

Social Studies U.S. History

STAAR Vocabulary and Content Review

Important vocabulary and concepts

Historic Terms (STAAR Category 1)		Geography and Culture Terms (STAAR Category 2)	
Domestic	Having to do with one's own homeland (U.S.)	Geographic context	Ways that geography influences a historical or current event.
International	Involving other countries	Cultural diffusion	Spread of ideas, technology, religion, language and other cultural practices over time and across space.
Era	A historic period identified by some prominent figure or characteristic.	Physical features	Geographic features found in nature such as mountains, lakes...
Taxation	Gov't process of charging a fee on goods, products, people and/or activities.	Human features	Features of a place made by humans such as roads, canals, buildings...
Grievances	Complaints	Environment	All things that surround us
Consent of the governed	Idea that people give government its power through the "...just consent of the governed" as stated in the Declaration of Independence	Migration patterns	Routes of movement for animals or people across or within a given area.
[Naval] blockade	To cut off supplies; a military and economic tool used to force a nation or area to suffer shortages and to vie up fighting; called naval when ships are used.	Immigration patterns	Routes of human movement from one area/country into another.
Great Britain (England)	"mother country" for the 13 original colonies; country we fought against for the independence of the United States.	Patterns of settlement	Describing similarities in the places and ways people move into and stay in a given area.
Republic	A government that elects its leaders	Geographic factors	The human and physical characteristics of a place.
Representative Democracy	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.	Adaptations to the environment	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.
Enlightenment	a movement in Europe from about 1650 until 1800 that advocated the use of reason and individualism instead of tradition and established doctrine	Landforms	Individual feature of the land such as mountain, hill, valley, or prairie.
Fascism	A totalitarian governmental system led by a dictator and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism, militarism, and often racism.	Waterforms	Individual water features such as oceans, gulf, lake, bayou and so on.
Feudalism	a European system flourishing between 800-1400 based upon fixed relations of lord to vassal and all lands held in fee (as from the king), and requiring of vassal-tenants homage and service.	Urban	Relating to the city, of or in a city.
Liberalism	A political and social philosophy advocating individual freedom, representational forms of government, progress and reform, and protection of civil liberties.	Rural	Relating to the countryside, of or in the countryside.
Socialism	A theory or system of social organization in which the means of production and distribution of goods are owned and controlled collectively or by the government.	Suburban	Smaller community located in the area surrounding a city.
Emancipation	To free from bondage, oppression, or restraint; liberate.	Assimilation	The process whereby a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture.
Manifest Destiny	The 19th-century belief that the US was a chosen land that had been allotted the entire North American continent by God.	Civilization	A human society that has highly developed material and spiritual resources and a complex cultural, political, and legal organization.
Reconstruction	The period (1865-1877) during which the states that had seceded to the Confederacy were controlled by the federal government before being readmitted to the Union.	Culture	The socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought.

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Government/Citizenship Terms (STAAR Category 3)		Economics, Sci-Tech, Society (STAAR Category 4)	
Representative government	Government where people elect others to speak and act on their behalf.	Demographic data	Statistics about the numbers and characteristics of people living in an area.
Amendments	An official change to a law or document of government.	Level(s) of development	Refers to the amount and quality of economic and industrial resources, often related to national income.
Ratify	To make an agreement official by signing it or formally accepting it.	Standard of living	Use indicators such as income, education, birth rate/death rate, \$ spent of food, population density, and so on to determine quality of life.
Veto	Power of the President to reject a bill passed by Congress.	Subsistence agriculture	Growing crops just to support a family and not have an extra (surplus) for sale.
Democracy (democratic society)	Form of government in which citizens rule, either directly or by choosing leaders to rule, usually through voting.	Free-enterprise economic system (Capitalism)	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.
Nullify	To declare something to be without power or effect; to disregard the power of something as in the Nullification Crisis.	Command economic system (Communism)	Central government owns most of the means of production in a country and controls most economic decisions.
Citizens	A legally recognized resident of a state or nation, either native or naturalized.	Market-oriented agriculture	Growing crops for sale and distribution to domestic and international buyers.
Unconstitutional	Actions or laws contrary to the Constitution as determined by the courts.	Capital	Goods used to produce other goods
Unalienable	Rights that cannot be taken away or given up.	Cottage industries	Small-scale production requiring little capital; in home.
Suffrage	The right to vote and the exercise of that right.	Commercial industries	Large-scale production of goods by large companies or corporations.
Landmark case	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).	Industrialization	The process of creating commercial industry including heavy industry such as steel.
Parliament Government	System of government by a body of cabinet ministers who are chosen from and responsible to the legislature and act as advisers to a nominal chief of state.	Export	Goods sold to buyers outside the country.
Dictatorship	A country, government, or the form of government in which absolute power is exercised by a dictator.	Import	Goods bought from sellers in other countries.
Divine Right	The doctrine that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule.	Tariff/Duty	A high tax on imported goods established to protect a particular industry.
Empire	A group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler or one government.	Entrepreneur	One who organizes, manages and assumes the risks of a business or enterprise.
Sovereignty	a country's independent authority and the right to govern itself	Laissez-faire	A policy of non-governmental interference in economic affairs beyond minimum necessary for the maintenance of peace and property rights.
Republic	A country that is governed by elected representatives and by an elected leader (such as a president) rather than by a king or queen.	Inflation	A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.
Fundamental Rights	Group of rights that have been recognized by the Supreme Court as requiring a high degree of protection from the government.	Deflation	a reduction in the level of total spending and economic activity resulting in lower levels of output, employment, investment, trade, profits, and prices
Totalitarian	A system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.	Corporation	A large company or business that under the law has the rights and duties of an individual and follows a specific purpose.
Treaty	A formal agreement between two or more countries (in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations).	Debt	An amount of money borrowed by one party from another.
Bureaucracy	The administrative structure of a government that is administered by non-elected official.	Deficit	The amount by which expenses exceed income or costs outstrip revenues.

