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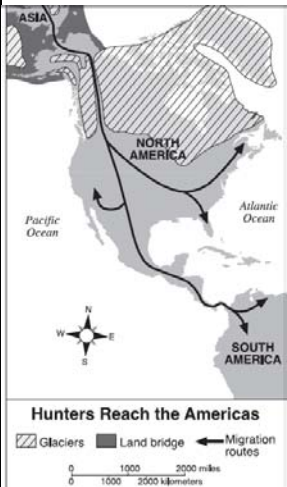
Native Americans

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Basic Proficiency

Statements to Learn



1. The first humans to arrive in the Americas came over a temporary land bridge from Asia to Alaska. This land bridge is called the Bering Strait.

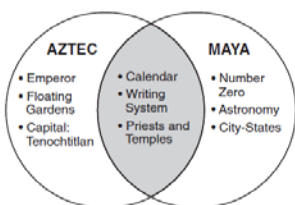
2. Native Americans adapted to their environment. One example is the Pueblo Indians, who dug irrigation systems.

3. Native American tribes are different from each other mostly because they live in different places. The environment where you live controls a lot about how you live. EXAMPLE: Inuits wore clothing made of seal skin, Pueblos wore clothing made of woven cotton, and Algonquin wore clothing of deerskin.

4. Three large Native American civilizations are the Inca, Maya, and Aztec. All three were before Columbus

All three were advanced civilizations with writing, math, astronomy, a calendar, religion, and strict social classes.

Comparison of Aztec and Maya Cultures



5. The Maya and Aztec were in Central America and the Inca were in South America.

6. Important characteristics of the Iroquois culture are:

CBM Vocabulary

Confederation
Culture
Glacier
Haudenosaunee
Hierarchy
Inuit
Irrigation
Strait

<p>Haudenosaunee is what they're called.</p>	
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Five Nations were organized into a government called the Iroquois Confederacy.

They lived in longhouses made of trees and bark.

They lived in villages and did basic farming.

2

Basic Proficiency

European Exploration and Colonization 1400-1700

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. Europeans wanted to get to by sailing west because they wanted to get rich from trade with Asia.
2. Results of European exploration and colonization are:
Natives have no resistance to European diseases and die by millions.
African slave trade increases.
Natives lose their lands.
3. The Dutch first settled in present-day New York, Albany, and the Hudson Valley.
The reason for the Dutch settlement was the fur trade.
4. The English took New Netherland from the Dutch in 1664 and renamed it New York. The reason was to get in on the fur trade.
5. The Spanish were first to set up colonies, led by Christopher Columbus.
6. The French set up colonies at first along the St. Lawrence in present-day Canada. The reason was to get rich from the fur trade.
7. Fishing and fur trading were the main ways of making a living in New France

CBM Vocabulary

Astrolabe
Cash crop
Charter
Circumnavigate
Colony
Conquistador
Cultural diffusion
Export
Import
Indigo
Mercantilism
Peninsulare
Religious tolerance

3

Basic Proficiency

English Colonies

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. Pennsylvania was settled by Quakers. Some Quaker beliefs were:
Pacifism (= no violence ever.)
Equality of all people
Treating natives fairly
2. Enslaved Africans coming to the New World suffered terribly on slave ships. This experience was called the Middle Passage.
3. Representative government is a system where some people can vote and they elect other people to stand for them in government. Examples are:
Virginia House of Burgesses
Massachusetts general Court
Plymouth Colony Mayflower Compact
4. People settled for religious freedom in Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.
5. In New England, they made their living mostly from fishing, lumbering, and rum.
6. On the Southern Colonies they made their living mostly from tobacco and rice and eventually cotton.
7. The Middle Colonies were called the "breadbasket colonies" because the land was fertile and they grew lots of food.
8. The reason they made their living differently in different regions of the colonies was the land and climate was different.

CBM Vocabulary

Charter
Colony
Economics
Persecution
Proprietary
Representative
government

9. Colonists mostly settled by waterways for transportation.	
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4

American Revolution

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Basic Proficiency

Statements to Learn

NOTE: The basic proficiency for the American Revolution is really long. This is because the topic has been emphasized on state tests for a decade. Instead of one basic proficiency quiz, these statements will be split up into several quizzes.

Albany Plan of Union

1. The Albany Plan of Union called for a joint colonial council for defense.



Source: Benjamin Franklin, The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 9, 1754 (adapted)

2. The main idea of this illustration from the 1750s is that colonies cannot survive unless they are united.

3. The document that goes with this cartoon drawn in 1754 is the Albany Plan of Union.

Taxation

CBM Vocabulary

Blockade
Boycott
Cavalry
Democracy
Guerilla tactics
Loyalist
Mercenary
Militia
Natural rights
Patriot
Petition
Preamble
Proclamation
Ratify
Repeal
Republic
Siege
Traitor
Writ of assistance



4. Many American colonists believed that British tax laws were unfair because colonists lacked representation in Parliament.
5. The slogan "No taxation without representation" referred to taxes enacted by the English Parliament.

