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SOCIAL STUDIES STAAR Vocabulary and Content Review

Colonial America	
1. Jamestown, VA	Established in 1607, it became the first permanent English settlement
2. Plymouth, MA	Established in 1620 by the Pilgrims, the passengers of Mayflower
3. Pilgrims	Separatists who journeyed to the colonies during the 1600s for a religious purpose. The Pilgrims' story of seeking religious freedom has become a central theme in our country's history.
4. Puritans	Protestants who, during the 1600s, wanted to reform the Anglican Church; The Puritans founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony to escape religious persecution.
5. Quakers (Society of Friends)	Protestants who believed that all people should live in peace and harmony and accepted different religious and ethnic groups; One of the first groups to call an end to slavery.
6. Roger Williams	An English Protestant who was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and formed the colony of Providence Plantation that did not have a state church and became a refuge for religious minorities; A proponent of religious freedom and separation of church and state
7. Anne Hutchinson	A Puritan woman whose strong religious convictions led to her banishment from Boston with many of her supporters; with encouragement from Roger Williams, Hutchinson and many of her supporters established the settlement of Portsmouth in what became the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
8. William Penn	He founded the colony of Pennsylvania as a haven for his fellow Quakers.
9. Lord Baltimore	When Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, created the colony of Maryland, he formed it based on the ideas of freedom of religion and separation of church and state. Maryland, in fact, became known as a haven for Roman Catholics in the New World.
10. James Oglethorpe	Founder of the colony of Georgia; He hoped to resettle Britain's poor, especially those in debtors' prisons, in the New World.
11. Magna Carta (Great Charter)	Signed in 1215, this document limited the powers of the English king; it contains two basic ideas: monarchs themselves have to obey the laws, and citizens have basic rights.
12. English Bill of Rights	A 1689 document that guaranteed certain rights to English citizens; This document further limited the powers of the English monarchy.
13. Mayflower Compact	Written in 1620, that provide law and order to the Plymouth colony; It established a form of self-government based on a social contract.

14. (Virginia) House of Burgesses	The very first group of government representatives (legislative assembly) in the United States; The name is from burgess which is an English name that very quickly came to represent elected officials.
15. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	Written by Thomas Hooker, It is considered the first written constitution (plan of government) in British North America. <i>The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut is another example of colonial self-government.</i>
16. Toleration Act of 1649	Maryland law that made restricting the religious rights of Christians a crime; One of the first laws protecting religious tolerance (acceptance of different beliefs) passed in the English colonies.
17. Zenger Case (John Peter Zenger)	A trial against the author of a newspaper article that criticized the corrupt NY British governor, who was charged with sedition and libel but was acquitted; It contributed to the first amendment policy of freedom of the press.
18. Mercantilism	An economic theory that states that a nation's power is based on its wealth; this requires the accumulation of valuable commodities, and a balance of trade that favors exports over imports. <i>The American colonists opposed mercantilism because it required them to sell their raw materials to England and buy more expensive goods in return.</i>
19. Triangular Trade	The transatlantic system of trade in which goods, including slaves, were exchanged between England, West Africa, the West Indies, and the colonies in North America. The profitability of cash-crop agriculture, such as sugar and tobacco encouraged the development of this trade route.
20. Middle Passage	The voyage that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies.
21. Indentured Servants	Laborers who agreed to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America
22. Subsistence farming (small-scale farming)	Farming in which only enough food to feed one's family is produced
23. Plantation farming (large-scale farming)	Farming done in large farms that raise cash crops
24. Great Awakening	A revival of religious feeling in the American colonies during the 1730s and 1740s
25. Great Migration	The movement of thousands of Puritans from England to the Americas that took place between 1630 and 1640

