

**Flash Cards of
Vocabulary and Concepts
for
Grade 11
Social Studies
TAKS Test**

**Time and date calculated
from a major event
(examples: “Ten years
after the birth of Jesus”,
“25 years before World
War I”, etc.)**

**Time and date
measurements based
upon an exact date
(example: July 4, 1776)**

**Philosophy of limited
government with elected
representatives serving at
the will of the people**

**First document of
English rights, trial by
jury, could not be
deprived of life, liberty
and property, signed by
King John in 1215**

Absolute Chronology

Relative Chronology

Magna Carta

**Representative
government**

The process where plants, animals, diseases, ideas, or innovations are transmitted from one group or culture to another across space, examples – bubonic plague, Columbian exchange

Example of Spatial Diffusion, - Black Death, spread from Asia to Europe, 1347 to 1352, 25 million (one third of population) died in Europe

Example of Spatial Diffusion of Food, Plants, Animals, and Diseases between New World (the Americas) and Old World (Europe, Africa, Asia)

An economic system where production is determined by tradition and customs and goods and services are exchanged by bartering without money

Bubonic plague

Spatial diffusion

Traditional economy

**Columbian exchange
of food**

An economic system where the production of goods and services is determined by the government

An economic system where the production of goods and services is determined by demand from consumers; also called capitalism

Goods produced by a family only for their own consumption, small scale, low technology, no surplus, no trade with others

Products usually made in the home or in small shops, small scale production of goods for sale in markets in traditional economy

Market economy

Command economy

Cottage industries

Subsistence agriculture

**Passed by Parliament in
1689 – English rights
reinforced, no taxation,
right to petition,
individual rights**

**Factors related to natural
environment –
topography, climate,
vegetation, land forms,
water bodies, natural
resources, and location
on earth**

**Factors related to people
– population distribution,
population density,
population growth rates,
agriculture and industry,
culture, environment,
government, language,
religion, history,
economy, education, etc.**

**Changes and trends in
population and
settlement patterns,
for example: increases in
income or birth rates,
migration or
immigration of people
between areas**

**Physical geographic
factors**

English Bill of Rights

Demographic patterns

**Human geographic
factors**

**Declaration of
Independence signed,
start of Revolutionary
War, United States
established as an
independent nation**

**July 4, 1776, written by
Thomas Jefferson,
American colonies declare
independence from
England, list of grievances
against King George III**

**Main author of the
Declaration of
Independence,
3rd President of
United States**

**Right/privilege which,
according to the
Declaration of
Independence, cannot be
taken away, these include
life, liberty, and the
pursuit of happiness (and
property)**

**Declaration of
Independence**

1776

Unalienable right

Thomas Jefferson

**Taxation without
consent, no
representation, no trial
by jury, quartering
troops, standing armies,
etc. – addressed by
Constitution & Bill of
Rights**

**Armed rebellion,
uprising against the
government or authority,
a period of great change**

**Free from influence or
control of other nations,
sovereign**

**War for U.S.
Independence,
1775 – 1783, major
battles – Lexington &
Concord, Saragota,
Yorktown**

Revolution

Colonial grievances

American Revolution

Independence

**Commander in Chief of
Continental Army,
1st President of
United States**

**An alliance of states
where states have the
majority of the power
and retain their
sovereignty**

**First government of
United States from 1781
– 1788, state sovereignty,
weak national
government – no
standing army, no power
to tax, no courts, no
executive**

Confederation

George Washington

Articles of Confederation

**U.S. Constitution written
at Constitutional
Convention in
Philadelphia, Ratification
of Constitution and
Federalist Papers in 1788**

**1787, Constitutional
Convention resulted in
creation of FEDERAL
government (separate
executive, judicial and
legislative branches),
replaced the Articles of
Confederation and wrote
the U.S. Constitution**

**A document that defines
the government a
constitution restrains the
powers of the
government and
guarantees certain rights
to the people**

**Basic law and
government of the United
States, based on
seven principles –
republicanism, popular
sovereignty, federalism,
limited government,
separation of power,
checks and balances,
individual rights**

Philadelphia Convention

1787

**U.S. Constitution
1787-1788**

Constitution

Limits are placed on the powers of government, everyone including all authority figures must obey the laws

Power is held by the people and exercised through the efforts of representatives elected by those people