The Declaration of Independence

6. Thomas Jefferson wrote most of the Declaration of Independence.
7. The Declaration of Independence has three parts:
 Statement of grievances committed by Britain
 Statement of the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
 Establishment of the United States of America

The Proclamation of 1763

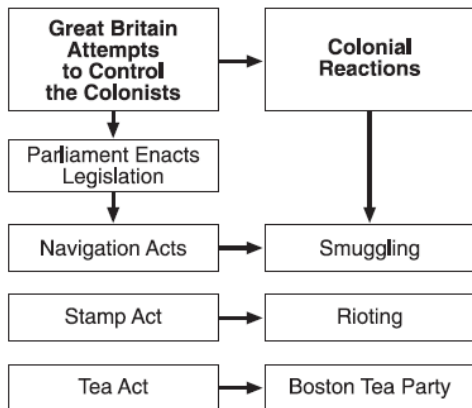
8. The Proclamation of 1763 banned colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
9. The major reason the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 was to avoid conflicts with Native American Indians.
10. Many colonists were angered by the Proclamation of 1763 because it limited their freedom to move west.

Mercantilism

11. The belief that colonies exist to benefit the economy of the mother country is known as mercantilism.
12. The British system of mercantilism was designed to favor the economic interests of Great Britain.
13. The main purpose of the Navigation Acts (laws) passed by England was to ensure that England benefited from colonial trade.

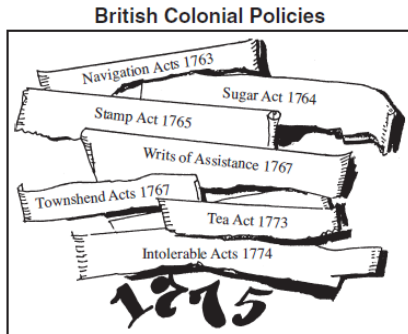
Colonists Rebel

14. Set of events is in the correct chronological order: French and Indian War → Boston Tea Party → Declaration of Independence
15. Colonial boycotts of British goods before the Revolutionary War were effective measures because they reduced the profits of British merchants.
16. A result of the French and Indian War that led directly to the American Revolution was England decided to make the American colonists help pay war debts.



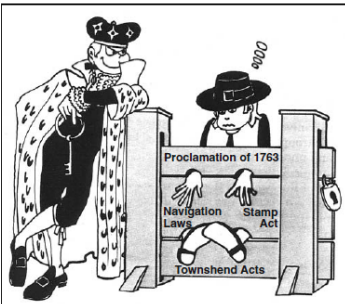
17. The conclusion is best supported by the chart is that British policies were opposed by many colonists.
18. The series of events shown in the chart led directly to the outbreak of the American Revolution.
19. The major effect of the Stamp Act (1765) on colonial trade was that many colonists boycotted British goods.

20. In the American colonies, boycotts were an effective way of protesting British policies mainly because the boycotts caused economic hardships for British Merchants.



21. The main goal of most of the policies shown in the illustration was to enable Great Britain to raise revenues and control trade.

22. The policies shown in the illustration led to the start of the American Revolution.



23. The main idea of this illustration is that the colonists were restricted by the laws passed by the British government.

24. Many American colonists believed that British tax laws were unfair because colonists lacked representation in Parliament

25. The main goal of laws like the Stamp Act and Writs of Assistance and the Tea Act was to allow Britain to control colonial trade and earn money through taxes to pay off the French and Indian War debt.

26. One purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to state the reasons for the colonies to separate from England.

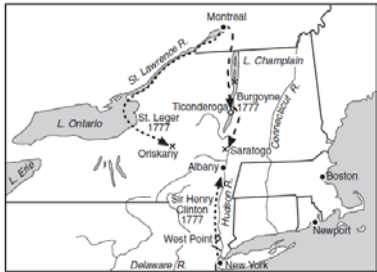
27. Events in chronological order?

French and Indian War → Boston Tea Party → Declaration of Independence

28. The first battle of the American Revolution was fought at Lexington in 1775

29. "Loyalists" believed that colonists should be grateful to be under the protection of Great Britain. They sided with the king and many lost their homes and property during the war.

30. Valley Forge was the winter encampment of the Continental Army over 1777-1778. Conditions were very harsh. George Washington was the general.



31. This diagram shows how the British intended to take over NY in order to break the Continental army's supply lines.

32. During the Revolutionary War, the most common way American women helped the Patriot cause was by managing farms while their husbands were away.

5

Basic Proficiency

The US Constitution

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

Articles of Confederation

1. The Articles of Confederation is the name for the first set of rules that the United States used to run its government. These rules did not work well for the following reasons:

Congress could not levy and collect taxes.

Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign trade.

There was no national court system to settle disputes.

