

Social Studies Terms- Government

Forms of Government	<p>Best Known forms of government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communism- the state controls economic activity in the nation. The state rejects free enterprise system and capitalism; private ownership is discouraged and often prohibited. Usually nation is ruled by one party system. In theory communism believes that the country should not have social classes. 2. Socialism- the central government controls the production and distribution of goods, services, and labor in the nation. The goal is to promote an equitable distribution of resources among the people. In theory, the working class should take over and administer collectively the resources for their benefit and the benefit of the national as a whole. 3. Democracy- government in which the majority rules. It is representative democracy, in which people elect candidates to represent them in the government. 4. Monarchy- system in which king or queen leads the nation. The monarch can have supreme powers and become a dictator, or he/she can have limited or ceremonial powers limited by a parliament or a constitution. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>There are three main broad classifications for these forms of government based on the number of people in power- government by one person, a group, or by many people:</i></p> <p>Ruled by One – one person becomes the supreme leader of the nation. Some terms linked to this type of government are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autocracy- ruler has unlimited power, uses power in an arbitrary manner. • Monarchy- Ruled by king or queen who holds complete control over the subjects. Ruler sometimes claims birth and divine rights • Dictatorship-The ruler holds absolute power to make laws and to command the army. <p>Ruled by Few –Group of influential people takes control of the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theocracy- Ruled by group of religious leaders, e.g., the Taliban in Afghanistan. • Aristocracy- Group of nobles controls the economy and government. • Oligarchy- Small group of powerful and wealthy people rule the nation with support of the military. • Military- a committee of military officers becomes the rulers of the nation. <p>Ruled by Many- Citizens of the nation, technically become the government. Citizens elect members to represent them and become the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy- The citizens of the nation directly or through elected members make important decisions, become part of the government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Democracy-people determine laws and policies, e.g. town meeting Indirect Democracy- elect members to represent them • Constitutional Democracy- It is a democratic form of government regulated by a constitution. • Parliamentarian Monarchy- The monarch shares the power with the parliament. Often, the powers of the monarch are ceremonial in nature, like in Great Britain. • Federal Republic- A constitutional government in which the powers of the central government are limited by law to create individual (states or providences) with certain degrees of self-governing powers, e.g. the United States
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<p>The American Government</p>	<p>American Government has been identified as:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Republic</p> <p>A constitutional government in which the powers of the central government are limited by law to create individual (states or providences) with certain degrees of self-governing powers, e.g. the United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Constitutional Representative Democracy</p> <p>The citizens elect senators and representatives to represent them in congress.</p>
<p>Executive Branch</p>	<p>Composed of the president and vice president elected every 4 years by electoral votes. The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president appoints cabinet members, nominates judges to federal court system, grants pardons, recommends legislation, and has the power to veto legislation.</p>
<p>Legislative Branch</p>	<p>Composed by Congress, which is divided in two parts- the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate comprises two senators from each state (<i>There are 100 Senators</i>), while the House is based on the population of each state. The Congress makes the laws of the nation, collects taxes, coins money and regulates it value, can declare war, controls appropriations, can impeach public officials, regulates the jurisdiction of federal courts, and can override presidential vetoes.</p>
<p>Judicial Branch</p>	<p>Composed of a federal court system that includes the Supreme Court and a system of lower courts- district court, appeals court, bankruptcy courts, and special federal courts.</p> <p>Federal court judges are nominated by the president of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. All federal judges are appointed for life. The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges, and their ruling is considered final. Some of the major responsibilities of this body are to interpret the Constitution, resolve conflicts among states, and interpret laws and treaties.</p>

<p>System of checks and balances</p>	<p>The U.S. Constitution provides for a system of checks and balances among the three branches of the government. In this type of system, individual branches check the others to be sure that no one assumes full control of the central government. The legislative branch can check the executive branch by passing laws over presidential veto (by two-thirds majority in both houses). The branch exerts control over the judicial branch by refusing to confirm the president's judges. The executive can check the legislative branch by the use of the veto and the judicial branch by appointing federal judges. The judicial branch can check the other two branches through a process of judicial review, which can declare legislation unconstitutional or illegal.</p>
<p>Federalism or Separation of Powers</p>	<p>Separation of powers between the federal and state governments.</p> <p>Powers Reserved for the Federal Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate interstate and foreign commerce • Print money and regulate value • Establish laws for regulation of immigration and naturalization • Regulate admission of new states • Declare war and ratify peace treaties • Establish weights and measures <p>Powers Reserved for the State Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct and monitor local, state, and federal elections • Provide for local government • Ratify proposed amendments to the Constitution • Regulate intrastate commerce • Provide for education for its citizens • Establish direct taxes sales and state taxes • Regulate and maintain police power over public health and safety • Maintain control of state borders

<p>Mayflower Compact</p>	<p>Document drawn up and signed by the Pilgrims aboard the Mayflower. They pledged to consult one another to make decisions and to act by the will of the majority. It is one of the earliest agreements to establish a political body and to give that political body the power to act for the good of the colony.</p>
<p>Continental Congress</p>	<p>Following events in Massachusetts, representatives of the colonies met in Philadelphia to discuss the political and economic situation in the colonies. No clear solutions were reached at this congress. Once the hostilities started, the Second Continental Congress met to discuss preparations for war. George Washington was elected commander and chief of American forces, and war was declared against the British. The congress named a committee, led by Thomas Jefferson, to prepare the Declaration of Independence, which was officially signed July 4, 1776.</p>
<p>Declaration of Independence</p>	<p>Prepared by a committee led by Thomas Jefferson, it pronounced the colonies free and independent states. Consisted of the preamble (introduction) and 3 main parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural unalienable rights and liberties endowed by our creator <i>We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.</i> • List of injustices committed by Britain • Announces the colonies as the United States of America <p>It was signed July 4, 1776.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">American Revolution</p>	<p>Main reasons for the War of Independence were economic in nature. After the French and Indian War (<i>War between Britain and France for land in America</i>), Britain was in a need of a quick way to recover financially, so they imposed a taxation policy that was unbearable for the American colonies. Colonists responded with civil disobedience by boycotting the government of King George. In response to disobedience, Britain sent troops to Boston, where the groups clashed and colonists were killed. The event was called the Boston Massacre. One of the best known boycotts was the Boston Tea Party, in which the colonists dumped tea in the Boston harbor to protest against taxation. The events and the repression that followed led up to the American War of Independence.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Articles of Confederation</p>	<p>During the Revolutionary War, the Second Continental Congress ran the government. After independence, this document defined a new form of government composed of representatives from 13 independent states with limited power. Under this form of government, each state printed its own money and imposed taxes on imports from other states.</p> <p>On the positive side, this new government provided for common citizenship- citizens of the United States. It organized a uniform system of weights and measurements and the postal service. It served as the official government of the young republic until 1789, when the states ratified the Constitution</p>

US Constitution

After 6 years under the Articles of Confederation, the leaders of the nation realized the American Government needed revision to bolster its strength. Constitutional Convention was held at Independence Hall in Philadelphia in 1787. Leaders were George Washington, **James Madison** (*referred to as the Father of the Constitution*), Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. The Constitution was ratified in 1788, and in 1789 George Washington was selected as the first President of the United States. The republic defined by the Constitution was composed of the three branches, the executive, judicial, and legislative, and a system of checks and balances to regulate each branch. The US Constitution is the supreme law of the nation. It contains a description of the government and the rights and responsibilities of its citizens. The document can be amended with the approval of two-thirds of the House and Senate and the ratification of individual state legislature.

Here is the **Preamble to the Constitution:**

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.


<p style="text-align: center;">Bill of Rights</p>	<p>After the US Constitution was enacted in 1783, the founders felt additional measures were necessary to preserve basic human rights. The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution came to be the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>First Amendment- separation of church and state; freedom of religion, speech and press; and the right to peaceful assembly</p> <p>Second- right to keep and bear arms</p> <p>Third- made it illegal to force people to offer quarters to soldiers in time of peace</p> <p>Fourth- rights to privacy and unreasonable searches or seizures</p> <p>Fifth- right to due process, protection against self incrimination, and protection from being indicted for the same crime twice (double jeopardy)</p> <p>Sixth- right to speedy public trial by an impartial jury and to counsel for ones defense</p> <p>Seventh- right to sue people</p> <p>Eighth- protection against cruel and unusual punishment</p> <p>Ninth- enumeration of specific rights in the Constitution cannot be taken as a way to deny other rights retained by people</p> <p>Tenth-rights not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution are reserved to the states or to the people.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Thirteenth Amendment</p>	<p>Abolished Slavery</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fourteenth Amendment</p>	<p>Citizenship to African Americans</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fifteenth Amendment</p>	<p>Right to vote for African American males</p>

Nineteenth Amendment	Women’s Suffrage- (suffrage means right to vote)
Twenty-fifth Amendment	Presidential Disability and Succession
Twenty- Sixth Amendment	Voting age set to 18 Years
Local and State Governments	Most states follow the type of government established in the U.S. Constitution. State governments genially have three branches- executive, legislative, and judicial. The main difference is that the executive branch is led by a governor and the judicial branch is composed of a state court system which is subordinate to (<i>lower than</i>) the federal court system. The city government is generally headed by a mayor or city manager with support of a city council.