Distribution of the powers of government between a central (federal) government and the regional (states) governments

Form of government organized in three branches –a legislative branch (Congress), an executive branch (the President) and a judicial branch (Supreme Court)

Republicanism

Limited government

Separation of powers

Federalism

Each branch of the government shares its power and checks the other two, prevents any branch of government from becoming too powerful

All political power rests with the people who can create, alter, and abolish government

Newspaper articles in New York state - explained reasons why people should adopt the new US constitution, authors: Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay

The rights of the people protected in the Bill of Rights including economic rights related to property, political rights related to freedom of speech and press, and personal rights related to bearing arms and maintaining private residences

Popular sovereignty

Checks and balances

Individual rights

Federalist Papers

Basic rights - ① Speech, press, religion, assembly, petition ② Bear arms ③ Quarter soldiers, ④ Searches, ⑤ Due process, ⑥ Fair trial, ⑦ Jury trial, ⑧ Cruel/Unusual punishment, ⑨ States rights reserved, ⑩ Individual rights not listed

1st Amendment right, right to speak one's own mind

1st Amendment right, right to state anything in the printed form

A view held by Southerners before the Civil War that the states were sovereign and had rights independent of the federal government and law

Free speech

**Bill of Rights
1st thru 10th Amendments**

States' rights

Freedom of the press

**Attempt by South
Carolina to nullify of
federal law in 1832, issue
– high federal tariffs,
South Carolina
protested/refused to pay,
Pres Jackson –Force Act,
SC backed down**

**A war between people,
factions, or regions with
a country**

**Dates of the Civil War
between North and
South, War Between the
States, began with
Ft. Sumter and ended at
Appomattox Courthouse,
major battles –
Gettysburg and
Vicksburg**

**1861 – 1865, War
Between the Northern
and Southern states,
North wins, Abraham
Lincoln president, main
battles – Gettysburg &
Vicksburg**

Civil war

Nullification Crisis

Civil War

1861-1865

**13th – 1865 – abolished
slavery**

**14th – 1868 – guaranteed
all citizens, including
former slaves, civil rights
and equality**

**15th – 1870 – guaranteed
voting rights to former
male slaves**

**Ended slavery in United
States, adopted in 1865
during Reconstruction
period**

**Due process and equal
protection under the law,
applies to the states,
defined U.S. citizenship,
adopted 1868 during
Reconstruction period**

**Guaranteed right to vote
to African American
males, adopted in 1870
during Reconstruction
period**

13th Amendment

**Reconstruction
amendments**

15th Amendment

14th Amendment

In the free enterprise system, people are free to produce what they can and to buy what they can afford, the interaction of decisions in the market by producers and consumers determines what is produced

Growing crops and raising animals for sale in the market to make a profit

Issues surrounding the production of agricultural products. The main issues were high cost of transportation, low prices for farm products, and mortgaged farms in order to buy seed and supplies

Production of goods and products in factories by machines, occurred in the late 19th century, led to more goods being produced at lower prices

**Market-oriented
agriculture**

Free enterprise system

Industrialization

Farm issues

Products usually made in a factory by a machine to sell in a market, production of manufactured goods in a market economic system

Large companies that control major portions of the economy, owners of big businesses became politically powerful because of their wealth from profits

Workers who band together to demand better working conditions, shorter hours, and higher pay, COLLECTIVE BARGAINING allows all in the union to benefit equally

Children under 14 years were exploited (taken advantage of) as workers, children were often forced to do dangerous jobs or work long hours for low pay

Big business

Commercial industry

Child labor

Labor union

Increase of the number of people in an area (state, region, country) as result of increases in food/resources, migration, immigration

Process of people moving to a new place to stay permanently or for a long time

Movement of people out of one country and into another.

Note: people EMigrate out of one country and IMMigrate into another

Any group of persons identified by race, ethnicity, religion, etc., and numbering less than 50 percent of total population

Migration

Population growth

Minority group

Immigration

Major move from countryside to cities in late 19th century, caused growth of cities and four major problems as a result – inadequate public services, overcrowding, social tensions, and corruption

The growth of the economy of nation as measured by its gross domestic product (GDP) and at the personal level by per capita GDP

Level of development in a country, measured by factors like the amount of personal income, levels of education, food consumption, life expectancy, availability of health care, ways natural resources are used, level of technology

Technological improvements based on science such as the telephone, radio, airplanes, television, medicine vaccinations, etc.