The thirteen separate states lacked national unity.

Constitutional Convention

2. A convention is a meeting. A convention was called in 1787 to write a new constitution. The reason was that the government was not strong enough and the individual states had too much power.

3. When you count everyone in the nation, you are doing a census. The census is used to decide how many will represent each state. States with larger populations get to have more representatives.

4. At the Constitutional Convention in 1789, the Great Compromise solved the problem about representation in Congress. The Great Compromise created a legislature of two houses.

5. The argument over whether to count slaves when doing a census was decided in this way: slaves would be counted as 3/5 of a person. This is called the Three-Fifths Compromise.

6. The preamble is the first paragraph of the constitution. It says the people are in charge!

Checks and Balances

CBM Vocabulary

Amendment

Bill

Bill of rights

Checks and balances

Compromise

Constitution

Convention

Depression

Executive branch

Federal

Impeachment

Judicial branch

Judicial review

Legislative branch

Legislature

Override

Separation of powers

Unconstitutional

Veto

7. The system of checks and balances gives each branch power over the other branches. This is to make sure no one branch gets too much power.

8. The president can veto a law he does not like.

9. The Congress can override a presidential veto.

10. The Supreme Court can throw out a law it finds unconstitutional. This power is called judicial review.

11. The president picks the Supreme Court justices, but the Senate confirms them.

12. An elected official can be kicked out of office by a process called impeachment. In the first step in this process for the president, charges are brought against the president by the House of Representatives

Ratification of the Constitution

13. The Constitution can be changed by a process called amendment.

14. The first 10 changes or amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights guarantees Americans such freedoms as religion (separation of church and state), speech, meetings, bearing arms, complaining to government, and fair trials.

Legislative Branch
(Congress)
Passes the laws

Executive Branch
(President)
Carries out and enforces the laws

Judicial Branch
(Courts)
Interprets the laws

15. People called federalists believe the central government should be more powerful than the state governments. Anti-federalists believe the opposite.

16. Federalists felt that the most power should be given to well-educated, wealthy men.

17. Anti-federalists believe a Bill of Rights is necessary to guarantee our freedom from a government that might get too strong.

6

Basic Proficiency

Washington, Adams 1789-1801

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. In his Farewell Address, George Washington advised against becoming involved in European affairs because he did not want the United States dragged into war.
2. Federalists were supported by merchants, workers who depended on manufacturing for their jobs, and property owners.
3. One function of the National Bank was to be a safe place for deposits of government funds.
4. Washington's response to the Whiskey Rebellion proved the strength of the national government.
5. The French Revolution was like the American Revolution in that both began as a fight against monarchy [= kings] and inequality.
6. Alexander Hamilton had the greatest influence on economic policy of Washington's presidency.

CBM Vocabulary

Bond
Faction
Foreign policy
Frigate
Inauguration
Nullify
Precedent
Sedition
Speculation
Tariff

7

Basic Proficiency

Jefferson Madison Monroe 1801-1825

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

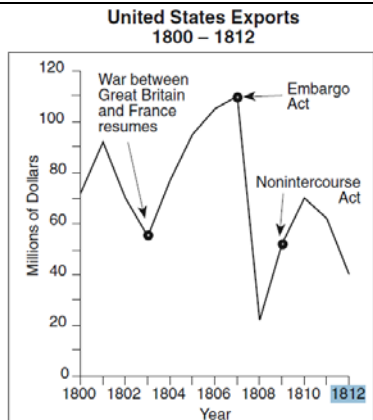
Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. The case Marbury v. Madison was a landmark Supreme Court decision because it established the power of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional.
2. A major reason President Thomas Jefferson supported buying the Louisiana Territory was because the purchase gave the United States control of the port of New Orleans.
3. Which land acquisition added the most territory to the United States? Louisiana Purchase!
4. The Louisiana Purchase was important to the growth of the United States because it doubled the size of the country
President Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark into the newly acquired Louisiana Territory primarily to explore and map the region.
5. Part of the Missouri Compromise said The Louisiana Territory north of the southern border of Missouri would be free of slavery.
6. The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine to enter as a free state.

CBM Vocabulary

Bubble
Democratic
Embargo
Expedition
Free market
Impressment
Inflation
Laissez-faire
Nationalism
Recession
Speculative
Unemployment



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States* (adapted)

The Monroe Doctrine did NOT have anything to do with states' rights
 Mexico borders the US and it became free from Spain in 1821.
 The Monroe Doctrine was a response to events in Latin America.

8

Basic Proficiency

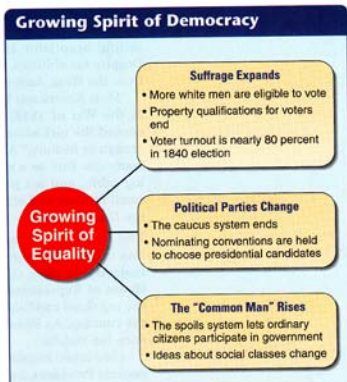
Adams Jackson 1825-1837

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. After Jackson's election to the presidency in 1828, his supporters called him the "People's President" because more people were involved in the voting process.