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Skills Terms	
Primary Source	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.
Secondary Source	Information that comes from other sources (either primary or secondary) such as a textbook, encyclopedia.
Historical Context	The historical setting for an event or a primary source.
Bias	Slanted coverage or one-sided information about an event, prejudiced information.
Sequence	Putting things in a logical order; using chronological order to organize events based on dates.
Categorize	The act of sorting and organizing things according to group, class, or category.
Cause-Effect	Noting a relationship between actions or events such that one or more are the result of the other or others.
Main idea	The most important or central thought of a paragraph or larger section of text, which tells the reader what the text is about.
Generalization	Taking one or a few facts and making a broader, more universal statement. (If all the girls you know play with dolls, you might make the generalization that all girls play with dolls.)
inference	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

Early American History			
Key Dates		Founding Fathers	
1776	Declaration of Independence signed on July 4, 1776 in Philadelphia by delegates to the Second Continental Congress.	Thomas Jefferson	Wrote the Declaration of Independence; colonial leader; 3 rd President.
1787	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.	George Washington	Leader of the Continental Army during the Revolution; President of the Constitutional Convention and the first President of the U.S.
1803	The Louisiana Purchase refers to the 530,000,000 acres of territory in North America that the United States purchased from France in 1803 for US \$15 million.	Benjamin Rush	From Pennsylvania; treasurer of the U.S. Mint from 1797 to 1813; physician, writer, educator; Signed Declaration of Independence and attended Continental Congress
1861-1865	American Civil War fought over the issues of slavery, states' rights, and economic sectional differences between the North and the South.	John Hancock	Representative from Massachusetts; President of the Continental Congress in 1775; first to sign Declaration of Independence.
1865-1877	Reconstruction Era was a Post-Civil War period during which Northern political leaders created plans for the governance of the South and a procedure for former Southern states to rejoin the Union; Southern resentment of this era lasted well into the twentieth century.	John Jay	United States diplomat and jurist who negotiated peace treaties with Britain and served as the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.
		John Witherspoon	A renowned clergyman from Scotland; New Jersey representative that signed the Declaration of Independence; later President of modern Princeton University.
		Jonathan Trumbull Sr	As governor of Connecticut provided supplies for the Continental Army (1710-1785); the only colonial governor who supported the American side in the Revolution.

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Growth of Democratic Government/Key Documents			
Growth of representative institutions	<p>The Virginia House of Burgesses was the first representative government assembly in the colonies (1619);</p> <p>The Mayflower Compact was a document outlining principles of self-government for colonists (1620)</p> <p>The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut is one of the first written constitutions in the colonies. (1639)</p>	Articles of Confederation 1781	<p>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.</p>
Magna Carta 1215	<p>Signed in England, this document provided limits to the power of the king.</p>	U.S. Constitution 1787 ratified 1789	<p>“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.</p> <p>The constitution set up a government based on federalism 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 representative democracy with three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.</p>
English Bill of Rights 1689	<p>Passed in 1689 in England, this document guaranteed English citizens certain rights and set a procedure for electing representatives to Parliament.</p>	Bill of Rights 1791	<p>The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten (10) amendments (changes) to the Constitution. These amendments protect individual rights such as free speech, freedom of the press, and jury trials.</p> <p>These amendments were added to the Constitution to calm Anti-Federalist fears that the Constitution did not do enough to protect individual rights.</p>
Declaration of Independence 1776	<p>Grievances listed against King George III of England declaring the American colonies independent. Written in Philadelphia by Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1776.</p> <p>Includes important ideas:</p> <p>“All men are created equal...and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights [including] life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”</p> <p>“To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed”</p> <p>“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.”</p>	Federalist Papers	<p>A series of essays written to support ratification (approval) of the Constitution. Leading Federalists included Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin also supported the Federalists.</p> <p>The Anti-Federalists argued that the Constitution was taking power away from the states and individuals. Their arguments against ratification led to passage of the Bill of Rights after the Constitution was approved.</p>