Social Studies Terms- Citizenship

<p style="text-align: center;">National Holidays</p>	<p>Memorial Day- <i>(Last Monday in May)</i> Honors members of the military who died in war</p> <p>Labor Day- <i>(First Monday in September)</i> Recognizes the importance of works and labor unions</p> <p>Columbus Day- <i>(Second Monday in October)</i> Commemorates the arrival of Columbus to the Americas</p> <p>Independence Day- <i>(4th of July)</i> Commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Veteran’s Day- <i>(Usually November 11, but if it falls on a weekend, the following Monday is designated for holiday leave)</i> Celebrates all those who have served in our countries armed forces.</p> <p>Martin Luther King Day- <i>(Third Monday in January)</i> Honors the leader and the civil rights movement.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. Flag</p>	<p>The U.S. flag has 50 stars to represent the states of the union. The color red represents hardiness and valor, the white symbolizes purity and innocence and the blue symbolizes vigilance, perseverance, and justice.</p> <p>The Congress approved a new flag with 13 red and white alternating horizontal stripes and 13 stars representing the original 13 colonies in 1777. A star and stripe were added to the flag each time a state entered the union. The Congress set the number of stripes at thirteen in 18818 and approved to add a new star for each new state.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pledge of Allegiance</p>	<p>It is the declaration of patriotism. It was first published in 1892 in <i>The Youth’s Companion</i> and was believed to be written by the magazines’ editor, Francis Bellamy. The original purpose was for the pledge to be used by school children in activities to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. The pledge is used in morning school routines and received official recognition by Congress in 1942. The phrase “under God” was added in 1954 and law indicating the proper behavior to adopt when reciting the pledge, which includes standing straight, removing hats, and placing the right hand over the heart.</p>

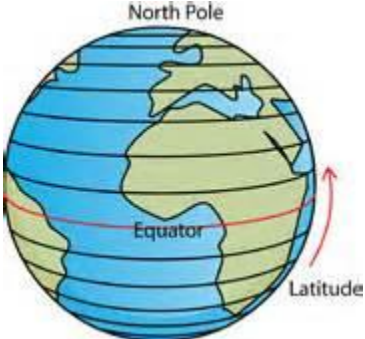

<p>Star Spangled Banner</p>	<p>The National anthem of the United States. Originally a poem written by Francis Scott Key during the Battle of Baltimore in the War of 1812 against the British. In 1931, it was made the official national anthem of the U.S.</p>
<p>The Statue of Liberty</p>	<p>This symbol was a gift of friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States to celebrate the United States 100th Birthday. It was dedicated October 28, 1886. It is a symbol of freedom, democracy, and international friendship. The sculptor was Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi. To read about others who were instrumental in its development see this site: http://www.nps.gov/stli/historyculture/people.htm</p>
<p>The White House</p>	<p>It was planned by President George Washington in 1791 and was completed in 1800 when its first resident, President John Adams and his wife Abigail moved in. It was originally called the President's House. President Theodore Roosevelt christened it with the name the White House in 1901, and for over 200 years it has been the home of the U.S. Presidents and their families. It is recognized as a symbol of the Presidency of the United States throughout the world. James Hoban designed the White House.</p>
<p>Liberty Bell</p>	<p>It is a symbol of freedom and liberty. The Pennsylvania Assembly ordered the Liberty Bell to commemorate the 50 anniversary of Pennsylvania's original constitution in 1752 and was cast with the lettering (part of Leviticus 25:10) "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." It originally cracked when first rung after arrival in Philadelphia, and was twice recast by local workmen John Pass and John Stow, whose last names appear on the bell. In its early years, the Liberty Bell was used to summon lawmakers to legislative sessions and to alert citizens to public meetings and proclamations. It became an icon when abolitionists adopted it as a symbol of freedom. The abolitionists changed its name from the State House Bell to the Liberty Bell.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">The Great Seal</p> 	<p>Consists of a bald eagle holding an olive branch and a bundle of arrows. The olive branch represents peace and the arrows represent military strength. The eagle holds a scroll in its beak with the nation's motto: "<i>E Pluribus Unum</i>" which means "Out of many, one."</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bald Eagle</p>	<p>Designated the national bird of the United States in 1782. The Bald eagle is unique to the United States. It symbolizes strength, courage, and freedom.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Uncle Sam</p>	<p>In 1917 the United States was preparing to enter World War I, Uncle Sam appeared on military recruiting posters.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mount Rushmore National Memorial</p>	<p>The Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a sculpture carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore in South Dakota. Sculpted by Gutzon Borglum and his son, Lincoln Borglum, Mount Rushmore features 60-foot sculptures of the heads of four United States presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln to represent the first 130 years of American history. These presidents were selected by Borglum because of their role in preserving the Republic and expanding its territory.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Washington Memorial</p>	<p>The Washington Monument, designed by Robert Mills and eventually completed by Thomas Casey and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, honors and memorializes George Washington at the center of the nation's capital. Built in the shape of an Egyptian obelisk, the Washington Monument embodies the awe, respect, and gratitude the nation felt for its most essential Founding Father. When completed in 1884, the Washington Monument was the tallest building in the world at 555 feet, 5-1/8 inches. It was later beat when the Eifel Tower was built.</p> <p>The San Jacinto Monument dedicated in 1939 is now the world's largest Obelisk.</p>

Lincoln Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial was built to honor the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. It is located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C across from the Washington Monument. The architect was Henry Bacon, the sculptor of the primary statue – *Abraham Lincoln, 1920* – was Daniel Chester French, and the painter of the interior murals was Jules Guerin. It was dedicated in 1922. The building is in the form of a Greek Doric temple and contains a large seated sculpture of Abraham Lincoln and inscriptions of, *The Gettysburg Address* and Lincoln's *Second Inaugural Address*. The memorial has been the site of many famous speeches, including Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech given on Aug. 28, 1963.

Social Studies Terms- Geography Terms

<p style="text-align: center;">Cartographer</p>	<p>A person who makes maps.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Map Grid</p>	<p>A pattern of lines on a map usually running north-south and east-west that is used for giving positions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Latitude Lines</p> 	<p>Horizontal lines that run parallel around the earth measuring the distance north and south of the equator.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Equator</p>	<p>Identified as the 0 degree line of latitude and it divides the earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres. The United States is located in the Northern hemisphere, while Brazil is located in the Southern Hemisphere.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Longitude Lines</p> 	<p>Vertical lines that run north and south and meet at the poles. Longitude gives the east and west direction.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Prime Meridian</p>	<p>The 0 degree of longitude that goes through Greenwich, England, and it divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The United States is in the Western hemisphere and Japan in the Eastern hemisphere.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">International Date Line</p>	<p>The exact position of the Prime Meridian at 180 degrees is the International Date Line, which is where the date actually changes.</p>

Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn



The **Tropic of Cancer** is an imaginary horizontal line north of the Equator at 23.5 N that marks the northern boundary of the tropics. Below this line the climate is normally warm all year round because it is a short distance from the equator.

The **Tropic of Capricorn** is an imaginary horizontal line south of the Equator at 23.5 S that marks the southern boundary of the tropics. Above this line climate is generally war all year.

Map Key



The objects on a map are represented using symbols. A **symbol** is a picture on the map that represents something in the real world. To understand the symbols on a map you need a key. Maps use a key, or legend to explain the meaning of each of the symbols used in the map. The key usually shows a small picture of each of the symbols used on the map, along with a written description of the meaning of each symbol.

Map Scale



The relationship between the actual size of an area and its size on a map. Maps are scaled down so that they fit on paper. When scaling down a map, every part of the map is scaled by the same amount. This is done to make sure that every object on the map is the same proportion as everything else on the map. Because the Earth is round, and maps are flat, it is impossible to create a map with a perfect scale. Some parts of the map will be too large, while others will be too small.

Cardinal Directions



A map includes a **compass rose** that shows direction. Cardinal Directions are the four base parts on a compass. The top point is called north and the point at the bottom is south. The side points are called east and west. The points in between the cardinal directions are called **intermediate directions**. These include northwest, northeast, southwest, and southeast.

Climate Maps



Give general information about the climate and precipitation (rain and snow) of a region. Cartographers, or mapmakers, use colors to show different climate or precipitation zones.

Economic or Resource Maps



Economic or Resource Maps - feature the major types of natural resources or economic activity in an area. Cartographers use symbols to show the locations of natural resources or economic activities.

Physical Maps



Illustrate the physical features of an area, such as the mountains, rivers and lakes. The water is usually shown in blue. Colors are used to show relief—differences in land elevations. Green is usually used at lower elevations, and orange or brown show higher elevations.



Political Maps



Do not show physical features. Instead, they show state and national boundaries and capital and major cities. A capital city is usually marked with a star within a circle.

Street Maps and Road Maps



street map

Street maps illustrate smaller areas such as towns and cities. People use street maps to find directions to a place they want to go. A road map shows the highways or interstates. These maps are also used to find directions.



road map

Topographic Map



Include contour lines to show the shape and elevation of an area. Lines that are close together show steep terrain, and lines that are far apart show flat terrain. Many hikers use topographic maps, especially in areas where there are no roads with signs. Geologists depend on topographic maps to record the types of rocks. Engineers use topographic maps when they are planning roads, buildings, or other human-made structures.




Two Categories of Maps

Reference Maps


Show locations of places, boundaries of countries, states, counties, or towns.
Examples: road map or atlas

Thematic Maps

Show a particular topic such as population, economic, or agriculture features.

<p style="text-align: center;">Atlas</p>	<p>A collection of maps</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Globe</p>	<p>A scale model of earth in the shape of a ball. Because a globe resembles the shape of the Earth it shows sizes and shapes more accurately than a Mercator Projection map (a flat representation of the Earth).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mercator Projection Map</p> 	<p>A flat representation of the Earth. It's cylindrical shape and portability makes them more useful than a globe.</p>

Time Zones



Time Zones are established based on the lines of longitude, or meridians. These lines run north and south. The prime meridian at 0 degrees has been set in Greenwich, England. On the other side of the globe is the International Date Line. The prime meridian divides the earth into the Western and Eastern hemispheres. Following the sunlight as it travels along the rotating earth, the time decreases moving east to west. When people travel from China (east) to the U.S. (west), they save a day; that is, they might spend a day traveling but still arrive on the same calendar day.

The United states has six time zones of one hour difference each.

West ← _____ **East**

Hawaii **Alaska** **Pacific** **Mountain** **Central** **Eastern**

1:00 PM 2:00 PM 3:00 PM 4:00 PM 5:00 PM 6:00 PM

Regions in United States

Laurentian Highlands-Part of the Canadian Shield that extends into the northern U.S. and the Great Lakes area.

Atlantic-Gulf Coastal Plains- coastal regions of the eastern and southern states. It includes New York City in the North, the Mid-Atlantic states to Florida in the South, and all the way west to Texas on the Gulf Coast

Appalachian Highlands- covers the Appalachian Mountains, the Adirondack Mountains, and New England- the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Interior Plains and Great Plains- covers the interior part of the United States. Included in the area are the states west of the Appalachians, south of the Great Lakes, and as far west as Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and northwestern Texas.

Interior Highlands- includes the Ozark Mountains, and the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and part of Oklahoma, and Kansas.

Rocky Mountains System- In the Western United States and Canada extending from British Columbia to Montana, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. The mountain range is called the **Continental Divide** because it separates the eastward flowing rivers from the west flowing rivers. The waters that flow eastward flow into the Atlantic Ocean, and those that flow west empty into the Pacific

Intermontane Plateaus- Is a large region that includes the Pacific Northwest, the Colorado Plateau, and the basins of the southwestern U.S. This area covers the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, part of Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. It also covers the areas of the Grand Canyon and Death Valley

Pacific Mountain System- West coast of the U.S. extending from the Cascade Mountains in the north down the entire west coast through the states of Washington, Oregon, and California.