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Road to Independence	
26. Navigation Acts	A series of English laws that required the American colonies to trade primarily with England which ensured that England made money from its colonies' trade
27. Salutary Neglect	A hands-off policy of England toward its American colonies during the first half of the 1700s
28. French and Indian War	A war that took place from 1754 to 1763 between England and France, both aided by Native American allies, that led to the end of French power in North America
29. Treaty of Paris of 1763	An agreement between Britain and France that ended the French and Indian War
30. Albany Plan of Union	A proposal by Benjamin Franklin to create one government for the 13 colonies
31. Proclamation Line of 1763	Law forbidding English colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains; This law was greatly resented by colonists, who wanted to claim western lands because it imposed a limit on expansion.
32. Quartering Act	Law that required the colonies to house and supply British soldiers
33. Sugar Act	Law that placed a tax on sugar and molasses imported by the colonies; also called for harsh punishment of smugglers
34. Stamp Act	Law that required colonists to pay for an official stamp whenever they bought paper items such as newspaper, licenses, and legal documents
35. Townshend Acts	Laws that taxed goods such as glass, paint, and lead imported by the colonists and made it easier for tax collectors to get writs of assistance
The Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts contributed to the Revolutionary War by angering colonists who believed their civil liberties have been violated.	
36. Boston Massacre	Incident in which British soldiers fired into a crowd of angry colonists, killing five people
37. Boston Tea Party	Protest against the Tea Act in which a group of colonists dressed as Indians boarded British tea ships and dumped British tea into Boston harbor
38. Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)	Series of laws passed by English parliament to punish Boston for the Tea Party and to tighten control of the colonies
39. Declaration of Independence, 1776	Statement of the Second Continental Congress that defined the colonists' rights, outlined their complaints against Great Britain, and

	declared the colonies' independence
40. Unalienable rights	Basic human rights such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that cannot be surrendered or taken away
41. Writ of Assistance	A search warrant that allowed British officers to enter colonial homes and businesses to search for smuggled goods without giving a reason
42. Sons of Liberty	A group of colonists who formed a secret society to protest new taxes and to frighten tax collectors
43. Committee of Correspondence	An organization that used letters and pamphlets to help colonies share information about resisting the new British laws, which became a major tool of protest in every colony
44. Loyalists	American colonists who remained loyal to Britain and opposed the war for independence
45. Patriots	American colonists who favored war against Britain

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American Revolution People and Events	
46. George III	King of England during the Revolutionary War
47. Samuel Adams	Organized resistance to British taxes as the leader of the Boston's Sons of Liberty and suggested the formation of committees of correspondence
48. John Adams	Led the debate for independence
49. Abigail Adams	The wife of the second president, she wrote letters to him to get rights for women and famously said, "Don't forget about the ladies" – an early advocate of women's rights; she also provided meals and lodging to American troops
50. Patrick Henry	Delivered the " <i>Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death!</i> " Speech to the Virginia House of Burgesses
51. Wentworth Cheswell	He fought at the Battle of Saratoga; became the first elected African-American in United States history
52. Crispus Attucks	A run-away slave who was killed during the Boston Massacre – making him the first casualty of the American Revolution
53. George Washington	Successfully commanded the Continental Army against the British during the American Revolution
54. Marquis de Lafayette	A French nobleman who agreed to come to the colonies and assist the Americans with military preparation and training for war with the British
55. Haym Salomon	Jewish financier who gave money to support the Continental Army during the American Revolution
56. Bernardo de Galvez	Led Spanish armies in the South against the British, which prevented the British from taking the Mississippi River
57. Mercy Otis Warren	Wrote anti-British and anti-Loyalist plays, which stirred many colonists to protest against British policies; considered the "First Lady of the American Revolution" for leading patriot women in resisting British taxation
58. Benjamin Franklin	Most responsible for obtaining assistance from France
59. Thomas Jefferson	Main author of the Declaration of Independence
60. Thomas Paine	Published the pamphlet, <i>Common Sense</i> which convinced many Americans to oppose the British government and establish a new government
61. John Paul Jones	A Scottish sailor who became a famous American naval fighter during the Revolutionary War; known for the reply, " <i>I have not yet begun to</i>

	<i>fight!"</i>
62. James Armistead	An African-American who became a double spy in the American Revolution; He gave valuable military information to Washington and Lafayette which resulted in a victory in the Battle of Yorktown.
63. Battles of Lexington and Concord	Started the Revolutionary War; known as the " <i>shot heard 'round the world</i> "
64. Battle of Saratoga	Turning point of the Revolutionary War in that it convinced France to enter the war on the side of the Americans
65. Valley Forge	Place where Washington's army spent the winter of 1777-1778; Washington's men were camped during a terrible winter here without supplies, food, and medicine
66. Battle of Yorktown	The last major battle of the American Revolution; French and American forces encircled and trapped British General Charles Cornwallis's army, forcing surrender of 8,000 troops
67. Treaty of Paris of 1783	England recognized America as an independent nation which officially ended the American Revolution; set the boundaries of the new nation – Mississippi River on the west, Canada to the north, and Spanish Florida in the south