Economic growth

Urbanization

Scientific discoveries

Standard of living

New ways of doing things which are based on a technology, major changes that improve how people live, examples – fire, agriculture, writing, electricity, industry, telephones, airplanes, computers, A/C

New form of communication over long distance, patented by Samuel Morse in 1837, messages were sent using a code (Morse Code) in a matter of seconds

Helped westward expansion of the US by carrying large amounts of goods, cattle, and people, main means of transportation in US from 1840s to 1940s, railroads also became powerful politically

The need to change things for the better, some of the major areas of reform in US history were abolition of slavery, working conditions and pay, muckrakers, prohibition, urban welfare, women and children in the workplace, civil rights

Telegraph

**Technological
innovations**

Reform

Railroads

**Spanish-American War:
USS Maine attacked Feb.
15, US defeated Spain in
war, gained control of
Cuba, Puerto Rico, the
Philippines and Guam,
Rough Riders, and San
Juan Hill**

**USS Maine attacked Feb.
15, 1898, US defeats
Spain, gains control of
Cuba, Puerto Rico, the
Philippines and Guam,
Rough Riders, and San
Juan Hill**

**The belief in the early
20th century that the
United States needed to
grow outside its
continental boundaries,
areas of expansion
included American
control of the Caribbean,
building of the Panama
Canal, Pacific islands to
be used as coaling
stations for U.S. ships**

**Built between 1901-1914,
provides shortcut across
narrowest portion of
Central America to
connect Atlantic and
Pacific Oceans; cost
5,000 lives to construct,
50 miles long**

Spanish-American War

1898

Panama Canal

Expansionism

**26th US president
(1901-1909); hero of
Spanish-American War,
moved U.S. into position
as a world power, reform
president during
progressive period,
conservationist, founder
Bull Moose Party**

**A nation becoming a
dominant force
throughout the world,
this process usually
involves colonization,
having a strong military
presence, and the
protection of countries
weaker than it against
other world powers**

**Established a national
income tax (1913),
Congress has power to
tax individual incomes**

**Allowed voters to choose
US senators (1913),
before 17th amendment
US senators were chosen
by state legislatures,
example of popular
sovereignty**

World power

Theodore Roosevelt

17th Amendment

16th Amendment

Early 20th-century African-American political leader; early member/ founder of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); first Black to receive Ph.D. from Harvard University

Leader of SUFFRAGETTES (women's voting rights) movement in 19th century, 1872 arrested in NY for trying to vote, 19th Amendment approved 13 years after her death

Equal voting rights for women in federal and state elections (1920), suffrage amendment

Domination of one country by another, the quest for colonial empires, examples for the United States: Hawaii, Spanish-American War, Philippines, Panama Canal, Latin America, Mexican Revolution

Susan B. Anthony

W.E.B. DuBois

Imperialism

19th Amendment

To glorify military strength – before World War I the arms race by major European powers developed large armies and more powerful weapons than their rivals

National pride or loyalty – a cause of World War I which began in the Balkans with rival national groups, led to assassination of Archduke Ferdinand which started World War I

World War I: Involved most of Europe and United States, Allies vs. Central Powers, U-boats sink *Lusitania* – U.S. enters war in 1917, war noteworthy because of cost, number of killed, and use of aircraft, tanks, poison gas and machine guns

From 1914 to 1918: “The Great War” and “War to End All Wars”, involved most of Europe, Allies vs. Central Powers, noteworthy because of cost, number of killed, and use of aircraft, tanks, poison gas and machine guns

Nationalism

Militarism

World War I

1914-1918

Germany's policy of sinking any ships on the seas to prevent war supplies from reaching its enemies, England and France, this practice forced the US into World War I in 1917

28th President (1913-21); president during World War 1, Wilson in his 14 Points offered conditions for ending World War I and called for creation of *League of Nations* to settle differences between countries

President Wilson's plan for the post-World War I world, included SELF-DETERMINATION (self-rule) for small countries and League of Nations (pre-UN), freedom of the seas

Peace treaty ending World War 1, declared Allies winners of the war and set out terms of German REPARATIONS (payment for war damages), based on Wilson's 14 Points