Regions in Texas



Coastal Plains- Key Cities: Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi, Laredo
Central Plains- Key Cities: Fort Worth, Arlington, San Angelo, Abilene
Great Plains (Flat land and hills country)- Midland, Odessa, Lubbock, Amarillo, Texas Panhandle
Mountains and Basins Regions (Rocky Mountains, Davis, Chisos, and Guadalupe, Chihuahuan Desert- Key City El Paso

Important Rivers in US and Lakes



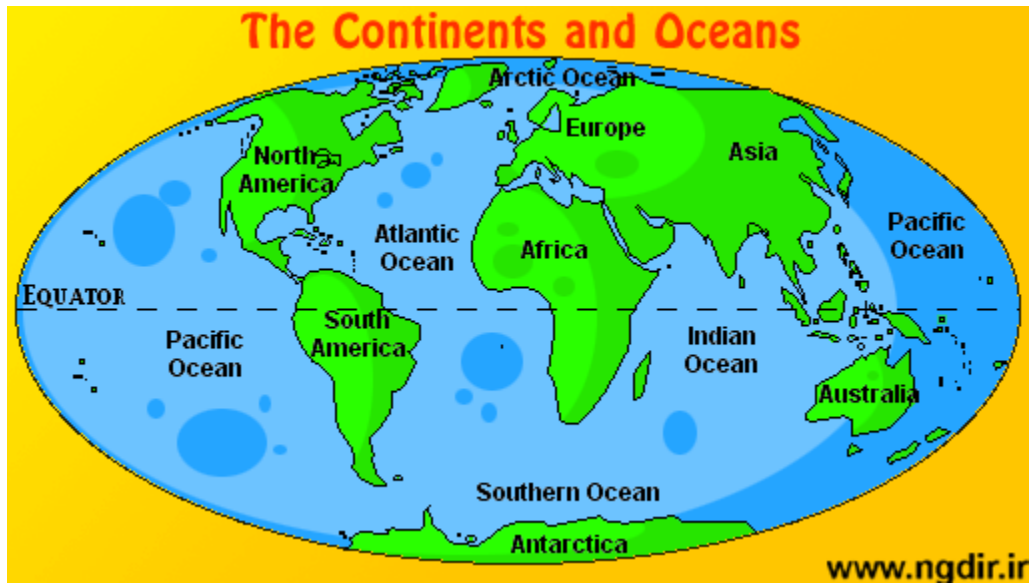
Mississippi- longest river in the US. Begins in the Mississippi and ends in the Gulf of Mexico
Ohio River- begins near Pittsburg and runs southwest, ending in the Mississippi River on the Illinois and Missouri border
Rio Grande River- begins in San Juan Mountains of Southern Colorado and ends in the Gulf of Mexico. The river is the official border between the U.S. and Mexico.
Colorado River- begins in the Rocky Mountains and ends in California
Missouri River- begins in the Rocky Mountains, flowing north first and then generally southeast across the central U.S., ending at the Mississippi River, just to the North of St. Louis, Missouri

Great Lakes- Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario



Longest River in the World	The Nile
Widest River in the World	The Amazon (second longest and the widest river)
Tallest Mountain in the World	Mt. Everest
Tallest Mountain in the U.S.	Mt. McKinley

Oceans and Continents



U.S. States Map



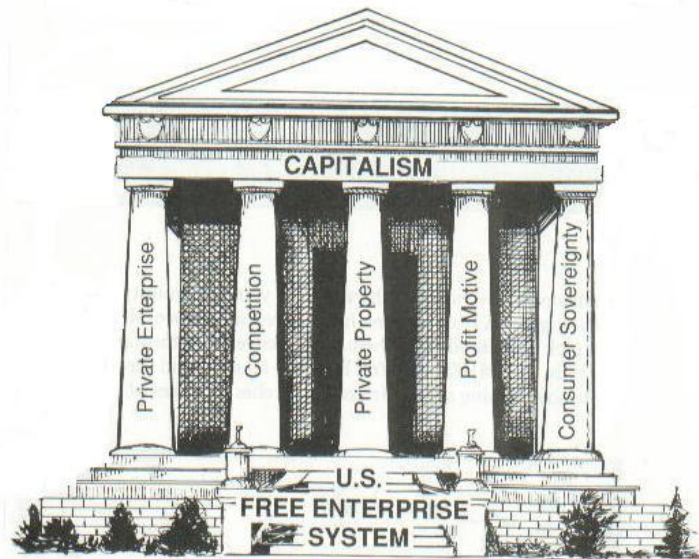


Social Studies Terms- Economic Terms

Goods	are objects that person wants that they can touch or hold.
Services	are actions that someone does for someone else. (Example: haircut, car repair)
Economic Wants	desires that can be satisfied by consuming a good, service, or leisure activity.
Economic Needs	This term can be subjective, so economists usually put the term with wants.
Consumers	people who buy goods and services.
Producers	are people who make goods and services.
Productive Resources	are the natural, human, and capital resources used to produce goods and services.
Natural Resources	gifts of nature that are used in the production of goods and services (Example: land, water, trees, coal, oil)
Human Resources	The people who work to produce goods and services. (Example: labor (physical and mental work effect))
Capital Resources	man made goods that are produced to make other goods and services. (Example: buildings, tools, equipment, machines)
Scarcity	is the condition of not being able to have all the goods and services you want. Scarce goods and services command a price in the market place. The more scarce the product or service the higher the price.

Opportunity Cost	When you make a decision, the most valuable alternative you give up is your opportunity cost.
Specialization	occurs when people concentrate their production on fewer kinds of goods and services.
Interdependence	when people, businesses, and countries depend on each other to provide their goods and services they consume. For example, the building of a house requires several goods and services such as lumber from lumber mills, windows from window manufactures, and so on to supply the goods to construct the house.
Trade Offs	Getting a little less of one thing in order to get a little more of another thing.
Productivity	measures how many goods or services are produced by worker. Greater productivity leads to higher standards of livings
Market	exists wherever people buy or sell goods or services. Markets are where prices are determined.
Price	is what people pay when they receive a good or service or what they receive when they sell a good or service.
Supply	Producers supply goods and services.
Demand	Consumers demand goods and services. Prices in the market are determined by supply and demand.
Entrepreneur	is a person who takes a risk to develop a new product or start a new business
Profit	is the difference between the money people make when they produce and sell a good or service and all their costs of production.

Saving	part of a person's income that is not spent for goods or services or used to pay taxes.
Investing	occurs when people and businesses use money to purchase capital goods or increase the skills and abilities of workers.
Budget	a plan for keeping track of income and spending over a period of time.
Income	is money that people earn.
Taxes	are payments that people must make to governments to provide goods and services such as schools, parks, roads, police protection, fire departments, and national defense.
Money	anything widely accepted as final payment for goods and services
Trade	what a person produces is used to obtain many goods and services he/she consumes
Barter	trade without money (costly and difficult because both parties must be willing to trade for the item the other person has.)
Assembly line	is an arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers for a continuous flow of part in mass production operations, where everyone has a specialized job.
Tariffs	charges on imported items.
Imports	Bring items in
Exports	Ship items out
Balance of Trade	A country has a favorable balance of trade when it exports more than it imports.
Recession	when the economy moves down from prosperity and production decreases and unemployment increases.
Depression	a very bad recession. Ex. the Great Depression
Capitalism/ or Free Enterprise system	is the type of economic system found in the United States. Also referred to as a free-enterprise system or free market economy .



Freedom to Choose Our Businesses

In this country, the decision whether or not you should go into business is basically yours alone to make. You will decide what fees to charge and what hours to work. Certain laws prohibit you from cheating or harming your customers or other people. But, in general, you will be left alone to run your business as you see fit.

Right to Private Property

Private property is a piece of land, a home, or a car owned by an individual, a family, or a group. In the U.S. economic system, people's right to buy and sell private property is guaranteed by law.

Profit Motive- They can earn a profit

The amount of money left over after subtracting your business expenses from your business income is known as your profit. In the free enterprise system, business firms try hard to keep costs down and increase their income from sales. The better they succeed at this, the higher are their profits. Economists describe the efforts by business firms to earn the greatest profits as the profit motive.

Competition

The rivalry between sellers in the same field for consumers' dollars is called competition.

Consumer Sovereignty

It is the customers, or consumers, who determine whether any business succeeds or fails. In the U.S. free enterprise economy, consumers are said to have sovereignty-the power or freedom to spend their money for Product X or for Product Y. If they prefer Y over X, then the company making X may lose money, go out of business, or decide to manufacture something else (perhaps Product Z). Thus, how consumers choose to spend their dollars causes business firms of all kinds to produce certain goods and services and not others.

Social Studies Terms- History

**Primary Sources &
Secondary Sources**

Primary sources provide firsthand evidence of historical events. They are actual records that have survived from the past, such as letters, photographs, articles of clothing, journals, speeches, interviews, diaries, videos, autobiographies, artifacts, etc.

Secondary sources summarize, explain, comment on, or draw conclusions from primary sources. They are accounts of the past created by people writing about events sometime after the event. Examples of secondary sources are textbooks, encyclopedias, etc.

To play a game and practice identifying primary and secondary sources.

<http://www.quia.com/rr/107632.html>

To practice indentifying primary and secondary sources.