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Principles of the Constitution			
Limited Government	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.	Popular sovereignty	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
Federalism	The idea that power is divided 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.	Separation of powers	The idea that the power of government is separated into three branches of government: Legislative Branch – elected representatives who make or enact laws; Congress at the federal level. Executive Branch – elected and appointed individuals who enforce laws; at the federal level the President heads this branch. Judicial Branch – 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.
Checks and Balances	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.	Individual rights	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.
Republicanism	The idea that government is controlled by the people who hold power and elect representatives, giving those representatives power to make and enforce laws.		
Key 19 th & 20 th Century Amendments			
13th Amendment	Declares slavery illegal in the United States	21st Amendment	Repealed Prohibition
14th Amendment	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> .	22nd Amendment	Limits the President to a maximum of two full terms in office.
15th Amendment	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.	24th Amendment	Eliminates the <i>poll tax</i> as a requirement to vote in primary elections for federal and state officials. Part of the <i>Civil Rights legislation of 1964</i> .
16th Amendment	Creates the Federal Income Tax provisions. This was an amendment strongly supported by the <i>Progressive Reformers</i> .	25th Amendment	Deals with Presidential succession and establishes procedures both for filling a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, as well as responding to Presidential disabilities.
17th Amendment	Provides for direct election of Senators, another amendment supported by the <i>Progressives</i> .	26th Amendment	Extends the right to vote to 18-year-olds.
18th Amendment	Prohibited the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages.		
19th Amendment	Provides women the right to vote (woman’s suffrage)		

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U.S. History Since Reconstruction Content Review			
Significant Dates		Eras and Characteristics	
1898	<p>Spanish-American War War between the U.S. and Spain. The incident that began the war was the sinking of the U.S. battleship <i>Maine</i> in the harbor at Havana, Cuba. The U.S. won and got Puerto Rico and Guam and bought the Philippines for \$20 million. The U.S. became a world power as a result of this war.</p>	<p>Gilded Age 1877 – 1898</p>	<p>Era of westward expansion and industrialization. The rise of the rich industrialists called <i>Robber Barons</i> created a gap between the rich, the workers, and farmers who tried to increase their share of the national wealth through the <i>Populist</i> movement. Immigration increased and cities grew (urbanization). Workers began to organize into unions to bargain for better wages and working conditions.</p>
1914 - 1918	<p>World War I Fought between the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire) and the Allied Powers (Britain, France, Russia, and after 1917, the United States). This war ended with the Treaty of Versailles which charged Germany with <i>war guilt</i> and forced Germany to pay <i>reparations</i>. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson prepared his <i>Fourteen Points</i> plan for peace which included an international peacekeeping group called the <i>League of Nations</i>. The U.S. Congress rejected U.S. involvement in the League and set an isolationist policy for the country.</p>	<p>Progressive and Reform Era 1898 – 1920</p>	<p>Progressives wanted to reform American life and improve political, social, and economic conditions for workers, farmers, urban middle class, women, children and minorities. Some reforms were successful. America became more imperialistic and moved into a position of world power, especially after World War I.</p>
		<p>Roaring '20s 1920s</p>	<p>An era of prosperity, technological and social change. America became isolationist and began to limit immigration. This was a time of Prohibition, jazz music, and little interest in social reform.</p>
1929	<p>The Stock Market Crash In October of 1929 led the United States (and the world) into the Great Depression of the 1930's.</p>	<p>Great Depression 1930s</p>	<p>Beginning with the Stock Market Crash of 1929, the United States entered an economic decline called the Great Depression. President Franklin D. Roosevelt led government reforms of the economy called the "New Deal" to try and bring the U.S. out of depression and put American back to work.</p>
1939 - 1945	<p>World War II Began in 1939 when Hitler invaded Poland. The United States entered the war after the Japanese bombing at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on December 7, 1941. War ended when the U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan in August of 1945. The US emerged from the war as a world power.</p>	<p>World War II Era</p>	<p>U.S. entry into World War II in 1941 led to a recovery from depression and the US emerged from the war years as a world power.</p>
1957	<p>Space Race In October 1957, the Soviet Union launched the satellite Sputnik I, earth's first artificial satellite, initiating the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>Cold War begins 1945 – 1969</p>	<p>The 1950s were characterized by prosperity, the growth of suburbs, and growth in education through the GI Bill. International relations became complicated by a growing rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. This division between the <i>free world</i> and the <i>communist world</i> escalated conflict in the Korean War and later the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
1968	<p>Civil Rights Loss of Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •On April 4, Martin Luther King was assassinated while standing on a second-floor hotel balcony in Memphis, Tennessee. James Earl Ray was his assassin. •On June 5, Presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy, a civil rights advocate, was assassinated during his speech at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. His assassin was Sirhan Sirhan. 	<p>Civil Rights and the Turbulent 60s 1960s</p>	<p>The 1960s was an era of social and political change. The US became more involved in the Vietnam conflict. The assassination of President Kennedy shocked the nation. The Civil Rights movement and President Johnson's <i>Great Society</i> legislation led to major social and political change. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and others brought an end to segregation and improved equality for African-Americans and other minorities.</p>
1969	<p>Moon Landing The United States' Apollo 11 was the first manned mission to land on the moon, July 20.</p>		
Terrorist Attack 9/11/2001	<p>On September 11, 2001, Islamic Fundamentalist terrorists associated with Al-Qaida, hijacked three commercial airliners and flew them into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. killing nearly 3000 people.</p>	<p>End of the Cold War 1970 – 1990</p>	<p>The Vietnam War ended in the 1970s and the U.S. returned to more normalcy. In the 1980s the Cold War was declining and America was moving toward an information and technological age.</p>
2008	<p>Democrat Barack Obama defeated Republican John McCain in the presidential election. Barack Obama became the first African American elected as president.</p>	<p>America in Transition 1990 – Present</p>	<p>The U.S. entered the 21st century as a major world leader.</p>