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U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights	
68. Articles of Confederation	This was the first American constitution. Under this constitution the states retained the power. It created a weak national (federal) government.
69. Land Ordinance of 1785	This was the government plan to sell sections of the Northwest Territory in an orderly manner.
70. Northwest Ordinance of 1787	This established a method for admitting new states to the Union. This law divided the Northwest Territory into smaller territories, each governed by a territorial governor.
71. Shays's Rebellion	A revolt of farmers against unfair taxes that showed weakness of the Articles of Confederation. This rebellion shocked Congress into making a new constitution.
72. Daniel Shays	He fought in the American Revolution. He later led a rebellion of 2,000 men against the United States for unfair taxes imposed on farmers.
73. Constitutional Convention, 1787	A successful effort by 55 delegates to replace the Articles of Confederation (weak national government) and create a stronger national government with the U.S. Constitution
74. James Madison	He was a Federalist whose influence was so great during the Constitutional Convention that he became known as the "Father of the Constitution". He authored the first 10 Amendments (Bill of Rights) to compromise with the Anti-Federalists.
75. Virginia Plan	Large states plan that proposed representation based on population size
76. New Jersey Plan	Small state plan that proposed equal representation among all states
77. "Great Compromise"	This resulted in a bicameral legislature or two houses of Congress with House of Representatives based on population (VA Plan) and the Senate maintaining equal representation (NJ Plan).
78. "Three-Fifths" Compromise	5 slaves counted as 3 people for the purpose of representation in Congress.
79. Federalists	They favored the ratification of the US Constitution. They argued for a strong national government because under the Articles of Confederation set the United States up for failure.
80. Anti-Federalists	They were against the ratification of the US Constitution because it lack protection of individual rights. They demanded that a Bill of Rights be added to it. They remained of the opinion that we fought the Revolution to get away from strong national government.

81. Federalist Papers	This is an explanation written about the principles of government used to persuade Americans to approve the new constitution.
82. George Mason	As the leader of the Anti-Federalists, he opposed the ratification of the Constitution because he believed that it did not adequately protect individuals from potential government abuse.
83. Constitution (plan of government)	A written plan that provides the basic framework for government. It is considered the “fundamental law” and the “supreme law” of the land.
84. Preamble	This is the introduction of the Constitution that states the purpose of the new government.
85. Bill of Rights	First ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
The Constitution and the Bill of Rights guarantee protection against injustices or abuse of power of the federal government.	
86. Republic (Representative Government)	A country governed by elected representatives
87. Article I – Legislative Branch	The branch of government that makes laws. This branch would include Congress which is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
88. Article II – Executive Branch	The branch of government that carries out laws
89. Article III – Judicial Branch	The branch of government that interprets and applies the laws. This branch would include the Supreme Court
90. Amendment Process	The process is that Congress can propose an amendment with $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of both houses of Congress then the state legislatures must ratify it with $\frac{3}{4}$ vote to pass the amendment. The purpose of this is to change the Constitution when it is deemed necessary by the people to adjust to changing times and to maintain a “living” document.
91. Electoral College	The group of electors that vote to choose the president.
92. Veto	To reject a proposed law or bill; Only the president can veto bills.