<http://www.quia.com/pop/46290.html>

Examples of Primary and Secondary Sources

Examples of Primary Resources	Examples of Secondary Sources
Newspapers, autobiographies, photographs, diaries, personal journals, documents, letters, catalogs, real artifact items (such as clothing, tools, furniture and art), oral histories, records, audio recordings, radio accounts at time of event, television accounts at time of event, customs, historical sites, field trips, maps created at the time of event	History text books, reference books, biographies, journal articles

Artifacts	An artifact is anything created by humans which gives information about the culture of its creator or user. Artifacts can help students learn about different cultures and times in history. Examples of cultural artifacts might include Native American arrow heads or clothing, Mexican pesos or pottery, Hawaiian jewelry, or wooden shoes from Holland. Including artifacts in social studies instruction allows students to see and literally be in touch with the past. Often, artifacts show how cultures used their environment in sustaining a way of life.
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Ancient Civilizations in Americas


Mayas	One of the earliest civilizations in regions of the Mexico's Yukatan Peninsula, Guatemala, and Honduras. They built stone motor pyramids. They developed a calendar, a system of writing, and the mathematical concept of zero. They had advanced knowledge of astronomy, engineering and art.
Aztecs	Achieved the highest form of development in Mexico. They had a centralized Government headed by king and queen and supported by large army. They built famous city of Tenochtitlan, with many pyramids, palaces, plazas, and canals.
Incas	Children of the Sun. The Inca civilization covered the modern countries of Ecuador, Peru, and Central Chili. They had a well developed political system and built a monumental road system
Anasazi	Built cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde, Colorado during 14 th and 15 th centuries to protect themselves from attacks from rival tribes.
Pueblo Indians	The Anasazi became the Pueblo Indians and settled among the Rio Grande and intermarried with the local population. They produced drought resistant corn and squash. They managed to survive the Spanish conquest and colonization period.
Iroquois	Inhabited the area of Ontario, Canada and Upstate New York for at least 4,500 years before the arrival of Europeans.

Key Events in American History

Leif Ericson and Vikings	Leif Erickson and small group of Vikings were the first Europeans to set foot on North America as early as 1000 C.E.
Christopher Columbus	1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue ☺ King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain gave him the money to sail west to find riches in the Far East Markets. He sailed three ships the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria and made landfall in the New World in the islands of San Salvador. Thinking he had landed in India, he named the tribes Indians. This was the first of 4 voyages. Although he was not the first European to touch on the new world, his voyage opened the doors to the wave of exploration and conquests by European nations.
Amerigo Vespucci	America was named for this sailor explorer who was said to have voyaged with Columbus and to have completed later voyages which he mapped. He believed Columbus had discovered a New World and, afterward, maps called this land America.
Ponce de Leon	A Spaniard who was the first European to set foot on land that is currently the continental United States as he explored Florida in 1513 looking for the famous "Fountain of Youth."
Francisco Coronado	A Spaniard who explored in 1540 much of what is now the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, and Kansas looking for the Seven Cities of Gold.
St. Augustine	Settlement founded in Florida by Spaniards in 1565. It is the oldest settlement to be continuously occupied within the present day U.S.)
Juan de Onate	Known as last conquistador. Searched for city of Gold in New Spain which stretched over present day New Mexico, parts of Texas, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona.
Sir Francis Drake	Sailed along the Pacific coasts of North and South America, and, on completing his voyage in 1580, were the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

Sir Walter Raleigh	Established the first English colony (The Lost Colony) in America in 1587 on Roanoke Island in Virginia (named for Queen Elizabeth, who was also known as the Virgin Queen). Supply ships from England were delayed until 1590 and, when they returned, the colony was deserted. It is not known what happened to those early Roanoke settlers, but it is thought that most died and others were absorbed into local Native American tribes.
Henry Hudson	English explorer, further investigated the Hudson bay and Hudson River areas in 1609. Later, he laid claim to New Amsterdam (Manhattan) for the Dutch East India Company, but it was lost to the British several years later.
Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle	A Frenchman, explored the entire length of the Mississippi River from its source to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed land and river for France.
Jamestown	The first permanent English Settlement named for King James I of England, was established in 1607 by merchants of the Virginia Company of London. The original colonists, 104, men suffered terrible conditions, and many died. However, the strong leadership of John Smith (whose life was saved by Pocahontas , daughter of a Native American chief) kept the colony from collapsing.
John Rolfe	In 1612, he discovered a new type of tobacco that could be grown in Virginia. This was the first major cash crop of the new world.
Indentured servants	A person who agreed to work several years for a person or company in return for passage to America. The need for workers to harvest the tobacco led to the first Americans being brought to Virginia.

<p>Pilgrims</p>	<p>In 1620, small group of religious separatists led by William Bradford came to America on ship named the Mayflower. They had separated from the Church of England whose head was the king and queen of England. The separated from the church citing church corruption. Before coming ashore, they drafted the Mayflower compact, committing the settlers of the Plymouth Colony to self-government and majority rule. Compact outlined the first form of democracy. After making it through the first difficult year, they celebrated the first Thanksgiving with Native Americans that had been friendly to them (The Wampanoag tribe). One American Indian who was particularly helpful to the Pilgrims was Squanto.</p>
<p>Puritans</p>	<p>In 1629, a larger group than the Pilgrims and who sought to purify the Church of England (but not necessarily separate from it), was led by John Winthrop to form a joint-stock company they called the Massachusetts Bay Company. Winthrop wanted to create a colony that would be a “city on hill” a model for the world of what a Christian community ought to be. The Puritans carefully organized prior to their journey and settlement, which meant that the Massachusetts Bay Colony never went through the “starving years” that earlier colonists had endured in their first years.</p>
<p>Puritan Dissenters</p>	<p>Those who broke away to form their own colonies. Roger Williams- founded colony of Providence Ann Hutchinson- founded Portsmouth what later became Rhode Island Thomas Hooker- founded Connecticut.</p>
<p>George Calvert, Lord Baltimore</p>	<p>A Catholic who was granted first proprietary colony of Maryland in 1632 from England.</p>
<p>William Penn</p>	<p>Given land grant from England and established a colony for Quakers in what is now Pennsylvania.</p>

<p>King Philips War</p>	<p>1675 a war that broke out between New England colonists and some local Native American Indian Tribes. Many native American fought with the colonists against Metacom, a Native American who took the English name of King Philip. This is perhaps the most costly war in American history in terms of percentage of lives lost on both sides.</p>
<p>Salem Witch Trials</p>	<p>1692, Puritans in Massachusetts were shaken by the accusations of young girls in Salem who believed they were being tormented by witches that lived in the village. The Salem Witch Trials resulted in 20 executions.</p>
<p>Thirteen Original English Colonies</p> 	<p>New England Colonies: Massachusettes, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hamshire. Middle Colonies: New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennyslania Chesapeake Colonies Virginia, Delaware Southern Colonies: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.</p>
<p>French and Indian War or sometime called The Seven year war</p>	<p>The English and the French battled for colonial domination in North America. The Native Americans often allied with the French, so Britain often referred to as the French and Indian. Because of enormous debts arising from this war, England decided to levy taxes on prospering colonies.</p>
<p>Stamp Act 1776</p>	<p>Tax on news papers and legal documents, sparked the “no taxation without representation.”</p>
<p>Sons of Liberty</p>	<p>Group of patriots formed by Samuel Adams who protested loss of their rights.</p>
<p>Townsend act</p>	<p>New tax on tea, glass, paint, and paper.</p>

Boston Massacre	More British troops were sent to America because of protests Colonists were conducting The increased hostility between the two groups lead to an incident when several colonists were killed. Samuel Adams called this incident the Boston Massacre . British Parliament then repealed all taxes except one on tea. If Colonists paid the tea tax they would, in effect, be confirming that England had the right to directly tax them.
Boston Tea Party	1773 group of angry colonists dressed as Mohawk Indians threw tea from the British cargo ships into the Boston Harbor. The fundamental disagreement was over England's taxation of colonists without having been allowed representation in the British Government.
Intolerable Acts	King George and British Government passed for acts in response to dumping the tea. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Boston port was closed 2) Massachusetts royal governor was given more authority over the Colonial Legislature 3) Royal officials accused of a crime could be tried elsewhere 4) Quartering act required Americans to house British troops
First Continental Congress	1774, Americans formed the first Continental Congress in response to the Intolerable Acts, they drafted a protest to Britain and formed their own militia.
Loyalist	Colonists loyal to King George
Patriots	Colonists loyal for independence and willing to fight and sacrifice for it.
General Gage	1775 British general who led 700 British soldiers to Concord on a mission to search for and destroy a reported stockpile of Colonial arms and ammunition. Americans tracked the British troops and sent two riders Paul Revere and William Dawes , to alert the countryside that the British were coming. Henry Longfellow wrote the poem " <i>Paul Revere's Ride.</i> "

<p>Minutemen</p>	<p>Colonial militiamen ready at a moment's notice. When the British arrived at Lexington, they found a group of 70 American Minutemen waiting for them on the village green. A British officer ordered the men to drop their weapons. The Minutemen held onto their weapons and did not leave the green. At that time, a shot was fired. This was the shot heard around the world marking the beginning of the Revolutionary War.</p>
<p>Continental Army led by George Washington</p>	<p>This was a rag-tag army that used guerilla tactics on the British to win the American Revolution.</p>
<p>Thomas Paine</p>	<p>1776 published famous pamphlet Common Sense, which gave reasons why it was foolish to believe that Americans could reconcile with England.</p>
<p>Declaration of Independence</p>	<p>Prepared by a committee led by Thomas Jefferson, it pronounced the colonies free and independent states. Consisted of the preamble (introduction) and 3 main parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural unalienable rights and liberties endowed by our creator <i>We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.</i> • List of injustices committed by Britain • Announces the colonies as the United States of America <p>It was signed July 4, 1776.</p>

American Revolution	Main reasons for the War of Independence were economic in nature. After the French and Indian War (<i>War between Britain and France for land in America</i>), Britain was in a need of a quick way to recover financially, so they imposed a taxation policy that was unbearable for the American colonies. Colonists responded with civil disobedience by boycotting the government of King George. In response to disobedience, Britain sent troops to Boston, where the groups clashed and colonists were killed. The event was called the Boston Massacre . One of the best known boycotts was the Boston Tea Party , in which the colonists dumped tea in the Boston harbor to protest against taxation. The events and the repression that followed led up to the American War of Independence.
Delaware River	George Washington as commander and chief of the Continental Army after a year of losing battles managed to cross cold, icy Delaware River at night to win the Battle of Trenton
Valley Forge	Where the Continental Army stayed and trained. They almost did not make it through the winter there with little food and clothing.
de Lafette	France sent him to help Washington train the Continental Army. France was very helpful to the emerging nation sending ships and weapons.
Battle of Yorktown	Last major battle of the American Revolution was won by the Continental Army, with help from the French. The British under the leadership of Cornwallis surrendered.
Nathan Hale	During the war spied on British for the American army but was captured and executed. His famous last words <i>"I only regret that I have only one life to give for my country."</i>
Benedict Arnold	High ranking American officer, turned traitor and joined the British army
Treaty of Paris	1783 with the signing of these treaty colonies won their independence and their freedom from Paris.