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Gilded Age and Progressive Reforms 1877 – 1960			
People	<p>Theodore Roosevelt – popular President in the early 1900s who led the US into a position as a world power.</p> <p>Woodrow Wilson – President during World War I who had a role in the peacemaking after WWI.</p> <p>Susan B. Anthony – reform leader for women’s right and prohibition.</p> <p>W.E.B. Dubois – founder of the NAACP and leader of reforms benefiting African-Americans.</p>	Issues	<p>U.S. expansion and imperialism – The U.S. became increasingly interested in foreign affairs and spreading America’s influence. The country built the Panama Canal, engaged in the Spanish-American War, got overseas colonial possessions, initiated the <i>Open Door Policy</i> with China, stated intentions to become involved in Latin America through the <i>Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine</i>, & became an active participant in World War I.</p> <p>Labor Unions – As big business increased and individuals such as John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, and others gained wealth and power (“robber barons”), U.S. workers began to unite to bargain for better working conditions and wages. Early efforts by leaders such as <i>Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor (AFL), United Mine Workers, and the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO)</i> led to strikes, violence, and eventually concessions by factory owners.</p> <p>Farm issues – low prices for agricultural products and a lack of voice in an industrialized nation led farmers to organize in groups such as <i>the Grange and the Populist Party</i>. Increased production and higher prices for crops during World War I led farmers to increase production and land use too quickly. Farmers often borrowed large sums to purchase more land for more production. As a result, farmers were hard hit by the economic downturn of the 1920’s and 1930’s, could not meet loan payments, and many lost their farms.</p> <p>Rise of Big Business – as industrialization occurred and industrial giants grew (Standard Oil, Carnegie Steel, railroads, and tobacco) and created monopolies, small businesses were forced out of competition. Theodore Roosevelt, nicknamed the “trustbuster”, responded to the abuses of big business and trusts pointed out by the <i>muckrakers</i>, and led new laws such as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to regulate big business.</p> <p>Treatment of minorities (including women) and child labor – the <i>Progressives</i> took on the issues of poor treatment of women and children in the workplace. As a result of reform efforts laws were passed to regulate wages and hours for workers. The treatment of minorities, particularly after World War I were improved through organizations such as the NAACP, LULAC, and other groups. However, not enough was done to address these issues during this period. Through the 19th Amendment, women got the right to vote.</p>
World War I	<p>Reasons for US involvement – unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans and support for the Allies led to U.S. involvement in World War I in 1917.</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles –the treaty ending WWI that redrew the map of Europe, blamed Germany for the war.</p> <p>Wilson’s Fourteen Points and provisions for <i>The League of Nations</i> represented President Wilson’s goals for nations to have self-determination and an international peacekeeping forum. The U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty and participate in the League of Nations</p>	Trends	<p>Industrialization – The U.S. became more industrialized and dependent on factory production, increased big business, and export of manufactured products.</p> <p>Migration – movement from rural areas to the cities (urban) as well as movement to the west after the completion of the transcontinental railroad. During the last part of this period, also a migration of Blacks from the rural South to the major cities of the North.</p> <p>Immigration – a huge trend during this period which brought hundreds of thousands of immigrants through Ellis Island in New York and Angel Island in San Francisco. Immigration was severely limited by the 1920’s with increasing xenophobia and isolationism.</p> <p>Urbanization – during this period the population of the U.S. shifted to a majority living in large cities and urban areas. Urbanization and industrialization are linked.</p> <p>Isolationism – a policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries.</p>

