

STAAR: Social Studies Flash/Study Cards (1-6)

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Game Idea: With a partner or small group ... scramble the cards in a pile ... each person randomly selects a card and tries to recall as many facts as they can from that card ... score a point for each correct fact ... the person (or team) with the most points wins!!

Reasons for the Establishment of the English Colonies

- ★ **Political.** England's rulers wanted wealth and power.
- ★ **Economic.** European investors hoped to make huge profits; colonists came to obtain their own land and opportunity: Virginia, the Carolinas.
- ★ **Religion.** Many groups founded colonies to freely practice their religion: Pilgrims, Puritans, Catholics, Quakers

American Revolution

- ★ Proclamation of 1763
- ★ British Taxation without Representation:
 - Stamp Act (1765)
- ★ Quartering of British Troops (Boston Massacre)
- ★ Boston Tea Party (1773)
- ★ Fighting at Lexington and Concord (1775)
- ★ British surrender at Saratoga (1777)
- ★ British surrender at Yorktown (1781)
- ★ Treaty of Paris (1783)

Declaration of Independence

- ★ Issued by the Second Continental Congress on **July 4, 1776.**
- ★ Written mainly by Thomas Jefferson.
- ★ Stated the reasons why the colonies were declaring independence.
- ★ Announced the purpose of government was to protect people's unalienable rights. People had a right to overthrow an oppressive government.
- ★ Listed colonial grievances against King George III

Grievances Listed in the Declaration of Independence

- ★ King imposed taxes without consent.
- ★ King deprived colonists of their rights of representation.
- ★ King kept large standing army among colonists.
- ★ King quartered troops in colonists' homes without their consent.
- ★ King deprived colonists of a trial by jury.

Key Individuals

- ★ **Benjamin Franklin** – Statesmen; supporter of colonial unity
- ★ **Samuel Adams** – Leader of the movement for independence
- ★ **King George III** – Supported attempts to discipline colonists
- ★ **Thomas Paine** – Advocate for independence, wrote *Common Sense*
- ★ **Thomas Jefferson** – Drafted the Declaration of Independence
- ★ **George Washington** – Commanded Continental Army during the American Revolution

Articles of Confederation

- ★ **Strengths**
 - Kept nation united during Revolution
 - Passed the Northwest Ordinance
- ★ **Weaknesses**
 - No navy or standing army
 - No power to tax
 - No national executive
 - No national court system
 - All 13 states had to agree to amend

STAAR: Social Studies Flash/Study Cards (7-12)

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Adopting The U.S. Constitution

- ★ Articles of Confederation (1781)
- ★ Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts (1786)
- ★ Constitutional Convention (1787)
- ★ Ratification Process (1787–1788)
- ★ The *Federalist Papers* (1787–1788)

Compromises at The Constitutional Convention

- ★ **Great Compromise** – Settled issue of how states would be represented in the national legislature: one house by population (*House of Representatives*) and one house (*Senate*) with equal representation for each state.
- ★ **Three-Fifths Compromise** – Every five slaves would be counted as three persons for the purposes of both taxation and representation.

Ratification of Constitution

- ★ **Anti-Federalists.** Opposed approval.
 - Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry
 - feared central government would be too powerful and threaten people's individual liberties
- ★ **Federalists.** Supported approval.
 - Favored stronger central government
 - James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton wrote the *Federalist Papers*
 - They argued that the Constitution had protections to prevent the rise of tyranny

Constitutional Principles

- ★ Republicanism
- ★ Popular Sovereignty
- ★ Federalism
- ★ Limited Government
- ★ Separation of Powers
- ★ Checks and Balances
- ★ Individual Rights

The Bill of Rights, 1791

- ★ **Protect Individual Freedoms**
 - 1st Am. (free speech, press, religion)
 - 2nd Am. (right to bear arms)
 - 3rd Am. (no quartering of soldiers)
 - 7th Am. (trial by jury in civil actions)
- ★ **Protect Rights of the Accused**
 - 4th Am. (no unreasonable searches)
 - 5th Am. (due process protections)
 - 6th Am. (fair and impartial trial)
 - 8th Am. (no cruel or unusual punishments)

Historic Documents Influencing American Government

- ★ Magna Carta (1215)
- ★ English Bill of Rights (1689)
- ★ Declaration of Independence (1776)
- ★ The *Federalist Papers* (1787–1788)



STAAR: Social Studies Flash/Study Cards (13-18)

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The Development of American Political Parties