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Early Republic	
93. Cabinet	A group of advisors to the president
94. Thomas Jefferson	First secretary of the state; Leader of the Democratic-Republican Party
95. Alexander Hamilton	First secretary of the treasury; Leader of the Federalist Party
96. Hamilton's Financial Plan	In 1790, Hamilton proposed his financial plan to Congress. The plan included the following steps to improve the nation's finances: 1) paying off all war debts (including state debts); 2) raising government revenue by placing a tax on whiskey and tariff; 3) creating a national bank.
97. Political Parties	Political organizations that try to elect their members to government offices so that they will pass laws favorable to their ideas
98. Democratic-Republicans (Jeffersonians)	Thomas Jefferson's supporters; Believed on the strict interpretation of the Constitution, favored states' rights, Pro-French, composed of farmers and skilled craftsmen
99. Federalists (Hamiltonians)	Alexander Hamilton's supporters; Believed on loose interpretation of the Constitution, favored a strong federal government; composed of merchants and manufacturers
100. Tariff	a tax on imported goods
101. Proclamation of Neutrality	George Washington's foreign policy which declared that the US would avoid taking sides (neutral) in any European conflict or becoming involved in any foreign war
102. Whiskey Rebellion	Pennsylvania farmers rebelled against the whiskey tax. Washington crushed the rebellion and served notice to those who opposed government actions. If citizens wish to challenge the law, they must do so peacefully through constitutional means.
103. Farewell Address	Washington warned against the dangers of political parties and having permanent alliances with other countries
104. XYZ Affair	The French were seizing American ships to prevent Americans from trading with the British. And the French demanded that it would only stop if America agreed to give France a loan of \$10 million and a bribe to the French minister of \$250,000. This incident enraged many Americans, who asked Adams to prepare for war.
105. Alien and Sedition Acts	Allowed the president to imprison aliens or send those he considered dangerous out of the country. It also made it a crime to speak, write, or publish "false, scandalous, and malicious criticisms to the

	government.”
106. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions	Political statements against the Alien and Sedition Acts which the Kentucky and Virginia legislatures supported. These resolutions argued that the states had the right and the duty to declare unconstitutional any acts of Congress that were not authorized by the Constitution.
107. States' rights	Rights and powers independent of the federal government that are reserved for the states by the Constitution; States could nullify (cancel or not follow) a federal law.
108. Precedent	An action taken for the first time, which is followed by others afterwards. President Washington sets 2 precedents – serving only two terms of office, and being called Mr. President.
109. Domestic Policy	Refers to government policies dealing with conditions within the nation
110. Foreign Policy	Refers to government policies dealing with relations with other countries
111. Elastic Clause	A statement in the Constitution granting Congress the power to pass all laws “necessary and proper” for carrying out its powers

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Age of Jefferson	
112. 1803	Thomas Jefferson purchases the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million, which doubles the size of the United States.
113. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	Establishes the principle of judicial review
114. Judicial Review	The Supreme Court's power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional
115. John Marshall	Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court; His interpretations of the Constitution in cases such as <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> served to strengthen the power of the Court and the power of the federal government generally.
116. Lewis and Clark Expedition (Corps of Discovery)	Explored the Louisiana Territory to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean; inspired Americans to move west
117. Isolationism	Avoiding political or military agreements with other countries
118. Embargo Act	Prohibited Americans from trading with foreign nations; intended to prevent America into joining the Napoleonic War by keeping ships in American harbors
119. Non-Intercourse Act	Lifted the embargo on U.S. shipping except for ships bound for British or French ports
120. Impressment	Forced military service
121. War of 1812	Also known as the Second War for Independence; America declared war against Britain in 1812 because of trade restrictions, impressments, British support of American Indian tribes against American expansion, and humiliation of American honor.
122. Battle of New Orleans	Bloodiest battle of the War of 1812; Made Andrew Jackson a national hero
123. Treaty of Ghent	Officially ended the War of 1812
124. Francis Scott Key	Wrote the lyrics to the United States' national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner"
125. Dolley Madison	Wife of James Madison; Saved presidential memorabilia when the British set the White House on fire in 1814
126. Era of Good Feelings	A time period in America with increased feelings of nationalism, patriotism and unity
127. Monroe Doctrine	Proclaimed that European powers should stay out of the Western Hemisphere and should no longer colonize or interfere with the nations of the Americas