2. The consequence of the Indian Removal Act was that Native Americans groups eventually moved west of the Mississippi.

3. In 1832, South Carolina repealed nullification after congress lowered the tariffs.

4. Jackson did not like the Bank of the United States because he felt it favored the wealthy.

5. At the end of his time in office, John Quincy Adams believed that the US should not get involved in the affairs of other countries.

6. The North and South had different attitudes toward higher tariffs because prices of goods were always lower in the south.

7. The Monroe Doctrine warned European nations to stay out of Latin American affairs. Roads going east to west had to overcome crossing the Appalachian Mountains.

8. The Erie Canal enabled western farmers to ship goods to New York City.

9. Robert Fulton invented the steamboat.

CBM Vocabulary

Caucus
Doctrine
Infrastructure
Nominating convention
Nullification
Patronage
Specie
Spoils system
Suffrage

10. The Trail of Tears was the relocation and movement of Native American nations from southeastern parts of the present-day United States.

11. Andrew government

12. Many Jackson was

13. During take over



Jackson defended the "spoils system" because he felt it filled jobs with common citizens.

people felt the executive branch had become too powerful when president.

the 1840s Manifest Destiny was the idea that the US had the right to new territory out west.

9

Basic Proficiency

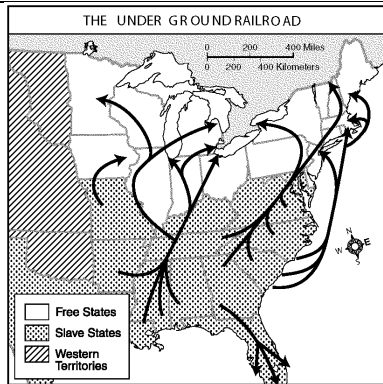
Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler 1837-1845

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn



1. The dotted area on the map shows slave states.
2. On the Underground Railroad, routes that started on the coast and continued on the ocean carried the least risk.
3. If you believe in free will, you believe that people can make their lives and society better.
4. During the 1800s, the belief that people could improve themselves and society led to a wave of reform movements.
5. Most Americans believed that the United States should extend to the Pacific Ocean because they believed it was their right to possess this land.
6. The idea of Manifest Destiny caused the following:
Annexation of Oregon

CBM Vocabulary

Abolition
Manifest destiny
Predestination
Temperance
Underground railroad

Westward movement
Mexican-American war

7. American settlers in Texas came into conflict with Mexico in the 1830s because Mexico feared losing Texas to the United States.

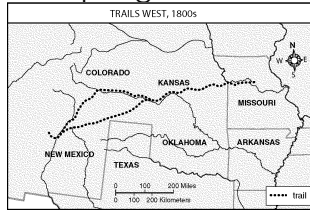
8. The significance of the siege at the Alamo was that it was the site where Texan soldiers were overrun by Mexican troops, inspiring many Americans to volunteer for the Texan army.

“Let Southern oppressors tremble— . . .let all the enemies of the persecuted blacks tremble. . . On this subject, I do not wish to think, or to speak, or write, with moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm. . . but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present.”

9. Garrison, Douglas, and other Abolitionists believed slavery dehumanized African Americans.

10. Some northern workers were against abolition because they feared freed slaves would take their jobs.

11. Texas was admitted to the Union when Congress passes a joint resolution accepting an annexation treaty.



12. The reasons people took the Oregon trail were:
To win converts to Christianity
To find farmland
To take part in the fur trade

10

Basic Proficiency

Polk Taylor, Fillmore 1845-1853

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

COTTON KING

1. Cotton production grew very quickly between 1790 and 1820. More than half of the southern population did NOT own slaves.

2. The cotton gin caused
Cotton profits to increase enormously
Cotton plantations to spread as far west as Texas
Increase in slavery

3. Slavery and cotton growing are closely linked because cotton growing requires a great deal of labor.

4. Slavery did NOT cause immigration.

5. Most southern whites were farmers.

IMMIGRATION

6. Many Germans came to the US in the mid-1800s because of failed revolutions.

7. A terrible famine caused an increase in Irish immigration in the mid-1800s.

8. Irish immigrants generally were met with more hostility than some other immigrants because they were Roman Catholic.

9. Members of a Nativist group were nicknamed "Know Nothings" because they replied "I know nothing" when asked about their group.