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1920s and Great Depression (1930s)	
People	<p>Clarence Darrow – 1925 – a leading criminal lawyer who was the defense attorney in the <i>Scopes Trial</i>, one of the leading trials of the century. The issue was about teaching evolution. Darrow lost the case but the debate continues into the 21st century.</p> <p>William Jennings Bryan – 1925 – a Populist candidate for President three times and a former Secretary of State, Bryan was a lawyer for the prosecution in the <i>Scopes Trial</i> and supported the views of fundamentalists that no teaching of evolution should occur in schools.</p> <p>Henry Ford – leading industrialist and manufacturer of one of the first automobiles. His innovation of assembly-line production and the inexpensive Model A and Model T Ford revolutionized transportation and industry in America.</p> <p>Charles Lindbergh – aviation pioneer, he was the first pilot to fly solo, non-stop across the Atlantic from the U.S. to France in 1927. His plane was called <i>The Spirit of St. Louis</i>.</p> <p>Franklin Delano Roosevelt – President of the U.S. from 1932 – 1945, Roosevelt was a Democrat elected at the height of the Great Depression who promised to give a “New Deal” to the American people. He led the government in providing programs that did help economic recovery and also led the U.S. during World War II. He died suddenly in April of 1945.</p>
Issues	<p>Red Scare – a period of anticommunist sentiment and hysteria that swept the United States in the 1920’s. It was a reaction to the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917 and communist ideas spreading through Europe. The Red Scare and xenophobia fueled the famous Sacco and Vanzetti case.</p> <p>Immigration – was severely limited, particularly to immigrants from Asia, Southern and Eastern Europe, and Africa by the Immigration Acts of 1924 and 1925. These limits were the result of a general distrust of “foreigners” and a sense of growing isolationism.</p> <p>Xenophobia – a growing fear in the U.S. of “foreigners” led to the rise of such organizations as the KKK.</p> <p>Prohibition – the era brought about by the 18th Amendment that made the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverage illegal. This attempt to legislate social norms was largely a failure and resulted in widespread abuse including smuggling, moonshiners, speakeasies (private clubs), and the rise of the Mafia. Prohibition was repealed by the 21st Amendment.</p>
Great Depression	<p>Stock Market Crash (1929) – On what is called <i>Black Tuesday</i>, October 29, 1929 the New York Stock Exchange crashed as stock prices fell drastically. This collapse was followed by a severe banking crisis and the failure of many banks, business failures as investors lost money and people bought less, and huge rates of unemployment as more and more workers lost jobs to a failing economy. The Stock Market Crash is the event that marks the beginning of the Great Depression.</p> <p>New Deal – Franklin D. Roosevelt’s program for helping the U.S. recover from the Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression. This program consisted of many separate programs to provide jobs for people, regulation of banks, and other government regulatory agencies.</p> <p>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation – 1933 - a New Deal agency created to insure bank savings deposits. This program still exists today to protect consumers and savers.</p> <p>Social Security Act – 1935 – this piece of New Deal legislation provides retirement pensions, unemployment insurance, and payments to those disabled workers or the widows and children of male workers who have died. This was a key piece of legislation during the Depression that continues until the 21st century and has become a cornerstone of our national retirement system.</p>