- ★ **Political Parties.** Organized to put candidates in public office who hold similar views.
- ★ **Origin of Political Parties**
 - Division over Hamilton's plan led to the formation of Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
- ★ **Era of Good Feeling.** End of the Federalist Party came after the War of 1812
- ★ Formation of **Democratic Party** under Jackson

Taxation and Tariff Issues

- ★ **Hamilton's Financial Program**
- ★ **Taxation Issue.**
 - Whiskey Tax, 1791
 - Whiskey Rebellion, 1793–1794
- ★ **Tariff Issue.**
 - Protective Tariff
 - Rise of Sectionalism

Early U.S. Foreign Policy

- ★ **Washington's Farewell Address (1796).** Washington cautioned against entering into entangling alliances with other nations.
- ★ **Louisiana Purchase (1803).** President Jefferson purchased the Louisiana territory from France, doubling the size of the nation.
- ★ **War of 1812.** Caused by the seizure of U.S. sailors by the British navy.
- ★ **Monroe Doctrine (1823).** Declared U.S. would oppose any European attempt to establish new colonies in the Western Hemisphere or to reconquer former colonies.

Jackson's Presidency (1829–1837)

- ★ **Jacksonian Democracy**
 - Resented election of 1824
 - Started Democratic Party
 - Introduced "spoils system"
 - States ended property qualifications for voting; almost all adult white males could vote
 - National Nominating Conventions
- ★ **Indian Removal Act (1830).** This act moved Cherokee and other tribes to lands west of the Mississippi River.
- ★ **Nullification Crisis**

The Nullification Crisis

Issue: Whether a state had the power to nullify a federal law within its borders.

Tariff Crisis (1832–1833)

- ★ Tariff of Abominations, 1828
- ★ Calhoun's *Exposition and Protest*, 1828
- ★ Webster-Hayne Debate, 1830
- ★ Tariff of 1832
- ★ South Carolina threatens secession
- ★ President Jackson threatens to use force
- ★ South Carolina backs down

Marbury v. Madison, 1803

- ★ **Issue:** Whether an act of Congress required the Supreme Court to order the appointment of Marbury.
- ★ **Decision:** The Supreme Court ruled that it was the final interpreter of the Constitution and it had the power to declare an act of Congress to be unconstitutional. In this case, the Court held the law unconstitutional, so it could not order Marbury's appointment.



STAAR: Social Studies Flash/Study Cards (19-24)

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The Industrial Revolution

- ★ Goods were manufactured by machine in factories.
- ★ Applications of new sources of power, like the **steam engine**, to production.
- ★ Allowed mass production of goods, which were sold at lower prices.
- ★ Led to the emergence of new industries, especially in the North.

Impact of Industry

- ★ Raised people's living standards
- ★ Created a national market for goods
- ★ Condition of the working classes
 - long hours, low pay
 - Tedious, monotonous tasks
- ★ Encouraged sectional differences

Reform Movements

- ★ **Temperance Movement**
 - Opposed alcoholic drinks
- ★ **Education Movement**
 - Horace Mann fought for free public schools, open to all
- ★ **Abolitionist Movement**
 - Opposed slavery
 - William Lloyd Garrison
 - Frederick Douglass
- ★ **The Women's Rights Movement**
 - Sought suffrage for women
 - Seneca Falls Convention, 1848
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton

The South and Slavery

- ★ Most white Southerners had no slaves; many were small farmers.
- ★ Invention of the **cotton gin** by Eli Whitney in 1792 led to the spread of cotton cultivation across the South.
- ★ Plantation owners used slaves to cultivate and harvest cotton, rice, tobacco, and other cash crops for sale to Britain and the Northeast.
- ★ Slaves had no legal rights. They could be beaten or sold separately from their families.

Manifest Destiny

- ★ Belief of many Americans that it was divine fate of the United States to extend its borders from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.
- ★ **Oregon Territory.** U.S. and Great Britain agreed in 1846 to fix the border of U.S. and Canada at 49th parallel.
- ★ **Annexation of Texas, 1845**
- ★ **Mexican War, 1846–1848**
- ★ **Gadsden Purchase, 1853.** U.S. paid Mexico for territory, completing expansion in the Southwest.

Mexican War, 1846–1848

- ★ **Causes.** Dispute between the U.S. and Mexico over the southern border of Texas; Americans believed it was their Manifest Destiny to take land.
- ★ **Highlights.** U.S. forces invaded Mexico. Mexico was forced to give up California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, parts of Colorado, and New Mexico.
- ★ **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.** U.S. paid the Mexican government \$15 million for areas taken in the Mexican War.