CBM Vocabulary

Annex / Annexation

Capital

Capitalist

Cede / Cession

Flatboat

Fugitive

Mass production

Nativism

Nativist

Sectionalism

Spinning jenny

Textile

Turnpike

Urbanization

WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

10. Someone in the Women's Rights Movement would say that women should have the same educational opportunities as men.

11. The number of Irish immigrants quadrupled from 1845-1853.

INDUSTRIALIZED NORTH

12. The industrial revolution began in the textile industry.

13. Samuel Slater brought secret information to the United States from Britain on how to build a spinning jenny.

COMPROMISE OF 1850

14. Admission of California as a state alarmed white southerners because it upset the balance between slave states and free states.

15. California's request to join the union in 1850 would have given free states an advantage over slave states.

16. Southern members of congress liked the Fugitive Slave Law that was in the Compromise of 1850.

17. California entered the union as a free state as part of the Compromise of 1850.

MEXICAN WAR

18. The US got New Mexico at the end of the Mexican War.

19. Texas was admitted to the union by an annexation treaty.

20. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo caused Mexico to cede a lot of territory to the US.

11

Basic Proficiency

Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln 1853-1865

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. The Emancipation Proclamation was an order of President Lincoln toward the end of the Civil War. It declared that slaves in Confederate states were free. It left slavery in Union states that allowed slavery. It changed the purpose of the war to now include freeing slaves. (The original purpose of the war for the Union was to reunite the US.)
2. Some of the advantages of the North in the Civil War were more manufacturing, more railroads, and more population.
3. Some of the advantages of the South in the Civil War were more capable military leaders and that they would be fighting a defensive war.
4. The first shots fired in the Civil War were at Fort Sumter. Confederates shot at the Union fort and demanded (and got) its surrender.
5. The Union won the Civil War

CBM Vocabulary

Amnesty
Black codes
Carpetbagger
Citizen
Confederation
Conscription
Draft
Due process
Emancipation
Literacy test
Martial law
Profiteer
Scalawag
Secede / Secession
Sharecropper

12

Basic Proficiency

Johnson, Grant, Hayes 1865-1881

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. After Reconstruction, white Southerners regained control of Southern state governments by limiting voting rights of African Americans.
2. During the Reconstruction Era, one reason for the formation of the Ku Klux Klan was to prevent formerly enslaved persons from exercising their rights.
3. The term carpetbaggers was used during Reconstruction to describe Northerners who moved to the South seeking personal gain.
4. The constitutional amendments adopted during the Reconstruction period dealt primarily with the expansion of the rights of African Americans.
5. The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were added to the Constitution during the Reconstruction period to grant legal rights to African Americans.
6. The separate but equal principle established by the decision in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) led to the spread of racially segregated public facilities.
7. An immediate economic result of the use of mass-production techniques in American Factories was reduced cost of goods.
8. Mass production is a term that can best be defined as the manufacture of large quantities of a product.
9. Most people purchase shares of stock in a corporation in order to share in corporate profits.
10. United States Becomes an Industrial Nation

CBM Vocabulary

Bribery
Civil service test
Collective bargaining
Corporation
Dividend
Graft
Jim Crow Laws
Monopoly
Patent
Poll tax
Pool (railroad)
Rebate (railroad)
Reconstruction
Segregation
Stock
Strike
Trade union
Trust

Workers face hardships
Labor reforms are developed
Towns and cities grow
Giant corporations are created

11. One advantage that corporations of the late 1800s had over individually-owned businesses is that corporations had stockholders who invested money.

12. The most significant economic impact of the transcontinental railroads during the late 1800s was expanding interstate commerce nationwide.



13. The map shows that cattle trails were used to bring herds to market.

13

Basic Proficiency

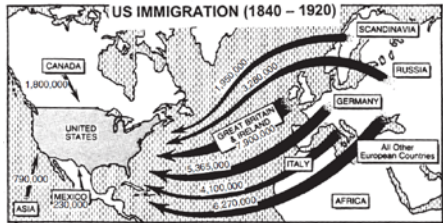
Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland 1881-1897

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn



1. During the period 1840–1920, the largest number of immigrants comes to the United States from Great Britain and Ireland.
2. During the 1800s, Irish immigrants faced discrimination mainly because of their religious beliefs.
3. In the period from 1890 to 1910, most immigrants from eastern and southern Europe settled in large cities of the eastern United States primarily because factory jobs were available for unskilled workers.
4. In 1892, the United States government opened Ellis Island primarily to process immigrants arriving from overseas.
5. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, prejudice against “new” immigrants increased mainly because these immigrants came from cultural backgrounds very different from that of the majority of Americans.
6. . . . “Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost [tossed] to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”
Emma Lazarus, “The New Colossus”

CBM Vocabulary

Acculturation
Graduated income tax
Initiative
Muckraker
Progressive
Recall
Referendum
Reform
Tenement
Transatlantic
Transcontinental
Urbanization

In this poem, the phrase "homeless, tempest-tost" refers to immigrants.