Woodrow Wilson

**Unrestricted submarine
warfare**

Treaty of Versailles

Wilson's Fourteen Points

Fear in Western countries after World War I that Bolsheviks/Communists were trying to start revolutions and take over democracies. In the United States the Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer conducted raids to deport aliens suspected of being Communists

“Good times” enjoyed by Americans in 1920s after World War I, employment and wages were high and workers bought more consumer goods and had more leisure time

Inventor of “Model T” in 1905 and “Model A” cars; introduced MASS PRODUCTION methods of building many cars quickly in a large factory, assembly line in 1914

Trial in Tennessee in 1925 involving John Scopes, biology teacher who taught theory of evolution at a time when only creation theory accepted in Tennessee and 12 other states, “Monkey trial”, lawyers – Clarence Darrow vs. William Jennings Bryan

Prosperity

Red Scare

Scopes Trial

Henry Ford

Famous defense attorney known for flamboyant courtroom behavior and antics, defended Eugene Debs in 1894 union case, defended John Scopes in 1925 “Monkey Trial”

Nebraska congressman; candidate for president in 1896; prosecuting attorney in John Scopes 1925 “Monkey Trial”, Bible man, presidential candidate in 1900 and 1908 elections, Democrat, POPULIST movement, which declared rich should pay more

US constitutional amendment (18th amendment) that made illegal the manufacture, transportation, possession, or sale of alcohol, led to black market and rise of crime

Hero of the 1920s; first aviator to cross the Atlantic non-stop in the “Spirit of St. Louis” aircraft (1927), New York to Paris 33 hours, former U.S. Army and airmail pilot

William Jennings Bryan

Clarence Darrow

Charles A. Lindbergh

Prohibition

**Stock Market Crash,
Black Tuesday Oct. 29,
end of prosperity period
of 1920s with cheap
credit, overvalued stocks,
and consumer greed,
plunges United States
and world into the Great
Depression of the 1930s**

**October 1929:
Thousands of investors
go broke when stocks
lose their value because
of greed, margin buying
and shady business deals,
beginning of the Great
Depression**

**Bad bank loans drained
cash out of peoples'
savings accounts;
depositors later
demanded their cash,
which banks no longer
held, caused banks go
bankrupt (fail)**

**A time of economic
decline caused by a sharp
drop in business activity;
accompanied by rising
unemployment, the Great
Depression (1929-1941)
was a serious global
economic decline that
began with the crash of
the US stock market in
1929**

Stock Market Crash

1929

Depression

Bank failures

Began in 1929 and lasted throughout the 1930s, economic crisis caused by stock market crash; Americans suffer job loss, hunger and other hardships for more than a decade until World War II

President Franklin Roosevelt's effort to jump-start the US economy and create jobs, New Deal programs emphasized relief, recovery, and reform

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Created to insure bank (checking and savings) accounts against loss in case of mismanagement or financial disasters

Passed in August 1935 as part of FDR's New Deal; intended to protect American who were unable to support themselves – single parents, disabled, retired and the elderly

New Deal

Great Depression

Social Security Act

FDIC

One person holds all of the political power in a country

Years of U.S. involvement in World War II, America enters war when Japan attacks U.S. base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii Dec. 7 (“Day of Infamy”), Europe and Pacific theaters, Japan-Italy-Germany vs. U.S.-Great Britain-Russia, war end in Europe on May 8 and Japan on Aug. 14

Surprise Japanese attack on largest US base in Hawaii on Dec 7, 1945 (“Day of Infamy”); caused United States to enter World War II, more than 2,000 US military and civilians are killed

1941-1945 were years of US involvement, but war began in Europe in 1939, America enters war when Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Europe and Pacific theaters, Japan-Italy-Germany vs. U.S.-Great Britain-Russia, war ends in Europe on May 8 and in Pacific on Aug. 14, 1945

1941-1945

Dictatorship

World War II

Pearl Harbor

In response to Pearl Harbor, U.S. government suspects all Japanese-Americans as possible spies; thousands especially on West Coast relocated to prison camps on U.S. mainland

Considered “turning point” of World War II in the Pacific; U.S. ships and planes defeat large Japanese fleet on its way to capture Midway Island for use as military base (1942)

What was happening in the United States while America was at war; examples: women in the economy (Rosie the Riveter), war bonds, rationing coupons, victory gardens, scrap metal drives

Goods needed for the armed forces or wartime production was rationed (limited); included rubber, gasoline, oil, sugar, butter, and meat, Americans used coupons to obtain their supply of the rationed item