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World War II			
People	<p>Franklin D. Roosevelt – President of the United States and a leader of the Allies in World War II. He died in April 1945 just weeks before the Allied victory in Europe on May 7, 1945.</p> <p>Hitler – Political and military leader of Germany in World War II. He had the title <i>Der Führer</i> and was responsible for the Holocaust, German aggression before World War II and Axis policies during the war.</p> <p>Stalin – Communist leader of the Soviet Union during World War II. Stalin used the instability in Europe after World War II to expand Soviet/Communist influence into Eastern Europe. This expanded the Cold War and the rivalry between the U.S. (representing the Western/democratic bloc) and the Soviets (representing the Eastern/communist bloc).</p> <p>Churchill – Prime Minister of Great Britain, he was a major leader for the Allies and for Britain in World War II. He coined the phrase “Iron Curtain” to refer to the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe in a post-World War II speech.</p> <p>Harry Truman – Vice-President under Roosevelt and President of the United States from 1945 – 1952, Truman inherited the terrible responsibility of deciding to drop the first atomic bomb in August of 1945 against Japan.</p>		
World War II events	<p>Rise of dictators – the increased influence of fascist dictators (Hitler/Germany and Mussolini/Italy) was one major cause of WWII.</p> <p>Appeasement – the act of giving something to an aggressive power to keep the peace. Europe’s major powers, England and France, repeatedly gave in to Nazi German’s territorial demands.</p> <p>Pearl Harbor – December 7, 1941 – “a day that will live in infamy” – when Japanese planes attacked the U.S. Naval Base in Hawaii. This event brought the United States into WWII.</p> <p>Multiple front war – World War II was fought in two major areas – Europe/North Africa and the Pacific. Each of these fronts was important to the Allied efforts to win the war. In Europe the main targets were Germany and Italy. In the Pacific the main target was Japan.</p> <p>Holocaust – the systematic persecution, relocation, and execution of over 10,000,000 people by the Nazi German government. Jewish people throughout Germany and occupied Europe were a major target of this racism. The concentration camps and death camps of the Nazi’s killed over 6,000,000 Jews. Other victims of the Holocaust were gypsies, homosexuals, disabled persons, Jehovah’s Witnesses, other foreigners, and political enemies of the Nazis. The terrible atrocities of death camps such as Dachau, Buchenwald, and others led to the first war crimes trials (<i>The Nuremberg Trials</i>) after World War II ended.</p> <p>Battle of Midway – a turning point in the Allied war effort in the Pacific. This important naval battle in 1942 stopped Japanese aggression and began a counter-offensive by the United States to defeat the Japanese.</p> <p>D-Day (Invasion of Normandy) – a turning point in the war in Europe. This battle (June 6, 1944) started with an attack by the Allies on the beaches of Normandy (northern France) and launched the Allied plan that caused Germany to surrender in May of 1945.</p> <p>Atomic bomb – In response to Japanese refusal to surrender, the United States authorized the dropping of the first atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. After Japan still refused surrender, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. The Japanese agreed to surrender terms on September 2, 1945 and World War II was over.</p>	World War II homefront	<p>Rationing – a policy of limiting critical supplies to civilians during World War II. People in the United States were given <i>rationing stamps/books</i> and could only buy limited amounts of such items as gasoline.</p> <p>Female employment – <i>Rosie the Riveter</i> and the popular slogan <i>We Can Do It</i> represented the influence of women in the workforce during World War II. The role of women in employment outside the home changed drastically as women went to work in factories, as truck drivers, in wartime production efforts, and in other jobs traditionally held by men. Over 6 million women entered the workforce. However, most were paid less than men in similar positions.</p> <p>End of the Depression – the increased production brought about by gearing up for war and the employment of millions of men in the military (opening up jobs for women on the homefront) improved the U.S. economy and brought an end to the unemployment and reduced production of the Great Depression.</p> <p>GI Bill – this legislation provided money for veterans (of World War II) to go to college. Provisions of the GI Bill are still in effect for military veterans.</p> <p>Internment of Japanese-Americans – during World War II in America, citizens of Japanese descent were relocated and/or arrested and detained in relocation camps located in remote areas of the United States. Most of these Japanese-Americans were from the West Coast. They were held in these camps surrounded by barbed wire from 1942 until the end of World War II. A total of approximately 110,000 Japanese-Americans lost their individual rights and freedoms as citizens during this time. In Hawaii, there were so many Japanese-Americans that there was no way to imprison or relocate them, so the entire island system was put under martial law for the rest of the war. All of these actions were fueled by a fear of the Japanese brought on by the attacks and continued fighting that occurred in the Pacific during WWII.</p>