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Age of Jackson	
128. Andrew Jackson	Hero of the Battle of New Orleans (War of 1812). Nickname was "Old Hickory". He is known as the <i>"common man's president."</i>
129. "Common Man"	This is what Andrew Jackson was called because he supported the average American.
130. Jacksonian Democracy	This is what historians often refer to as the end of property qualifications, the "spoils system", and new forms of campaigning.
131. "Spoils System"	Replacing government officials with own supporters which gave more citizens a role in government and prevented the creation of a permanent class of government officials
132. Indian Removal Act	Law that required the Indians to adopt Western ways or move west of the Mississippi River.
133. Worcester v. Georgia	The U.S. Supreme Court held in 1832 that the Cherokee Indians constituted a nation holding distinct sovereign powers. Although the decision was in favor of the Cherokee Indians it did not protect them from being removed from their ancestral homeland in the Southeast.
134. John Marshall	Chief Justice that ruled in favor of the Cherokees who refused to move west of the Mississippi.
135. "Trail of Tears"	Cherokees refused to leave their territory under the Indian Removal Act; Andrew Jackson sent soldiers to force the Cherokees to move West of the Mississippi River and 4,000 died on way.
136. Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations)	Raised the tariff on imported manufactured goods; The tariff protected the North but harmed the South. The South claimed that it was discriminatory and unconstitutional.
137. Ordinance of Nullification	A law voiding the tariff, banning the collection of its duties in South Carolina, and threatening to secede from the Union if the federal government tried to enforce it.
138. John C. Calhoun	Vice President under Andrew Jackson who was against the tariff and called on Southern states to declare the tariff illegal and not to be honored.
139. Nullification Crisis Nullify means to cancel or not follow.	This was an issue over tariffs and states rights' in South Carolina. Nullification was the idea that states could declare a federal law illegal.
140. Force Bill	This law gave Andrew Jackson the power to use military force against South Carolina.
141. Henry Clay	He proposed a compromise that reduced the Tariff of 1832 over the next ten years leading to South Carolina withdrawing its nullification law and averted a national crisis.

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Industrial Revolution	
142. Industrial Revolution	The change from an agricultural society to one based in industry which begin in Great Britain and spread to the United States around 1800.
143. Samuel Slater (Father of American Industrial Revolution)	Memorized machine designs in Britain and brought them to the United States to start the Industrial Revolution
144. Eli Whitney	Invented the cotton gin and interchangeable parts
145. Cotton Gin	A machine that removed seeds from cotton fiber
146. Mechanical reaper	A machine used to harvest wheat & separate the grain from the stalk quickly
147. Cyrus McCormick	Invented the mechanical reaper
148. Steel-tipped plow	Easily cut through the hard-packed sod of the prairies
149. John Deere	Invented the steel-tipped plow
150. Interchangeable parts	Uniform pieces that can be made in large quantities to replace other identical pieces
151. Mass produced	The manufacture of goods in large quantity using standardized designs, so that all goods produced are the same
152. National Road	First road built by the federal government with funds approved by Congress to connect the east to the west
153. Turnpike	A road that one must pay to use; the money is used to pay for the road
154. Erie Canal Canal is an artificial waterway	Connected the Hudson River to Lake Erie which included the cities of Buffalo & New York City which was overseen by Dewitt Clinton
155. Robert Fulton	Invented the steamboat, Clermont
156. Telegraph	A device or system that uses electric signals to transmit messages by a code over wires
157. Samuel Morse	Invented the telegraph & Morse code
158. Henry Bessemer (Bessemer Process)	An English inventor whose steelmaking process would become the most important technique for mass production of steel
159. Elias Howe	Invented the sewing machine
160. Francis Cabot Lowell (Lowell System/Factory System)	He brought manufacturing steps together in one place to increase efficiency
161. "Lowell Girls"	Young farmwomen hired by Lowell to work in his factories

162. Free Enterprise System	A system where individuals are free to produce and sell whatever they wish and buy and use whatever they can afford
163. Urbanization	The shift in population from countryside (rural) to cities (urban). It is the growth of cities.
164. Labor unions	Organizations of workers