7. During the late 1800s, barbed wire fences and sod houses were most likely found on the Great Plains.
8. In the late 1800s, rapid urbanization was mainly the result of the impact of industrialization.
9. An increase in the number of factories in the mid-1800s led to an increase in urbanization
10. Muckrakers were writers and critics of the early 1900s who wanted to expose corruption and abuses in industry
11. The primary goal of muckrakers was to expose corruption in business and government
12. The writings of the muckrakers, the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the work of Susan B. Anthony all demonstrated the need for social reform.
13. Progressive Era writers such as Upton Sinclair and Ida Tarbell were called muckrakers because they exposed corruption in business and government
14. During the Progressive Era (1900–1920), muckrakers were best known for exposing harmful practices of business and government
15. During the Progressive Era, many states began to use primary elections to allow voters to choose party candidates for elected offices.



16. Before 1919, most of the states that had granted full voting rights to women were located in the West.

14

Basic Proficiency

McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft 1897-1913

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

Speaker A: "It is proper for the United States to seize the Philippines before some other country does. We can use both the natural resources and the port."

Speaker B: "We have saved the Cubans from Spain. It would be dangerous to give them too much freedom; for their own good we must keep them under control."

Speaker C: "We cannot risk having European governments sending their troops to South America. We alone must control this hemisphere if we are to be secure."

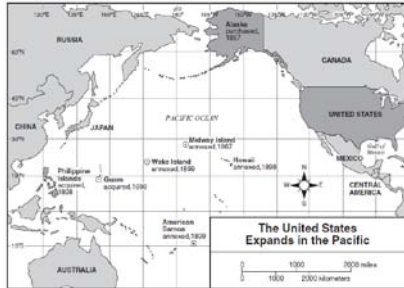
1. These speakers are discussing imperialism.

This discussion would have taken place after the Spanish-American War

2. ". . . You furnish the pictures; I'll furnish the war." Said William Randolph Hearst

(to war correspondent Frederic Remington) –

-- A cause of the Spanish-American War most clearly shown by this statement is yellow journalism.



3. This map supports the conclusion that by 1900 the United States was committed to a foreign policy of imperialism.

CBM Vocabulary

Corollary

Diplomacy

Expansionism

Imperialism

Isolationism

Protectorate

Sphere of influence

Yellow journalism



Now, Will He Let Go?
If you think he will let go, you don't know him.

4. This cartoon was most likely inspired by the Spanish-American War.
5. An overseas action most clearly demonstrates the use of Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick foreign policy is support of the Panamanian revolt.
6. A major reason the United States wanted to build the Panama Canal was to shorten the sea route between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
7. The goal of the Open Door policy of the United States was to protect United States trading rights in China.
8. The Monroe Doctrine, the Roosevelt Corollary, and the Good Neighbor policy all shaped United States relations with Latin America.

The President's Dream of a Successful Hunt.



9. According to this cartoonist, President Theodore Roosevelt's policy toward trusts is: Good trusts must be controlled; bad trusts broken up.

15

Basic Proficiency

Wilson 1913-1921

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 22, 1915.

1. Germany warned international travelers with this newspaper notice.
2. The Lusitania was sunk off the coast of Ireland shortly after this newspaper notice first appeared.
3. During both World War I, women supported the war effort by going to work in factories.
4. Causes of World War I
Intense nationalism
Militarism
Entangling alliances
5. Imperialism was a cause of World War I mainly because it created conflicts between nations over Colonies.
6. A diary kept by a soldier fighting on the western front during World War I is a primary source on trench

CBM Vocabulary

Armistice
Communism
Epidemic
Militarism
Nationalism
Pacifist
Reparations
Self-determination
Socialism
Stalemate
Trench warfare

warfare during World War I.

7. The United States was drawn into World War I mainly because of the unrestricted use of submarine warfare.

8. President Woodrow Wilson wanted to form the League of Nations to prevent future wars. Germany had to accept blame for war in Europe.

9. Germany had to pay war reparations to European nations.

10. Germany had to disarm and reduce its military forces.

11. The Treaty of Versailles imposed these punishments on Germany after World War I.

12. The immediate cause of the outbreak of World War I (1914) was the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria.

13. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points was a plan to prevent future wars

14. Events related to World War I in the correct chronological order:
Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated → World War I begins → Lusitania sunk → United States declares war on Germany

16

Basic Proficiency

Harding, Coolidge, Hoover 1921-1933

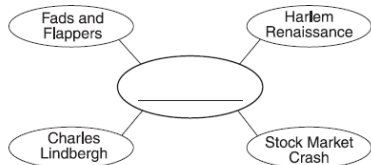
U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. Expression through jazz and dance is a feature of the Harlem Renaissance that best reflects the Roaring Twenties.



2. Chart Title: "The Roaring Twenties"

3. A letter to the editor written in 1918 describing the dangers of alcohol would be a primary source for the study of Prohibition.