Battle of Midway

**Internment of
Japanese Americans**

Rationing

Home front

**Imprisonment, torture
and extermination
(genocide) of more than 6
million Jews by Nazi
Germany, millions of
other people also killed in
camps; major death
camp – Auschwitz**

**June 6, 1944, “D-Day”,
Operation Overlord,
Allied invasion of France,
beginning of the end for
Germany in World
War II**

**Harry S. Truman’s
decision to use the bomb
on Hiroshima and
Nagasaki, August 1945,
Enola Gay, killed
thousands of Japanese,
ended World War II in
the Pacific Front**

**Atomic bombs (developed
in Manhattan Project)
dropped on these Japanese
cities (Aug. 6 & 9, 1945),
ended WWII in Pacific on
Aug. 14, 1945**

Normandy Invasion

Holocaust

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Atomic bomb

VP who became president in 1945 with death of Franklin Roosevelt, decided to drop atomic bomb on Japan, stood up to USSR, Potsdam Treaty, Truman Doctrine, Korean War

1944 law providing financial aid to World War II veterans entering college, starting a business, buying a home, preference in government jobs

President Truman's position after World War II that U.S. would aid any nation threatened by the Communists, part of U.S. containment policy against Soviet Union and communism

U.S. Army general who helped develop U.S. plans to win World War II, created "Marshall Plan" to rebuild Europe after World War II, organized Civilian Conservation Corps

GI Bill of Rights

Harry S. Truman

George C. Marshall

Truman Doctrine

U.S. economic aid program that rebuilt Western Europe after World War II; proposed by Secretary of State George Marshall; part of U.S. containment policy against communism

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949); a mutual defense pact among Western European nations and United States; further enforced containment of communism

Conflict arising in 1950 from post-WW II division of Korea at latitude 38 degrees north, between North (Communist) and South Korea; President Truman sends in U.S. troops (police action); Korean War ends in stalemate armistice in 1953

Named after U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy; part of fear of communism scare after World War II in the 1950's; practice of unproven accusations of disloyalty; Sen. McCarthy's downfall – accusing Army of harboring Communists and being seen on TV as a bully

NATO

Marshall Plan

McCarthyism

Korean War

U.S. Senator from Wisconsin 1950, conservative, believed communists were trying to take over US from the inside, called many famous people to testify before Congress to prove their loyalty and reveal names of suspected spies, responsible for McCarthyism

Launched by the Soviet Union in 1957, the world's first space satellite; showed that United States was behind in education, big push to improve science and math education, "Space Race" began

Trade between countries from all over the world, trade usually benefited both countries involved, but sometimes benefited the dominant country more

U.S. Supreme Court decision (1954) overturning "separate but equal" idea of racial segregation (separation/discrimination), led to integration of U.S. public schools

Sputnik I

Joseph McCarthy

***Brown v. Board of
Education of Topeka***

International trade

Minister and civil rights leader of 1950s-60s, famous for “I Have a Dream” speech, assassinated in Memphis, on Apr. 4, 1968, non-violent protest style copied from Gandhi in India

Activities by African Americans in 1950s and 1960s to make the Reconstruction Amendments actually work for them in the South, key events –. *Brown* case, Freedom Riders, March on Washington, Montgomery Bus Boycott, non-violent resistance, sit-ins

The concept that all persons in a country have the same political power, not until the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950’s and 1960’s did political equality truly happen in the U.S.

President Johnson’s first important piece of legislation; prohibited an employer from denying someone a job because of race, sex, or religion, gave the federal government the power to desegregate public places

Civil rights movement

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Political equality

Amendment that eliminated fees (poll taxes) required for voter registration in most states, adopted in 1964

Amendment that lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 for voting in all elections, adopted in 1971

Conflict between 1946 – 1975 in which Vietnamese overthrew French rule, followed by conquest of South Vietnam by North Vietnam; U.S. enters on S. Vietnam's side against Communist N. Vietnam, final settlement signed on Jan. 27, 1973, United States LOST

Office and apartment complex in Washington, DC, headquarters of Democratic National Committee, break-in ordered by White House officials; President Nixon (Republican) resigns from office over scandal to avoid impeachment and removal hearings

26th Amendment

24th Amendment

Watergate

Vietnam Conflict