<p>Liberty Bell</p>	<p>One of the powerful symbols associated with American Independence. On July 8, 1776, tradition tells that the tolling of the bell from Independence Hall in Philadelphia summoned American's independence. In Oct. 1777 the bell was removed from Philadelphia because it was feared the British would melt it for ammunition. The bell was returned in 1778 when the British had left Philadelphia. Despite cracks in the bell, it was used throughout the period of 1790-1800 (when Philadelphia served as the nation's capital) to call legislature meetings, to summon voters, and to commemorate George Washington's Birthday.</p>
<p>Articles of Confederation</p>	<p>During the Revolutionary War, the Second Continental Congress ran the government. After independence, this document defined a new form of government composed of representatives from 13 independent states with limited power. Under this form of government, each state printed its own money and imposed taxes on imports from other states.</p> <p>On the positive side, this new government provided for common citizenship- citizens of the United States. It organized a uniform system of weights and measurements and the postal service. It served as the official government of the young republic until 1789, when the states ratified the Constitution</p>
<p>Shay's Rebellion</p>	<p>Uprising of debtor farmers in Massachusetts, showed states how inadequate the Articles of Confederation were. The government did not have authority to put down the rebellion.</p>
<p>Washington DC (District of Columbia)</p>	<p>1790, the site was chosen of the nation's new capital next to the Potomac river. Benjamin Banneker, an African American mathematician, surveyed the area, and Charles L'Enfant was the architect and engineer who designed the plan for the city.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Founding Fathers</p>	<p>Recognizing the many weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, 55 delegates (now known as the Founding Fathers) from various states met in Philadelphia and eventually drafted the US Constitution.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">US Constitution</p>	<p>After 6 years under the Articles of Confederation, the leaders of the nation realized the American Government needed revision to bolster its strength. Constitutional Convention was held at Independence Hall in Philadelphia in 1787. Leaders were George Washington, James Madison (<i>referred to as the Father of the Constitution</i>), Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. The Constitution was ratified in 1788, and in 1789 George Washington was selected as the first President of the United States. The republic defined by the Constitution was composed of the three branches, the executive, judicial, and legislative, and a system of checks and balances to regulate each branch.</p> <p>The US Constitution is the supreme law of the nation. It contains a description of the government and the rights and responsibilities of its citizens. The document can be amended with the approval of two-thirds of the House and Senate and the ratification of individual state legislature.</p> <p>Here is the Preamble to the Constitution: <i>We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Bill of Rights</p>	<p>After the US Constitution was enacted in 1783, the founders felt additional measures were necessary to preserve basic human rights. The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution came to be the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>First Amendment- separation of church and state; freedom of religion, speech and press; and the right to peaceful assembly</p> <p>Second- right to keep and bear arms</p> <p>Third- made it illegal to force people to offer quarters to soldiers in time of peace</p> <p>Fourth- rights to privacy and unreasonable searches or seizures</p> <p>Fifth- right to due process, protection against self incrimination, and protection from being indicted for the same crime twice (double jeopardy)</p> <p>Sixth- right to speedy public trial by an impartial jury and to counsel for ones defense</p> <p>Seventh- right to sue people</p> <p>Eighth- protection against cruel and unusual punishment</p> <p>Ninth- enumeration of specific rights in the Constitution cannot be taken as a way to deny other rights retained by people</p> <p>Tenth-rights not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution are reserved to the states or to the people.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Thirteenth Amendment</p>	<p>Abolished Slavery</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fourteenth Amendment</p>	<p>Citizenship to African Americans</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fifteenth Amendment</p>	<p>Right to vote for African American males</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nineteenth Amendment</p>	<p>Women’s Suffrage- (suffrage means right to vote)</p>

<p>Louisiana Purchase</p>	<p>1803, President Thomas Jefferson bought territory from the French known as the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase nearly doubled the size of the U.S. He sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to map out parts of the purchase. They followed the Mississippi River and then continued west to eventually reach the Pacific Ocean in Oregon. Sacagawea, and Indian woman helped guide them. They returned in 1806 and this marked the beginning of covered wagons full of settlers moving west to settle their own land.</p>
<p>War of 1812</p>	<p>was a military conflict, lasting for two-and-a-half years, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its North American colonies and its American Indian allies. The war resolved many issues which remained from the American War of Independence. The United States declared war in 1812 for several reasons, including Great Britain had refused to abide by terms of the Treaty of Paris, trade restrictions brought about by the British war with France, the impressments of American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy, British support of Indian tribes against American expansion. During the war, the British burned down much of Washington D.C. However, the American troops were able to successfully defend an attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore. Francis Scott Key witnessed the battle and wrote a poem to commemorate the event. The poem was set to music and became the Star Spangled Banner. One of the most remembered battles of the War of 1812 was the victory at the Battle of New Orleans with Andrew Jackson commanding the U.S. troops. Although the war had been declared over, the news had reached the combatants there.</p>
<p>Monroe Doctrine</p>	<p>1823, President James Monroe made it clear to European Countries that the U.S. was not going to permit the establishment of colonies in the Western Hemisphere. It also banned European countries from attacking the new American republics that were just becoming established in the early 19th century. Nor was the U.S. to become involved in European affairs.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Trail of Tears</p>	<p>In 1828, under President Andrew Jackson, all Native Americans east of the Mississippi River were to be moved west of the Mississippi. The Cherokee Nation, through a Supreme Court decision, was to be allowed to remain, but instead, Jackson, Under the Indian Removal Act, had troops force march them to Oklahoma a 800-mile journey that left 4,000 Cherokees dead along the way.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ben Franklin discovers Electricity</p>	<p>Mid 1800's Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Industrial Revolution</p>	<p>Began late 17th century early 18th century where mass production was being done with machines. Eli Whitney- Cotton Gin Thomas Edison- electric lights, phonograph, telegraph, electric railway, iron ore separator Robert Fulton- invented steam boat Erie Canal 1825, opened Midwest by creating a water route between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Gold Rush</p>	<p>1848 Gold is discovered in California at Sutter's Mill. Those who rushed to California were called the "Forty-Niners."</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Farm Reaper invented</p>	<p>Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper in 1865, transforming the farm industry</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Barbed wire invented</p>	<p>1874 Joseph Glidden invented barbed wire that would bring the end open-range ranching and the days of the Cattle Drives.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Slavery in the United States</p>	<p>The Dutch brought the first African slaves to Virginia in 1619 to work plantations. From 1640-1680, large number of slaves were brought to the Americas. With the invention of Eli Whitney's cotton gin, cotton became the economic mainstay in the South and demand for labor increased the slave trade. 1798-18018 more than 200,000 African slaves were brought to America, mostly to the southern regions.</p> <p>1774, the North began regulating and eventually prohibited slavery. Eventually, the issue of slavery, along with other economic and ideological differences between the North and South resulted in the American Civil War.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Sectionalism</p>	<p>Americans increasingly looked at issues in terms of it benefitting their region.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="824 264 1427 1058"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="824 264 1127 296" style="text-align: center;">North</th> <th data-bbox="1135 264 1427 296" style="text-align: center;">South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 296 1127 604"> <p>Slavery- Northerners and westerners felt that slavery was empowering the South at the expense of slave labor</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1135 296 1427 604"> <p>Slavery- Southerners felt they had heavily invested in slavery for their small or large farms (plantations) and that giving up their slaves would cost them their livelihood and land. Favored extension of slavery to new territories</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 604 1127 751"> <p>Tariffs- North favored tariffs, or special taxes, on many imported goods to protect their industries</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1135 604 1427 751"> <p>Tariffs- South who imported more goods, opposed tariffs</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 751 1127 1058"> <p>National Bank- Northerners favored National Bank which gave them a stable currency and investment funds.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1135 751 1427 1058"> <p>State Banks- Southerners and Westerners favored state banks, which would give them easier credit needed for farming in the south and construction of roads and canals in the Midwest in order to get products to market more easily.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	North	South	<p>Slavery- Northerners and westerners felt that slavery was empowering the South at the expense of slave labor</p>	<p>Slavery- Southerners felt they had heavily invested in slavery for their small or large farms (plantations) and that giving up their slaves would cost them their livelihood and land. Favored extension of slavery to new territories</p>	<p>Tariffs- North favored tariffs, or special taxes, on many imported goods to protect their industries</p>	<p>Tariffs- South who imported more goods, opposed tariffs</p>	<p>National Bank- Northerners favored National Bank which gave them a stable currency and investment funds.</p>	<p>State Banks- Southerners and Westerners favored state banks, which would give them easier credit needed for farming in the south and construction of roads and canals in the Midwest in order to get products to market more easily.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Missouri Compromise</p>	<p>Maintained the balance of free states versus slave states allowing Missouri to come into the United States as a slave state and Maine a free state, but slavery was prevented in any states above the 36 degree 30' parallel (except Missouri)</p>								
<p style="text-align: center;">Kansas-Nebraska Act</p>	<p>Allowed for these states on entering the United states to decide for themselves.</p>								
<p style="text-align: center;">Dread Scott case</p>	<p>Invalidated compromises that a slave continued to remain a slave, even if he or she was transported to a non-slave holding state.</p>								
<p style="text-align: center;">Abolitionists</p>	<p>Those persons particularly in the North began to demand a complete end to slavery.</p>								
<p style="text-align: center;">Uncle Tom's Cabin</p>	<p>Book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe which influenced many to become abolitionists.</p>								
<p style="text-align: center;">Underground Railroad</p>	<p>Name for a series of safe houses in which people would help lead escaped slaves to freedom. Harriett Tubman, an escaped slave, is credited with freeing more than 300 escaped slaves. Sojourner Truth, another escaped slave became outspoken abolitionists.</p>								