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Westward Expansion	
165. Manifest Destiny	The idea in the US during the 1800s that the country must expand its boundaries to the Pacific
166. Mormons	Members of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
167. Annexation of Texas	Supported by James K. Polk that happened in 1845
168. James Polk	11 th president of the US who greatly expanded the size of the US; US president closely associated with Manifest Destiny
169. U.S. Mexican War	Happened as a result of the disputed Texas-Mexico border; US gains Mexican Cession and California and the southwest US
170. Mexican Cession	Mexico ceded its provinces of California and New Mexico to the United States; in return the U.S. gave Mexico \$15 million
171. Gadsden Purchase	US mainland reaches its present day size
172. Immigration	Movement of people from one country to another
173. Purchase of Florida	Spain gave East Florida to the United States and abandoned claims to West Florida in exchange for giving up claims to Texas and \$5 million
174. Oregon Country	Once included present day Oregon, Washington, Idaho plus parts of Montana and Wyoming
175. Oregon Trail	Trail used to travel from Independence, Missouri to Oregon Country
176. California Gold Rush	Period of time in which people from around the world moved to California with the hopes of getting rich
177. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	Mexico gave up all claims to Texas and agreed to the Rio Grande as the border between Texas & Mexico
178. Irish Potato Famine	A disease that struck the potato crop in Ireland resulted in loss of food and an increase in Irish immigrants to the United States.
179. 54'40" or Fight	James K. Polk's campaign slogan referring to the line of latitude that he believed should be the nation's northern border in Oregon.
180. Santa Fe Trail	Trail that began in Independence, Missouri and led to the New Mexico Territory
181. Forty-Niners	Group of people that arrived in California in 1849 who participated in the Gold Rush
182. boomtowns	A community experiencing a sudden growth in business or population. Many communities in California sprung up overnight as a result of the California Gold Rush.
183. German (immigration)	Germans immigrated to America because of economic opportunities or religious or political freedom. Many Germans moved to rural areas to become farmers.
184. Chinese (immigration)	Chinese immigrants came to California during the Gold Rush. They left China because of economic and political troubles. Most intended to

	work hard, make a lot of money, and then return to their families and villages as wealthy men. Many Chinese became railroad workers during the 19 th century.
185. John James Audubon	He drew and studied American birds, capturing the beauty of American wildlife
186. Hudson River School	The first school of American art, its artists painted wilderness landscapes (nature) of the Hudson River valley and surrounding New England

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Age of Reform	
187. Age of Reform	A period in which people were driven to improve society and the lives of Americans
188. Utopia	Community based on a vision of a perfect society
189. Revival	A series of meetings conducted by a preacher to arouse religious emotions
190. Second Great Awakening	A religious movement that centered on reform and repairing moral injustices
191. Horace Mann	Leader of educational reform; worked to provide free elementary education
192. Dorothea Dix	Worked to improve conditions for the mentally ill and prisoners
193. Susan B. Anthony	A Quaker who worked for temperance and women's rights
194. Temperance	Drinking little or no alcohol
195. Abolitionists	Person who strongly favors doing away with slavery
196. Underground Railroad	A system that helped enslaved African-Americans follow a network of escape routes out of the South to freedom in the North
197. Harriet Tubman	Famous conductor of the Underground Railroad
198. Sojourner Truth	Escaped slavery and worked for abolition and women's rights
199. Harriet Beecher Stowe	Wrote <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> , a novel about slavery and its cruel and brutal system
200. Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Organized <i>Seneca Falls Convention</i> ; Author of the <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i>
201. Suffrage	The right to vote
202. Woman's Rights Convention in New York	Also known as the <i>Seneca Falls Convention</i> ; passed the <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i>
203. Ralph Waldo Emerson (Transcendentalism)	A transcendentalist, he relied on distinction between reason and understanding. He believed that each individual could transcend the limits of intellect (transcendentalism). He devoted his life to writing teaching and lecturing.
204. Henry David Thoreau (Civil Disobedience)	Another transcendentalist, He wrote the book, <u>Walden</u> , to repudiate repressive forces of society and to disobey unjust laws like slavery (civil disobedience).