4. One effect of the Harlem Renaissance was African-American cultural pride flourished in the cities.

5. One reason that national Prohibition failed was that many Americans did not support the law.

6. A "return to normalcy" after World War I meant going back to life as it had been before the war.

7. "The 1920s were the wildest times of the 1900s" is an opinion about the United States in the 1920s.

8. The main objective of the quota system established by the immigration laws of the 1920s was to reduce the number of immigrants from certain nations.

9. One reason the stock market collapsed in October 1929 was that many stocks had been purchased on

CBM Vocabulary

Anarchist
Bear market
Bull market
Deficit
Disarmament
Discrimination
Evolution
Flapper
Harlem Renaissance
Installment buying
Jazz
National debt
On margin
Organized crime
Prejudice
Prohibition
Racism
Suburb
Xenophobia

credit.

10. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s influenced American society by increasing awareness of African American contributions to American culture.

11. The quota system, established as part of United States immigration policy in the 1920s, was mainly designed to limit the number of immigrants from certain nations.

12. Much of the economic growth of the 1920s was created by sales of new consumer goods.

13. One main reason for the rise of organized crime during the 1920s was that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was illegal.



Source: Milton Halliday, *Providence Journal* (adapted)

14. This cartoon from the 1920s shows the United States government's attempt to deal with immigration.

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Basic Proficiency

FDR 1933-1945

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

NOTE: Even this basic knowledge of the Great Depression and World War II is fairly long. There will be two separate quizzes for this, one on the Depression and one on World War II.

The Great Depression

1. The Great Depression was caused in part by the overuse of credit and installment buying.
2. Causes of the Great Depression
Stocks were purchased on margin
Individuals overused credit
Demand for goods fell



3. The point of view of the cartoonist was that President Hoover failed to meet the needs of many Americans

CBM Vocabulary

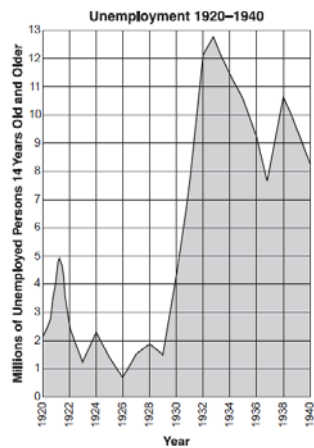
Aggression
Appeasement
Blitzkrieg
Concentration camp
Dictator
Genocide
Holocaust
Hooverville
Incarceration
Insurance
Internment
Kamikaze
Pension
Rationing
Totalitarianism

A Shantytown During the Depression



Source: Herman J. Viola, *Why We Remember*, Addison-Wesley (adapted)

4. As a way of criticizing the federal government during the early 1930s, areas such as those shown in this photograph were often referred to as Hoovervilles.



5. During the Great Depression, unemployment reached its highest level between 1932 and 1934

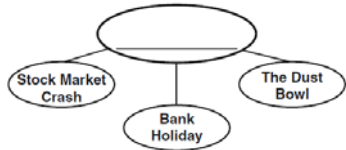
6. "I don't want your millions, Mister,
I don't want your diamond ring.
All I want is the right to live, Mister,
Give me back my job again.
Now, I don't want your Rolls-Royce, Mister,
I don't want your pleasure yacht.
All I want's just food for my babies,

Give to me my old job back. . . ."

Jim Garland, "All I Want"

This song goes with the Great Depression.

7. During the Great Depression, one main objective of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's fireside chats was to reassure people about the future of the economy.



8. Chart Title: Events Associated with the Great Depression



9. This 1937 cartoon shows the concern of some Americans that the government was spending too much money.

10. The problem illustrated by the cartoon developed primarily because the government was trying to solve problems created by the Great Depression.

11. The Social Security Act is New Deal legislation continues to play a significant role in American life.

12. Some people opposed the New Deal because they thought that it was a danger to the free-enterprise system

13. The Social Security Administration New Deal program still exists today.

14. The Social Security Administration (SSA) is a New Deal agency set up to provide unemployment insurance and pensions for retired workers.

World War II

15. After World War II many Nazis were put on trial for their actions during the war, especially for the mass murder of Jews and others. This happened in Nuremberg in Germany.

16. The mass murder of millions of Jews and other minorities is called the Holocaust. The Nazis did this.

17. President Roosevelt helped out our allies before we entered the war with supplies. One program of supplying our allies was called the Lend-Lease program.

18. Women took men's places in factories during the war. A nickname for a female factory worker is Rosie the Riveter.

19. The war helped bring us out of the Depression by creating jobs for the massive production of war supplies.

20. During the war, there were shortages of some things, so the government had to control how much people could buy. This is called rationing.

21. President Truman decided to order that first atomic bombs dropped on Japan to end the war early and save American lives.

22. During the war, the United States forced Japanese Americans into camps because the government was afraid they might be spies.

23. The United States entered World War II because its base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was attacked by the Japanese.