<p style="text-align: center;">Civil War</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln became President in 1860, the Southern states felt that their interests were no longer represented by the federal government and withdrew, or seceded from the Union. 11 states formed the Confederate States of America. Civil War began in 1861 when confederates soldiers fired on federal troops at Fort Sumter in South Carolina.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="824 422 1429 764"> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 422 1127 764"> <p>Union Army (North) Twice the population of the south. Had three-quarters of the Nation's wealth Had more factories and railroads Fighting to Preserve the Union and free the slaves.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1133 422 1429 764"> <p>Confederate Army (south) Fighting on their own land they were familiar with. Strong generals. Many southerners had fought in the Mexican American War and many southerners knew how to live off the land. They were fighting to succeed from the Union and keep slavery.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Union Army (North) Twice the population of the south. Had three-quarters of the Nation's wealth Had more factories and railroads Fighting to Preserve the Union and free the slaves.</p>	<p>Confederate Army (south) Fighting on their own land they were familiar with. Strong generals. Many southerners had fought in the Mexican American War and many southerners knew how to live off the land. They were fighting to succeed from the Union and keep slavery.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Bull Run</p>	<p>First major battle of the Civil War</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Merrimack and Monitor</p>	<p>Confederate navy achieved supremacy with their ironclad vessel the Merrimack. Originally the North only had wooden ships, but in 1862 they got the ironclad ship – the Monitor.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Antietam</p>	<p>Northern victory resulted in the bloodiest single day of battle in U.S. history. At the end of the day 22,726 men lay dead, dying, or wounded.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Battle at Gettysburg</p>	<p>Several battles were fought during the Civil War, but none as memorable as the 2 day Battle at Gettysburg. Fought in 1863, the battle killed more 50,000 soldiers North and South combined. Lincoln memorialized the fallen soldiers in the Gettysburg address:</p> <p><i>Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal." Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate – we can not consecrate – we can not hallow, this ground – The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here. It is rather for us, the living, we here be dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.</i></p>		

Emancipation Proclamation	January 1, 1863 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves in the Confederacy.
Homestead Act	Signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862, the Homestead Act encouraged Western migration by providing settlers 160 acres of public land. In exchange, homesteaders paid a small filing fee and were required to complete five years of continuous residence before receiving ownership of the land. After six months of residency, homesteaders also had the option of purchasing the land from the government for \$1.25 per acre. The Homestead Act led to the distribution of 80 million acres of public land by 1900.
General Lee Surrenders to Grant	1865 Confederate General Robert E. Lee formally surrenders to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. During the 5 years of fighting during the Civil War 618 Americans died – more than all American Wars combined.
John Wilkes Booth	Assassinated President Lincoln at Ford’s Theater in Washington D.C. only 5 days after Lee’s surrender. Vice-President Andrew Johnson became President.
Reconstruction in the South	Reconstruction hit the South hard economically as the South sought to punish the region for the war. Many southerners lost their land because of the inability to pay taxes and grow crops (because of the loss of life, limb, and slave labor) Civil War amendments to the Constitution (13, 14, 15) Carpetbaggers - were from the North came down from to South to take over land and businesses that could no longer pay taxes and also gain political power. Scalawags - were white southerners with the same goals.
Jim Crow Laws	Legalized segregation
Black Codes	Very restrictive laws passed by Southern legislatures to control former slaves. Black codes denied Blacks the right to vote, as well as other civil rights. Some black codes restricted free assembly, other restricted types of jobs blacks could do. In 1867, the U.S. congress, passed legislation to eliminate black-codes. Congress required southern states to ratify the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution before being allowed back into the Union.

<p>Transcontinental Railroad Short video www.history.com/topics/transcontinental-railroad</p>	<p>1869, completion of the railroad from coast to coast built mostly by Chinese labor opened the country to manifest destiny. Here is a short video :</p>
<p>Telephone invented</p>	<p>1876 Alexander Graham Bell patented his telephone.</p>
<p>Manifest Destiny</p>	<p>1844, President James K. Polk declared to the world that the United States would eventually become a world power and expand to its natural borders.</p>
<p>American Progress</p>	<p>A painting also known as “Spirit of the Frontier” by John Gast shows settlers moving from east to west, driving buffalo and American Indians in front of them. Over the scene floats a spirit of a young woman representing America that seems to be guiding them forth.</p>



American Progress Painting

<p>Spanish American War of 1898</p>	<p>The war between Spain and the U.S. made the U.S. a world power when Theodore Roosevelt was President. As a result of this war, the U.S. established its power and influence in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. Cuba became an independent nation, and the U.S. gained control of the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Eventually, the Philippines became an independent nation, while Guam and Puerto Rico remained U.S. territories. Eventually, the people of Guam and Puerto Rico became U.S. citizens.</p>
<p>Wright Brothers</p>	<p>They were aviation pioneers who are credited with inventing and building the world's first successful airplane and making the first controlled, powered and sustained heavier-than-air human flight, on December 17, 1903. In the two years afterward, the brothers developed their flying machine into the first practical fixed-wing aircraft. Although not the first to build and fly experimental aircraft, the Wright brothers were the first to invent aircraft controls that made fixed-wing powered flight possible.</p>
<p>World War I</p>	<p>The first Global War that began in Europe and involved two alliances. The Allies and the Central Powers. The Allies were England, France, Russia, and Italy. The Central Powers were Germany, the Austria-Hungary Empire, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Initially, America remained neutral and benefitted with trading with the Allies. American neutrality was challenged, however, when Germans developed a new weapon, the submarine, and used it to successfully destroy allied ships. In 1915, the Germans sank a British Liner, the Lusitania, killing more than 1,100 passengers, including 128 Americans. Additionally, American cargo ships were sunk, which forced President Woodrow Wilson to ask Congress to declare war against Germany and the Central Powers on April 6, 1917. This fostered the Allies' Victory in 1918.</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles- officially ended World War I. The Central Powers were forced to pay for the war. The Austria-Hungary Empire was dismembered and new countries created. The punitive conditions of the Treaty of Versailles created a resentment of the Germans that eventually led to the second global confrontation, World War II.</p>

<p>The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia</p>	<p>1917, the Communists, led by Vladimir Lenin, took over the government of Russia. As a result of this revolution, Russia underwent a period of government reconstruction to incorporate communist philosophy to the nation. With a new Government in power, Russia withdrew from World War II.</p>
<p>Temperance Movement and Prohibition</p>	<p>By 1830, the average American over 15 years old consumed nearly seven gallons of pure alcohol a year – three times as much as we drink today – and alcohol abuse (primarily by men) was wreaking havoc on the lives of many, particularly in an age when women had few legal rights and were utterly dependent on their husbands for sustenance and support.</p> <p>The Temperance Movement- The country's first serious anti-alcohol movement grew out of a fervor for reform that swept the nation in the 1830s and 1840s.</p> <p>It was hoped by supporters of the Temperance Movement that Prohibition (prohibiting the sale and consumption of alcohol) amendment passed on Jan 17, 1920 would solve the nation's poverty, crime, violence, and other social problems. But bootleg (illegal) alcohol continued to make its way into American Homes.</p>
<p>Women's Right to Vote</p>	<p>19th amendment in 1920 gave women right to vote. Movement led by women such as Susan B. Anthony.</p>
<p>Roaring 20's</p>	<p>The economy boomed. Americans devoted themselves to making and spending money. By now most cities had electricity and people bought household appliances such as an ice box. In 1920 first radio station in Pittsburg and almost all houses had a radio. First successful TV transmission occurred in New York in 1927, although TVs were not common in homes until the 1950s and early 60's.</p>

<p>Henry Ford's assembly line</p>	<p>Use of assembly line to produce automobiles. In 1913, it took 14 hours to put together one auto, and only wealthy people could afford one. By 1925, assembly lines turned out a new car every 10 seconds. One in every five Americans drove a car by end of the 20's.</p>
<p>Black Tuesday</p>	<p>Stock market crash October 29th, 1929 brought America's prosperity and good times to a sudden end. On that day people who had invested in stocks-or shares of companies panicked and began selling their shares. With everyone selling at once, the price of stocks plummeted.</p>
<p>Great Depression</p>	<p>For millions of Americans, the 1930's and the Great Depression meant not having enough- not enough work, food, or clothes, or money. It meant doing without, scraping buy. For some people, it even meant losing their homes. "Hoovervilles"- buildings made of cardboard shacks and rusty car bodies were named after President Hoover, who was blamed for the nation's misery because he was president. Hoover refused to admit how bad things were.</p> <p>Reasons for Great Depression:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Stock Market Crash 1929 2) Bank Failures 3) People purchased less goods 4) Higher taxes on imported goods- Businesses began failing, the government created the Smoot-Hawley Tariff in 1930 to help protect American companies. This charged a high tax for imports thereby leading to less trade between America and foreign countries along with some economic retaliation. 5) The drought- Dust Bowl

<p>The Dust Bowl</p>	<p>Dust storms of the 30's devastated the panhandle of Texas, southeastern Colorado, panhandle of Oklahoma, western Kansas, and far eastern New Mexico.</p> <p>Millions of acres of farmland across the plains became worthless due to severe drought and over farming. Many farmers could not even pay their taxes or other debts and had to sell their farms for no profit to themselves. The area was nicknamed "The Dust Bowl." Many farmers left there land and traveled west in search of work in California.</p> <p><i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> by John Steinbeck portrays this period.</p>
<p>FDR's New Deal</p>	<p>In 1932 American's went to the polls and elected a new president- Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He pledged if he were elected, he would deliver "A New Deal for the American People." Between 1933 and 1937, President Franklin Roosevelt implemented a series of government sponsored programs designed to revitalize the economy and put men to work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennessee Valley Authority association provided jobs and provided electricity to rural Americans. • Workers Progress Administration- put men to work building and improving highways, bridges, and dams. It also created jobs for artists and photographers. • Social Security Act- social insurance for the elderly and unemployed. • Security Exchange Commission- was set up to regulate the stock market on Wall Street.

