equal protection under the law</i> .		