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The Cold War			
People	<p>Harry Truman – Truman had the task of leading the United States after World War II, trying to stabilize conditions in Europe, and deal with escalating conflicts of the Cold War including the Korean Conflict (War).</p> <p>John F. Kennedy – Kennedy brought the United States out of the Cuban missile crisis and negotiated the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 with Britain and the Soviet Union. But he was also responsible for the disastrous attempt to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Kennedy's domestic policies were called the New Frontier; he strongly supported space exploration and the civil rights movement.</p> <p>Nikita Khrushchev – As premier of the Soviet Union (1958-64), he pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence with the West, but alienated Communist China.</p> <p>Richard Nixon – as President, he is best known for his visits to the People's Republic of China and to the Soviet Union; a cease-fire in Vietnam and withdrawal of United States forces from that country; and the Watergate scandal, which led to his downfall.</p> <p>Ronald Reagan – a popular president, he reduced taxes and increased government spending on defense. He was strongly opposed to Communism and famously described the Soviet Union as 'the evil empire' but reached agreements with it to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the two countries.</p> <p>Mikhail Gorbachev – He was the seventh and last leader of the Soviet Union. His reforms ended the Communist monopoly of power and led to the break-up of the Soviet Union. Nobel peace Prize 1990.</p>		
Cold War Events	<p>Cold War – the state of political hostility that existed between the Soviet bloc countries and the US-led Western powers from 1945 to 1990, characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare.</p> <p>Korean War – 1950 – 1953 – War began when communist North Korean troops invaded South Korea. Fighting raged for three years over the entire peninsula. Instead of a peace treaty, fighting ended with an <i>armistice</i> that made the 38th parallel (of latitude) a permanent division between North and South Korea. This was the first example of the relatively new <i>United Nations</i> sending an international peacekeeping force to resist aggression.</p> <p>Sputnik I – 1957 – was the world's first satellite sent up by the Soviet Union. This event led the way for the space race that was part of the Cold War, the eventual manned space program in both America and the Soviet Union, and the current space program.</p> <p>Vietnam War – U.S. involvement in Vietnam began in 1954 and escalated to maximum strength in the 1960's and early 1970's. This conflict represented one major aspect of the Cold War – the idea of containment of communism to prevent the <i>domino theory</i> that communism must be stopped before it continued to spread throughout the world. As in Korea, Vietnam was divided into two parts, North and South Vietnam and the fighting that raged there for years resulted in a virtual stalemate and withdrawal of U.S. forces by 1975.</p>	Cold War Trends	<p>Communism – form of government which relies on state planning and control of the economy, a one-party political structure, and an emphasis on the requirements of the state rather than on individual liberties.</p> <p>Patriotism – devoted love, support, and defense of one's country; national loyalty.</p> <p>Truman Doctrine – 1947 – Harry Truman's statement that the United States would help countries fighting against communism.</p> <p>Marshall Plan – also called the European Recovery Program, this was a U.S. plan to give economic aid to European countries to rebuild their economies after World War II.</p> <p>McCarthyism – a fear of communism and communists that spread through the United States in the early 1950's. Senator Joseph McCarthy began hearings before the U.S. Senate accusing some Americans of being "communists" and questioning the patriotism of hundreds of people. Even after extensive hearings, McCarthy did not find evidence of efforts to support communism against the American government.</p> <p>NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization – an alliance formed in 1949 between the United States and other countries of Western Europe who pledged to help one another in case of attack.</p> <p>Warsaw Pact – A military alliance of communist nations in eastern Europe. Organized in 1955 in answer to NATO, the Warsaw Pact included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union.</p>

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Civil Rights Movement			
People	<p>Cesar Chavez – an American farm worker, labor leader and civil rights activist, who, with Dolores Huerta, co-founded the National Farm Workers Association.</p> <p>Lyndon B. Johnson – became President upon the assassination of President Kennedy. Initiated the "Great Society" social service programs, signed the Civil Rights Act into law, and bore the brunt of national opposition to his vast expansion of American involvement in the Vietnam War.</p> <p>Martin Luther King, Jr. – a Civil Rights leader, Dr. King encouraged non-violence as a way to protest lack of civil rights and liberties. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act, and other <i>Great Society</i> legislation resulted in expanded rights for African-Americans and other minorities. Dr. King was assassinated in April 1968 in Memphis.</p> <p>Rosa Parks</p>		
Civil Rights Milestones	<p><i>Brown v Board of Education (1954)</i> – the court case that overturned <i>Plessy v Ferguson (1896)</i> and began to change schools and public facilities from racially segregated to integrated. Thurgood Marshall successfully argued the <i>Brown v BOE</i> case before the United States Supreme Court and he later became the first African-American to be nominated and to serve on that court.</p> <p>Civil Rights Act of 1964 – this law was part of the massive civil rights legislation of the 1960s...it specifically banned racial discrimination in all public facilities and as a consideration for employment.</p> <p>Voting Rights Act of 1965 – put the voter registration process under Federal control and banned the use of restrictive practices to prevent people, particularly minorities, from registering and voting.</p> <p>Civil Rights Act of 1968 – known as the Fair Housing Act. Federal law that prohibited discrimination concerning the sale, rental, and financing of housing.</p>	Trends	<p>Civil Rights movement –In the 1950s and 1960s an organized campaign by individuals and groups to extend basic civil and personal rights to minorities.</p> <p>Affirmative Action – the practice of improving the educational and job opportunities of members of groups that have not been treated fairly in the past because of their race, sex, etc.</p> <p>Great Society – the name given to President Lyndon Baines Johnson's domestic policy and reform program in the 1960s. The Great Society programs included some of the key Civil Rights legislation as well as education programs such as Head Start and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid were also part of the Great Society program.</p>