STAAR: Social Studies Flash/Study Cards (25-30)

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Causes of the Civil War

- ★ **Sectionalism.** The North, South, and West each developed its own unique way of life.
- ★ **Slavery.** Abolitionists in the North looked at slavery as morally wrong and thought it should be ended.
- ★ **Extension of Slavery.** Americans divided over whether new territories should enter the Union as slave or free states.
- ★ **Breakdown of Compromise.** In the 1850s the breakdown of compromise made conflict inevitable.

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857

- ★ **Issue:** Does a slave become free if he lived part of his life in a free territory?
- ★ **Decision:** The Supreme Court ruled slaves were property without rights and that the prohibition of slavery in new territories was unconstitutional.
- ★ **Importance:** The decision challenged the authority of Congress to limit slavery anywhere, reopening the entire question of slavery in new territories.

Highlights of Civil War

- ★ **North's Strategy.** Naval blockade of Southern ports and control of the Mississippi River, leading to the economic strangulation of the South.
- ★ **Key Battles**
 - Battle of Gettysburg
 - Battle of Vicksburg
- ★ **Sherman's March to the Sea.**
- ★ **Surrender of Robert E. Lee to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.**

Civil War Amendments

- ★ **Thirteenth Amendment (1865).** Abolished slavery in the nation.
 - ★ **Fourteenth Amendment (1868).** Guaranteed the states give citizens basic civil rights and equality, including "due process of law."
 - ★ **Fifteenth Amendment (1870).** Gave the right to vote to former slaves.
- To be readmitted into the Union, each former Confederate state had to approve these amendments.

Abraham Lincoln

- ★ **First Inaugural Address, 1861.** Reassured South but stated he would act to preserve Union, by force if needed.
- ★ **Emancipation Proclamation, 1862.** Freed slaves in rebelling states.
- ★ **Gettysburg Address, 1863.** Raised purpose of the Civil War to the survival of democracy.
- ★ **Second Inaugural Address, 1865.** Focus was on the end of slavery and binding up wounds of Civil War.

Key Individuals

- ★ **Dred Scott.** His case reopened the slavery issue in the Western territories.
- ★ **Frederick Douglass.** Former slave and leading abolitionist.
- ★ **Abraham Lincoln.** President who refused to accept Southern secession from the Union.
- ★ **Jefferson Davis.** President of the Confederacy.
- ★ **Robert E. Lee.** Commander of Confederate forces.
- ★ **Ulysses S. Grant.** Commander of Union forces.

STAAR: Social Studies Flash/Study Cards (31-34)

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The Politics of Reconstruction Plans

- ★ **Lincoln's Plan.** Sought lenient treatment of South: 10% of voters swear allegiance to Constitution, state would be readmitted.
- ★ **Johnson's Plan.** Allowed Southern state governments to be made up of former Confederates. States passed "Black Codes" which restricted freedmen's rights.
- ★ **Radical Reconstruction Plan.** A group of Congressmen sought to punish the South.
 - **Reconstruction Act** imposed harsh treatment with military rule in South.
 - **Civil Rights Act** and Fourteenth Amendment gave rights to freedmen.
 - **Impeachment.** Radical Republicans tried but failed to impeach President Johnson.

Civil War Amendments

To be readmitted to the Union, each Southern state had to approve these amendments:

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- ★ **Fifteenth Amendment (1870).** Gave the right to vote to former slaves (but not women).

Despite these amendments, Southern states deprived African Americans of their rights when Northern troops withdrew in 1877.

Reconstruction In South

- ★ **Freedmen's Bureau.** Federal agency to help former slaves.
 - Provided food, clothing and health care.
 - Set up schools to educate freedmen.
- ★ **Carpetbaggers and Scalawags.**
 - Northerners took control of Southern governments during Reconstruction with freedmen.
- ★ **Hiram Rhodes Revels.** Was first African American elected to Congress.
- ★ **Sharecropping System.**
 - Freedmen occupied plantation owner's land in exchange for landowner getting a share of the crop.
 - Served to keep freedmen in virtual "slavery."

The West: Opening Great Plains

- ★ **Homestead Act (1862).** Made cheap land available to settlers.
- ★ **Morrill Act (1861).** Set up agricultural and mining colleges to help settle the West.
- ★ **Transcontinental Railroad (1869).** Made travel easier to West.
- ★ **Dawes Act (1887)** and **"Indian Wars."** Removed Indians to government reservations in West.

The North: Second Industrial Revolution

- ★ Civil War stimulated growth of nation's industries, immigration and cities.
- ★ New technologies, like Bessemer Process and laying railroad lines, promoted industry.
- ★ Period saw rise of national labor unions.