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Civil War	
205. Missouri Compromise (1820)	An agreement proposed by Henry Clay that allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine to enter as a free state; It also outlawed slavery in any territories north of Missouri's southern boundary
206. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)	Law passed by Congress that permitted the residents of Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether slavery would or would not be permitted in their states; It overturned Missouri Compromise causing violence in Kansas (Bleeding Kansas).
207. <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>	The Supreme Court decided that slaves were property and could not become free by moving to a free state or territory.
208. Election of 1860	The democrats divided and nominated two candidates, the Republican candidate won
209. Sectionalism	An exaggerated loyalty to a particular region of the country
210. Henry Clay	The "Great Compromiser"; congressman from the West who sponsored the Missouri Compromise & Compromise of 1850 The "Great Compromiser"; congressman from the West who sponsored the Missouri Compromise & Compromise of 1850
211. Daniel Webster	The "Great Orator"; congressman from the North worked to create compromise with the South and delay the start of the Civil War
212. Abraham Lincoln	Won election of 1860, ran on platform that opposed the extension of slavery in the territories but not the system of slavery in the South
213. Jefferson Davis	President of the Confederate States of America
214. Robert E. Lee	Commander of the Confederate forces during Civil War
215. Stonewall Jackson	Regarded as one of the greatest Confederate commanders by inspiring his soldiers at the Battle of Manassas (Battle of Bull Run)
216. Ulysses S. Grant	Commander of the Union forces during Civil War
217. Clara Barton	Aided in healing wounded soldiers after the Civil War, in 1881 organized the Red Cross
218. Julia Ward Howe	Wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" sung by Union troops during Civil War
219. William Carney	Former slave who ran away and became the first African American soldier to receive a Congressional Medal of Honor
220. Philip Bazaar	Chilean born sailor who fought during the Civil War and won a Congressional Medal of Honor
221. John Wilkes Booth	Shot and killed Lincoln in a Washington D.C. theatre
222. Fort Sumter	1st battle of the Civil War
223. Battle of Antietam	Bloodiest single day of Civil War
224. Battle of Gettysburg	Summer of 1863; Lee moved North in an attempt to cut off Washington, D.C. from the rest of the Union, turning point in Civil War

225. Battle of Vicksburg	Turning point in the west, where Grant gained the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy
226. Appomattox Courthouse	1865 final battle of Civil War and location where Lee surrendered to Grant
227. Lincoln's First Inaugural Address	He assured South but stated he would act to preserve the Union, by force if needed
228. Emancipation Proclamation	1862 freed all slaves living in rebelling states. Kept France & Britain from allying with the South
229. Gettysburg Address	Lincoln's famous speech, raised the purpose of the Civil War to the continued survival of democracy
230. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address	Focus was on the end of slavery and trying to bind the wounds that were caused by the Civil War

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Reconstruction	
231. Reconstruction Era (rebuilding)	The period of reorganization and rebuilding of the former Confederate states after the Civil War
232. Freedmen's Bureau	Helped ex-slaves by providing food, clothing, & medical care
233. 13 th Amendment	Abolished slavery in every state in the U.S.
234. Civil Rights Act	Granted blacks full citizenship and civil rights
235. 14 th Amendment	Defined U.S. citizenship to any person born in the U.S. or naturalized and guaranteed "equal protection" under the law to all citizens
236. Radical Republicans	Group of northern Congressmen, who wanted freedmen to be granted full political equality including the right to vote
237. Reconstruction Act of 1867	Imposed military rule in southern states and required ratification of the 14 th amendment for readmission to the Union
238. 15 th Amendment	Guaranteed the right to vote to all citizens, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
239. Sharecropping	Landowners made deals with people who could not afford land, they provided land, seed, & materials and both parties shared the crop
240. Black Codes	Laws passed during Johnson's reconstruction that restricted blacks much as they had been as slaves
241. Ku Klux Klan	a secret society originally formed by former Confederate soldiers to undermine Republican rule and terrorize African Americans and others who helped blacks
242. Scalawags	Southerners who had sided with the North during the Civil War
243. Carpetbaggers	Northerners who went South and became involved in the new state politics; many taking advantage of the Southerners situation
244. Hiram Rhodes Revels	Educated preacher who was born free and became the first African American to serve in the U.S. Congress
245. Homestead Act	Gave free title to federal land west of the Mississippi River
246. Morrill (Land Grant) Act	The federal government awarded proceeds (money) from the sale of public lands to states for the establishment of agricultural colleges
247. Dawes Act	Divided Indian reservations into sections for individual Indians to win; however resulted in loss of Indian land
248. Segregation	Separating by race in places like public institutions, neighborhoods, etc.
249. Jim Crow laws	Limited voting among blacks and pushed for segregation
250. Tenure of Office Act	Passed by congress to limit the president's power to dismiss his own Cabinet members
251. Johnson's	Johnson's refusal to obey the Tenure of Office Act led to

Impeachment	Congressional leaders to try remove Johnson from office, it failed by one vote
252. "New South"	Term to describe the South in the late 1800s when efforts were made to expand the economy by building up industry
253. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	The Supreme Court ruled that segregation was legal as long as the facilities were equal.