Technological Innovations	
Electricity	Thomas Edison (also invented phonograph and a motion picture machine)
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876 and founded the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Medical vaccines	Polio vaccine was developed by Dr. Jonas Salk in the 1950s to combat the polio epidemic. This was a success in stopping this disease.
Transportation	Airplanes, cars, space shuttle, and so on.
Improvement in the standard of life	Electricity, telephones, TVs, refrigeration and air-conditioning, \$ and programs for education, computers, increasingly affordable and available technology as well as large numbers of consumer goods at affordable prices.
Telegraph	Patented by Samuel Morse in 1837, this was a way of sending messages using electric current and a special code called <i>Morse Code</i> .
Petroleum-based products	Edwin Drake found oil in Pennsylvania in 1859. At Spindletop (near Beaumont) in 1901, huge deposits of oil were discovered. This led to refining of products such as gasoline, plastics, and chemicals and a boom for Texas.
Computers	Beginning in the 40s with the big main frames through the development of personal computer and into the 21 st century and hand-held technology.
Telecommunication	Telephone, radio, TV, movies, computers, internet, cellular and satellite communication.
GPS	a space-based satellite navigation system that provides location and time information in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth.

Social Studies U.S. History STAAR Vocabulary and Content Review

Contemporary or Modern Era			
People	<p>Bill Clinton – During Clinton's time in the White House, America enjoyed an era of peace and prosperity, marked by low unemployment, declining crime rates and a budget surplus. Clinton appointed a number of women and minorities to top government posts, including Janet Reno, the first female U.S. attorney general, and Madeleine Albright, the first female U.S. secretary of state. In 1998, the House of Representatives impeached Clinton on charges related to a sexual relationship he had with a White House intern. He was acquitted by the Senate.</p> <p>George W. Bush – Bush's time in office was shaped by the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against America. In response to the attacks, he declared a global "war on terrorism," established the Department of Homeland Security and authorized U.S.-led wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p>Barack H. Obama – Elected in November 2008 and re-elected in 2012, he is the first African American President. Credited with pulling American troops out of Iraq thus ending the Iraq War (Operation Iraqi Freedom). The Afghan War (Operation Enduring Freedom) has not fared as well and Islamists have again taken control of parts of Iraq. Signed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act into law in 2010. Having inherited a struggling economy, Obama has pushed for higher taxes, a larger federal government, and stimulus plans to get the economy moving.</p>		
Events	<p>Persian Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm) – Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in August 1990. In February 1991, President George H.W. Bush led an international coalition to expel the Iraqis from Kuwait, but left Hussein in power.</p> <p>NAFTA Treaty – The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is the most comprehensive regional trade agreement ever negotiated by the United States. The agreement was designed to increase trade among the three nations by reducing or eliminating restrictions on commerce, such as tariffs and import quotas.</p> <p>9/11 – On September 11, 2001, 19 terrorists hijacked four planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in Shanksville, PA, killing nearly 2,000 people and injuring over 6,000. All civilian air traffic was suspended for 3 days.</p> <p>War on Terrorism – an international military campaign that started after the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. This resulted in an international military campaign to eliminate al-Qaeda and other militant organizations. Characterized by <i>Operation Enduring Freedom</i> in Afghanistan which began in October 2001 to oust the Taliban Regime which supported and trained al-Qaeda and <i>Operation Iraqi Freedom</i> which began in March 2003 with the removal of the Ba'athist regime of Saddam Hussein by a "Coalition of the Willing" led by the United States and allies including the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Obamacare – (AKA The Affordable Care Act) signed into law by President Obama in 2010. It represents the most significant regulatory overhaul of the U.S. healthcare system since the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965. It mandates health insurance for all, while expanding subsidies for low-income families, and taxing healthcare providers and higher-income earners.</p>	Trends	<p>Conservative – typically adheres to principles of personal responsibility, moral values, and limited government, agreeing with George Washington's Farewell Address that "religion and morality are indispensable supports" to political prosperity.</p> <p>Liberal – Favoring proposals for reform, open to new ideas for progress, and tolerant of the ideas and behavior of others; broad-minded. Favor an increase in government spending, power, and social control.</p> <p>Status Quo – The existing state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues.</p> <p>PATRIOT Act – passed after the events of 9/11, a U.S. law that makes it easier for authorities to gather information about and arrest anyone they believe is a threat to the safety of the United States.</p> <p>NCLB – No Child Left Behind (Act), a 2001 federal law that supports standards-based education reform based on the premise that setting high standards and establishing measurable goals can improve individual outcomes in education.</p>