<p style="text-align: center;">World War II</p>	<p>The emergence of totalitarian countries like Russia, Germany, and Italy created instability in Europe and eventually led to war. Italy was a fascist, belligerent state where Individual liberties were ignored. Germany, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler was ready to avenge the treatment it suffered as a result of World War I. In the Pacific Japan was building an empire that had already conquered parts of China. All these conditions promoted the creation of military alliances and eventually led to World War II. Germany, Italy, and Japan created the axis power, and Russia, France, and England became the Allies. The war started with the German invasion of Poland in 1939. Two days later, France and England declared war against Germany. Hitler conquered most of Europe in a relatively short time. France was occupied, and England was brought close to submission. The United States supported the Allies with supplies and weapons but did not send troops. Although it remained neutral for the first few years of the war, the United states joined the Allies when Japan attacked its naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in 1941.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Japanese Relocation Camps</p>	<p>After Pearl Harbor, Americans anger, fear and mistrust of Japanese grew against those living in the U.S. FDR authorized relocation camps in the U.S. interior to inter citizens of Japanese ancestor living on the west coast, many of whom were U.S. citizens. They were released in 1945.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">D-Day</p>	<p>With Hitler in full control of Europe, the United States joined England and representatives of the French Government to plan execute the invasion of Europe in 1944. On June 6, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Together with a quarter of million Allied soldiers, crossed the English Channel into France and launched one of the largest offensives against the German occupying forces. This large attack on Germany was known as D-Day. As a result of the collective effort of the Allies, France was freed from German occupation. With the combined forces of England, Russia, Canada, and the U.S., Hitler and the Axis forces were finally defeated.</p>

<p>The Holocaust and Creation of Israel</p>	<p>During World War II, Hitler devised a “master plan” to exterminate the Jewish population. Germans placed European Jews in concentration camps and systematically killed millions. This act of genocide is known today as the Holocaust. At the end of the war, under the leadership of the Great Britain, the United States, and the United Nations, the state of Israel was created in Palestine. On that same day, the Arab Liberation Army (ALA) was created to fight the Jewish state. This liberation movement has resulted in several wars between Israel and the Arabs. Today, this war has expanded to include Europe and the U.S. with many terrorist attacks committed during this century.</p>
<p>Yalta Conference</p>	<p>The Allies met in Yalta, Russia to discuss the terms of the treaty to end the war. In this meeting, the leaders of the allied forces- Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, and Franklin D. Roosevelt- met to discuss peace. Under the terms of peace agreed to at Yalta, Germany was to be divided into 4 sections, each controlled by Allied country- Britain, France, Russia, and the U.S. The Germans were to pay the Russians for war reparations in money and labor. Poland was divided, and the Russians received control of one section (later they took control of the nation). Finally, plans were set to organize the United Nations to prevent future conflicts in the world.</p>
<p>Nuremberg Trials</p>	<p>Hitler committed suicide in his Berlin bunker rather than face capture and trial. A war crimes tribunal was set up in Nuremberg to bring Nazi who had participated in crimes against humanity to trial.</p>

<p>Atomic Bomb on city of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan</p>	<p>Roosevelt died during his fourth term in office, his vice president Truman became president. In order to end the war with Japan and save thousands of American Lives, President Truman made the decision to use two Nuclear weapons against Japan. Aug. 6, 1945, and American B-29 dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima. It instantly killed 80,000 people. Japan still did not surrender and a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945 causing another 40,000 deaths. Japan Emperor Hirohito persuaded his ministers to surrender unconditionally August 14, 1945. On Sep. 2, 1945, on the battleship Missouri, anchored in Tokyo Bay, Japanese officials signed the articles of surrender.</p>
<p>Marshall Plan</p>	<p>1947 The Marshall Plan was a U.S. - sponsored program to rebuild the economic infrastructure in Europe. The U.S. provided money and machinery for the reconstruction of the continent.</p>
<p>Truman Doctrine</p>	<p>In response to the threat of the Soviets, Harry Truman issued a proclamation warning that the United States will help any nation in danger of falling under communist control. As the result of this doctrine, the United States became involved in Korean War and the Vietnam War.</p>
<p>Cold War</p>	<p>As a result of the Yalta agreement, Russia became the most powerful country in the region. After taking over Poland and East Berlin, and Building the Berlin Wall, a new war emerged between Russia and the U.S. - The Cold War. Although war was never formally declared between the two nations, confrontations occurred from 1945-1991.</p>
<p>Vaccine for Polio Disease</p>	<p>1950's Jonas Salk, an American, invented a vaccine for the treatment of polio that had left many Americans and people throughout the world with paralysis.</p>
<p>Bay of Pigs</p>	<p>On April 17, 1961, 1400 Cuban exiles launched what became a botched invasion of their homeland at the Bay of Pigs on the south coast of Cuba. The plan anticipated that the Cuban people and elements of the Cuban military would support the invasion. The ultimate goal was the overthrow of Castro and the establishment of a non-communist government friendly to the United States. This plan of the Kennedy administration failed.</p>

<p>Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>	<p>In 1963, America and Russia were on the verge of a Nuclear War after Premier Nikita Khrushchev ordered the deployment of nuclear missiles to Cuba. An intense negotiation between Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy avoided war between the two countries.</p>
<p>Vietnam</p>	<p>Long war that began under President John F. Kennedy in the mid-1960's and ended in 1975. Vietnam was divided into two parts: the South, which asked for help from the U.S., and the North, under communist control. Initial arguments for entering the war centered on holding the line of communism there than having South Korea and letting communism spread to other countries of the Far East (The Domino Theory). Although the U.S. was by far the more powerful nation militarily, the Cold War with China and the USSR seemed to hold the United States back from completing an all-out victory. The American people began to tire of these types of politics and loss of American lives, and the U.S. eventually pulled out of the region, leaving Vietnam to the Communists.</p> <p>On May 4, 1970, at Kent State in Ohio, members of the National Guard killed 4 students and injured 9 others as they protested the war.</p>
<p>Apollo 11 Moon Landing 1969</p>	<p>Apollo 11 was the spaceflight that landed the first humans on the Moon, Americans Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, on July 20, 1969, at 20:18 UTC. Armstrong became the first to step onto the lunar surface six hours later on July 21 at 02:56 UTC. Armstrong spent about two and a half hours outside the spacecraft, Aldrin slightly less, and together they collected 47.5 pounds (21.5 kg) of lunar material for return to Earth. The third member of the mission, Michael Collins, piloted the command spacecraft alone in lunar orbit until Armstrong and Aldrin returned to it just under a day later for the trip back to Earth. Broadcast on live TV to a world-wide audience, Armstrong stepped onto the lunar surface and described the event as "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Apollo 11 effectively ended the Space Race and fulfilled a national goal proposed in 1961 by the U.S. President John F. Kennedy in a speech before the U.S. Congress: "<i>before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth.</i>"</p>

President Kennedy Assassinated

Shortly after noon on November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated as he rode in a motorcade through Dealey Plaza in downtown Dallas, Texas with his wife Jackie Kennedy and Texas Governor John Connally and his wife, Nellie. Crowds of excited people lined the streets and waved to the Kennedys. The car turned off Main Street at Dealey Plaza around 12:30 p.m. As it was passing the Texas School Book Depository, gunfire suddenly reverberated in the plaza.

The car sped off to Parkland Memorial Hospital just a few minutes away. But little could be done for the President. A Catholic priest was summoned to administer the last rites, and at 1:00 p.m. John F. Kennedy was pronounced dead. Though seriously wounded, Governor Connally would recover. The president's body was brought to Love Field and placed on *Air Force One*. Before the plane took off, a grim-faced **Lyndon B. Johnson** stood in the tight, crowded compartment and took the oath of office, administered by U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes. The brief ceremony took place at 2:38 p.m. Less than an hour earlier, police had arrested Lee Harvey Oswald, a recently hired employee at the Texas School Book Depository. He was being held for the assassination of President Kennedy and the fatal shooting, shortly afterward, of Patrolman J. D. Tippit on a Dallas street. On November 24, Oswald was scheduled to be transferred from police headquarters to the county jail. Viewers across America watching the live television coverage suddenly saw a man aim a pistol and fire at point blank range. The assailant was identified as **Jack Ruby**, a local nightclub owner. Oswald died two hours later at Parkland Hospital.

<p>Civil Rights Movement</p>	<p>Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, 1954 Supreme court case with Thurgood Marshall as the principal attorney of the case declared segregation unconstitutional.</p> <p>Montgomery Bus Boycott- 1955 in Montgomery Alabama Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger and she was arrested. African Americans organized a boycott led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of busses in Montgomery. For 381 days, African Americans refused to ride the buses. The boycott remained nonviolent. – Civil Disobedience</p> <p>Civil Rights Act in 1964- signed by President Johnson sought to bring more equality to African Americans, especially in housing and schools.</p> <p>President Kennedy sent a bill to Congress in 1963 that would guarantee equal access to public accommodations and gave U.S. attorney general, Robert Kennedy, the power to file school desegregation lawsuits. To persuade Congress to pass the bill, more than 250,000 people including 75,000 whites, came to Washington for the March on Washington. There Dr. King delivered his “I Have A Dream Speech.”</p>
<p>Martin Luther King Assassinated</p>	<p>In the early evening of April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was killed by a single shot which struck his face and neck. He was standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, where he had come to lead a peaceful march in support of striking sanitation workers. About an hour later, he was pronounced dead at 7:05 PM at St. Joseph Hospital. James Earl Ray, an escaped convict who purchased the rifle found near the assassination scene and was caught in flight two months later.</p>
<p>Robert Kennedy assassinated</p>	<p>As a popular Democratic candidate for President, was in California campaigning. Shortly after midnight on June 5, 1968, presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy was shot three times by Palestinian immigrant Sirhan Sirhan after giving a speech at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California. Robert Kennedy died of his wounds 26 hours later. Robert Kennedy's assassination later led to Secret Service protection for all future major presidential candidates.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Water Gate Scandal</p>	<p>Before the summer of 1972, the word "Watergate" meant nothing more than an office and luxurious apartment complex in Washington, D.C. As a result of a "third-rate burglary" on June 17 of that year, it came to be associated with the greatest political scandal of that century and would change the lives of the many people involved — especially President Richard M. Nixon. as a result of the June 17, 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters at the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C., and the Nixon administration's attempted cover-up of its involvement. When the conspiracy was discovered and investigated by the U.S. Congress, the Nixon administration's resistance to its probes led to a constitutional crisis.¹ The term <i>Watergate</i> has come to encompass an array of clandestine and often illegal activities undertaken by members of the Nixon administration. Those activities included such "dirty tricks" as bugging the offices of political opponents and people of whom Nixon or his officials were suspicious. Nixon and his close aides ordered harassment of activist groups and political figures, using the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The scandal led to the discovery of multiple abuses of power by the Nixon administration, articles of impeachment, and the resignation of Richard Nixon, the President of the United States, on August 9, 1974—the only resignation of a U.S. President to date.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Space Shuttle Challenger</p>	<p>January 28, 1986, the Columbia space shuttle Challenger exploded and broke apart 73 seconds into its flight, leading to the deaths of its seven crew members. The spacecraft disintegrated over the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Cape Canaveral, Florida.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Berlin Wall Fall</p>	<p>The Berlin Wall (German: <i>Berliner Mauer</i>) was a barrier constructed by the German Democratic Republic (GDR, East Germany) starting on 13 August 1961, that completely cut off (by land) West Berlin from surrounding East Germany and from East Berlin. 22 months after the erection of the Berlin Wall, on 26 June 1963, U.S. President John F. Kennedy visited West-Berlin. Speaking from a platform erected on the steps of <u>Rathaus Schöneberg</u> for an audience of 450,000 he declared in his <i>Ich bin ein Berliner</i> speech the support of the United States for West Germany and the people of West-Berlin in particular:</p> <p><i>Two thousand years ago, the proudest boast was civis romanus sum ["I am a Roman citizen"]. Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is "Ich bin ein Berliner!"... All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words "Ich bin ein Berliner!"</i></p> <p>The message was aimed as much at the Soviets as it was at Berliners and was a clear statement of U.S. policy in the wake of the construction of the Berlin Wall. The speech is considered one of Kennedy's best, both a notable moment of the Cold War and a high point of the New Frontier. It was a great morale boost for West Berliners, who lived in an enclave deep inside East Germany and feared a possible East German occupation.</p> <p>In a speech at the Brandenburg Gate commemorating the 750th anniversary of Berlin on 12 June 1987, U.S. President Ronald Reagan challenged Mikhail Gorbachev, then the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to tear down the wall as a symbol of increasing freedom in the Eastern Bloc:</p> <p><i>We welcome change and openness; for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace. There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization, come here to this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!</i></p> <p>The date on which the Wall fell is considered to have been 9 November 1989, but the Wall in its entirety was not torn down immediately. Starting that evening and in the days and weeks that followed, people came to the wall with sledgehammers or otherwise hammers and chisels to chip off souvenirs, demolishing lengthy parts of it in the process and creating several unofficial border crossings. These people were nicknamed "Mauerspechte" (wall woodpeckers)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Gulf War or Desert Storm</p>	<p>August 2, 1990- Feb 28, 1991-President George H.W. Bush successfully acted to stop the aggression of Iraq when it invaded Kuwait, sending troops into the Gulf War and Desert Storm.</p>