24. The United Nations was created to help keep world peace.

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Basic Proficiency

Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy 1945-1963

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. During the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, the US blocked Soviet ships from delivering nuclear missiles to Cuba. The Russians backed down.
2. The main reason the US got involved in Korea in the 50s and Vietnam in the 60s was to stop communism.
3. China and the Soviet Union (Russia) were US allies in World War II, but enemies of the US during the Cold War.
4. The Marshall Plan gave lots of money to Europe aid after World War II in order to strengthen those nations against communism.
5. The Truman Doctrine was President Truman's policy that the US would act to stop communism wherever it appeared. This is also called containment.
6. During the Berlin Airlift in 1948, the US sent supplies to eastern Berlin while the Soviets tried to block access.
7. During the Cold War, the US and its allies were members of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the Soviet Union and its allies were members of the Warsaw Pact.
8. There was a "red scare" during the early 50s, which is a fear of communism.
9. The Truman Doctrine was developed to promote democratic governments.
10. The Berlin Airlift was when western planes flew in food and supplies to Berlin over a Soviet blockade.
11. A major goal of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s was to end racial segregation.

CBM Vocabulary

Containment
Demilitarized zone
Détente
Escalate
Iron curtain
Red scare
Superpower

Segregation means separating people by race.

12. In 1954 in the case Brown v Board of Education of Topeka, the Supreme Court ruled segregation unconstitutional.

13. In 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama, a black woman named Rosa Parks refused to move to the back of the bus, where African Americans were assigned to sit. Blacks in Alabama then boycotted the buses for over a year to force them to stop segregation on buses.

14. In 1957, President Eisenhower used troops to enforce an order allowing black children to go to the public school in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was enforcing the Supreme Court's decision to ban segregation.

19

Basic Proficiency

Johnson, Nixon, Ford 1963-1977

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. A strong reason that Americans turned against the Vietnam War was the images of war broadcast on television.
2. Lyndon Johnson inherited Vietnam from Kennedy.
3. Martin Luther King Jr. taught nonviolent civil disobedience as a method to protest for civil rights. In civil disobedience, citizens disobey an unjust law peacefully.
4. Native Americans, women, and other groups also fought for their civil rights during the 1960s.
5. In the early 1970s, President Nixon resigned after the Watergate scandal. He knew about illegal acts and tried to cover them up. President Ford pardoned him

CBM Vocabulary

Affirmative action
Beatnik
Civil disobedience
Counterculture
Hippie
Stagflation

20

Basic Proficiency

Carter, Reagan, Bush 1977-1993

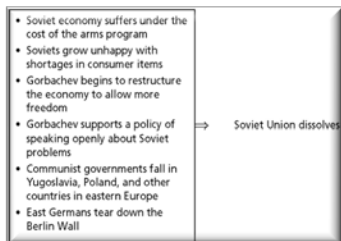
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Statements to Learn

1. One reason the United States fought in the Persian Gulf War (1991) was to protect the United States supply of Middle East oil.
2. The Cold War ended in the 1990s when the Soviet Union broke up into smaller nations.
3. The Cold War ended in the 1990s when the Soviet Union broke up into smaller nations.
4. Détente was a policy of calming relations between the Soviet Union and the US. Richard Nixon promoted this.
5. The breakup of the Soviet Union led to the END of the Cold War.
6. Under Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union lost interest in supporting unpopular Communist leaders in Eastern Europe.
7. The action by the Soviet Union that ended the era of détente was the invasion of Afghanistan.



8. Conservative goals include
 - Cutting spending on social programs
 - Returning to traditional values
 - Reducing regulations on business
 - Lowering taxes
 - Reducing the size of federal government
 - Balance the federal budget

CBM Vocabulary

Conservative
Deregulation
Downsizing
Environmentalism
Liberal
Moderate
Sanctions
Stagflation
Supply-side economics
Malaise

21

Basic Proficiency

Clinton, Bush, Obama 1993-present

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies

David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. The US invaded Iraq under George W. Bush because the president and his advisors believed there were chemical and biological weapons there that threatened the US.
2. The US invaded Afghanistan under George W. Bush because the suicide bombers who destroyed the World Trade Center on 9/11 were trained and supported there by the Taliban.
3. The main cause of the Great Recession was that banks had made many loans to people who could not pay them back.
4. The purpose of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was to help the economies of North America by eliminating trade barriers between Mexico, the US, and Canada.
5. Some of the reasons the 9/11 hijackers destroyed the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center was to punish the US for support of Israel, support of the Saudi government, and sanctions against Iraq.
6. The debates between liberals and conservatives in the first decade of the twentieth century include
Social issues like abortion and gay marriage
Economic issues like how much the government should play a role in the economy
7. Bill Clinton went through impeachment proceedings because he was accused of lying under oath about an improper relationship. He was acquitted, but mostly along party lines.

CBM Vocabulary

Globalization
Weapons of Mass
Destruction
preemptive self-defense
debt ceiling
NAFTA
Trade deficit