First artificial Heart	Mid- 1900's Dr. Michael DeBakery working in Houston was the first to perform cardiovascular surgeries in so many new areas including artificial hearts.
Oklahoma City Federal Building Bombing	April 19, 1995, the Oklahoma bombing was a domestic terror attack. Timothy McVeigh was tried, convicted, and executed for the bombing. Terry Nichols, was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to life in prison.
Clinton impeached	During his first term Bill Clinton was involved in a number of controversies. He was reelected in 1996 and became first Democrat since FDR to be reelected president. In 1998, Clinton became the second president in history of the United States to be impeached- or legally charged with perjury. He was tried and acquitted and did not leave office.
Global War on Terror	On September 11, 2001 The World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. were attacked by hijacked by Al Quada Terrorist who flew commercial airplanes into the buildings. The twin towers collapsed and thousands died in the worst act of terrorism in American history. Passengers on another plane caused it to crash rather than have it hit another target. Todd Beamer , traveling on Flight 93, planned to overthrow the hijackers. His last words, as he and other passengers made their, became the motto for many fighting Al Qaeda: "Let's Role." Islamic militant Osama Bin Laden was named the primary mastermind of the attack. President Bush reacted by sending troops into Iraq and Afghanistan to attack the Taliban Regime
Space Shuttle Columbia explodes	Feb 1, 2003 the Space Shuttle Columbia disintegrated over Texas and Louisiana when it reentered the Earth's atmosphere killing all seven members.
Barak Obama- first African American President	2008 the first African American was elected the 44 th President of the United States of America. He defeated Hillary Clinton, former First Lady and Senator from New York, to win the Democratic nomination. Hillary Clinton became his Secretary of State. Obama was reelected in 2012.
Osama Bin Laden killed	Osama bin Laden , the founder and head of the Islamist militant group al-Qaeda, was killed in Pakistan on May 2, 2011 by American Navy Seals.

Texas

<p>Native American Groups from Texas</p>	<p>Coastal Plains, flat Land tribes <i>Cohuilltecan</i>- (Rio Grand Valley) They were food gathers and hunters- roots, beans, rabbit, birds, and deer. They lived in family groups. <i>Karankaw</i>- (Southeastern Texas). They fished and gathered food. Lived as nomads and used canoes for fishing. <i>Caddo</i>- (East Texas, Piney Woods). They farmed squash, pumpkins, tobacco, and corn. Built villages and lived as groups.</p> <p>Central Plains, flatland, and hills <i>Apache</i> (central and western Texas) They farmed and hunted. They lived as nomads, built tepees, domesticated horses, and hunted buffalo.</p> <p>Great Plains, Flatlands, and hills <i>Comanche</i>- they were hunters. Lived in Tepees, domesticated horses and hunted buffalo.</p> <p>Mountain and basins <i>Jumano</i> (West Texas). They farmed and hunted, built homes of adobe.</p>
<p>Cabez de Vaca</p>	<p>The Spanish exploration of the territory known as Texas began in 1528, when Cabez de Vaca and three companions landed in the territory. They met the Caddo Indians.</p>
<p>Francisco Vazquez de Coronado</p>	<p>In response to reports of Seven Cities of Cibola, Coronado led an expedition of 1000 men in search of the golden cities. The expedition left southwestern United States and northern Texas. In 1542, Coronado returned to Mexico empty handed. For the next 140 years, The Texas region remained isolated, and no other attempts were made to colonize it.</p>
<p>Yselta de Sur</p>	<p>First mission in Texas near present day El Paso.</p>
<p>Robert de la Salle</p>	<p>1682 Established a French settlement in Fort Saint Louis in East Texas. A few years later, the Spaniards expelled the French and established a series of mission East Texas to control the French threat in the region</p>
<p>San Antonio</p>	<p>1718 Spanish established a mission and a fort – San Antonio de Valero and Fort San Antonio de Bexar- near what is now San Antonio. They were to provide protection and support.</p>
<p>Mexican Independence</p>	<p>Mexico obtained its independence in 1821 from Spain and took control the colony of Texas.</p>

<p>Stephen F. Austin</p>	<p>In 1820, Moses Austin received permission from the Spanish government to bring Anglo-American families to settle Texas. This agreement was voided when Mexico gained its independence and took over Texas. Later, Moses son, Stephen F. Austin, negotiated with the Mexican government and obtained a similar agreement to allow Anglo-Americans to settle a colony in Texas of 300 families “Old Three Hundred” By 1835, the settlers were the majority in region, which antagonized the Mexican government and resulted in a war. Stephen F. Austin is known as the “Father of Texas.”</p>
<p>Texas War for Independence</p>	<p>The Texas colonists felt that the government was not providing adequate support and protection to Texas. They sent Stephen F. Austin to Mexico City to represent the colony. The Mexican government was not willing to negotiate and jailed Austin for a year.</p>
<p>First Battle in Gonzales</p>	<p>The town of Gonzales had cannon to protect the colonists from the Indians. By order of the government, Mexican soldiers came to take the cannon from the colonists in Oct. 1835. The Texas refused to relinquish the cannon. They hung a flag over Gonzales that said “Come and Take it.” They fired the cannon against the Mexican soldiers. With this incident the war for Texas independence began.</p>
<p>Sam Houston</p>	<p>A delegation of Texas traveled to Washington, D.C., to secure support from the U.S. government. Sam Houston volunteered to fight for Texas and became commander –in-chief of the Texas army.</p>
<p>The Alamo and Goliad</p>	<p>The Battle at the Alamo was the first meaningful battle of the Texas war for Independence. When the war began, fewer than 200 men, led by Colonel William Travis protected the Alamo. Others like James Bowie, and David Crockett joined Travis in defending the fort. In 1836, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and the Mexican army took the fort and killed all its defenders, including Texas of Mexican ancestry. Following this victory, Santa Anna continued marching against the rebels and took the city of Goliad, where more than 300 rebels were killed. These two battles provided the patriotic emotion that eventually led to victory against Mexico.</p>

<p>Texas Declaration of Independence</p>	<p>A few days before the Battle of Alamo, a group of Texas met at Washington-on-the-Brazos to issue a declaration of independence and to form a new government. An interim government for the republic of Texas was established with David Burnett as President and Lorenzo de Zavala as Vice-president.</p>
<p>Battle of San Jacinto</p>	<p>While the colonists were fighting the Mexican army at the Alamo and in Goliad, General Sam Houston was strengthening his army of the new republic. The Texas army continued retreating ahead of the Mexican forces until they reached the San Jacinto River, near Houston. In a battle that lasted less than 20 minutes, Houston's troops defeated the Mexican army and captured General Santa Anna. Texas President Burnet and Mexican President Santa Anna signed the Treaty of Velasco, with Santa Anna agreeing to withdraw his troops in Texas in exchange for his life and safe return back to Mexico, where he would lobby for recognition of Texas Independence. Santa Anna's commitment never materialized, and the Mexican government refused to recognize Texas as an independent republic. Never the less Sam Houston became President of the new republic, and from 1836-1845, Texas functioned as an independent nation.</p>
<p>Republic Period</p>	<p>Despite the economic hardship typical of new nations. Texas Managed to remain independent for ten years and was recognized by several nations in the world, including the U.S. However, unable to secure its borders and reverse its financial situation, the new nation sought the support of the U.S.</p>
<p>Texas Joins the U.S.</p>	<p>1845, Texas became the twenty-eighth state of the American union. Immediately, the U.S. government sent troops to the Rio Grande (which Mexicans considered their territory) to secure the Texas border. The ensuing clashes between Mexican and U.S. forces resulted in Congress declaring war in May 1846.</p>
<p>Mexican-American War</p>	<p>Between 1846-1848, Mexico and the U.S. wage a war that ended with a decisive victory and tremendous land acquisitions for the U.S. As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico withdrew its claim over Texas and established the Rio Grande as the official border between the two countries. Mexico also ceded California and the territory known today as the American SW.</p>

Confederacy Period	On the onset of the Civil War, Texas left the union and joined the Confederacy as a proslavery state.
Reconstruction Period	Texas was allowed to rejoin the U.S. in 1870
Oil in Texas	1901, oil was discovered in Spindletop Oil Field near Beaumont. The development of the oil industry made Texas the leading producer of oil in the U.S. As a result of this boom, Houston and Dallas became large urban and industrial centers.
Texas Economy today	Leading military training center Aircraft industry High technology businesses Our economy still relies mostly on agriculture, ranching and oil production
Six Flags Over Texas	Spain 1519-1821 France 1685-1690 Mexico 1821-1836 Republic of Texas 1836-1845 United States 1845-1861 Texas in the Confederacy 1861-1865 Back to the US 1870-present