

## GHSGT SOCIAL STUDIES REVIEW

### I. MAP SKILLS

Read the map title first, check the legend (or key) for symbols, including direction, and then “Read” the map: See where and how the symbols are used. Answer the question. Remember “to” is where you are going; “from” is where you started. Read all maps carefully, follow arrows and other clues. WRITE ON THE TEST!!!!

Legend/key	explanatory description of how to read a map or chart
Longitude	imaginary lines that measure distance east and west of the Prime Meridian
Latitude	imaginary lines that measure distance north and south of the Equator
Time Zone	an area within imaginary boundaries that uses one uniform clock time across the whole region. There are 24 standard zones of one hour each; Add one hour for each zone as you travel east.

### II. GEOGRAPHY

Land forms vocabulary (continents, isthmus, mountains, archipelago, etc.)

Water Forms vocabulary (oceans, strait, bay, gulf, sea, etc.)

Climate vocabulary (tropical, polar, temperate, humid, arid, etc.)

The World Map

- Continents
- Oceans (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic)
- Major rivers (Amazon, Nile, Mississippi)
- Mountains (Andes, Rockies, Himalayas)
- Major countries

### III. GRAPH AND CHARTS

Read the graph (chart) title first, check the labels and symbols used (including x and y axis). Look for trends and patterns. Answer the questions.

Line graph is effective in showing trends, changes over time

Bar graph shows how subjects compare in relation to the main topic

Circle graph shows how parts relate to a whole (percentages)

### IV. ECONOMICS

Three Types of Economic Systems are:

Command when the means of production are controlled by the government, example: communism

Traditional when the means of production are controlled by individuals, example: capitalism (United States)

Market when the economy follows the patterns of past generations, example: apprenticeship

The Laws of Supply and Demand

As supply increases, prices go down; as supply decreases, prices go up. As demand increases, prices go up; as demand decreases, prices go down.

Supply quantity of goods and services available for sale at all possible prices.

Demand the desire and ability of consumers to buy a product or service.

Economic Vocabulary:

Inflation – when the money supply increases and value decreases

Deflation – when the money supply decreases and value increases

Profit – the money we make after expenses

Monopoly – when one company controls all the market for one product

Laissez-Faire – when the government does not try to regulate business

Capitalism – when individual profit is incentive in a free market economy

Socialism – government regulation to equalize economic opportunity

Communism – complete government control to guarantee economic equality

**V. CIVICS (CITIZENSHIP)**

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Magna Carta:	1215; a document granting privileges and rights to the subjects of King John at Runnymede meadow beside the Thames River. This document was fundamental to the development of the constitutional government in England. LIMITED THE POWER OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.
English Bill of Rights:	protected individual rights for the first time.
Declaration of Independence:	adopted July 4, 1776 by the second continental congress. Declared independence from Britain. US fought as a country, not as a colony. (Thomas Jefferson borrowed John Locke's ideas about individual rights and government.)
Articles of Confederation:	the first government of the United States. Was very weak – had no authority over the separate states. Had only one branch of government – legislative – and did not have the power to tax.
US Constitution:	replaced the Articles of Confederation with a strong national government. Designed by Federalists and Anti-Federalists – has three branches which are limited through checks and balances. The longest-lived national constitution in the world.
Bill of Rights:	First ten amendments; guarantees American citizens their unalienable rights.
Monroe Doctrine:	a statement of US foreign policy that prohibits foreign intervention in the Western Hemisphere; established the United States as a world power.
Emancipation Proclamation:	issued in 1862 by Lincoln. Ordered the freeing of all slaves in certain designated areas of the confederate states. Did not free all slaves. Made the Civil War about slavery.
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution:	written at the beginning of the Vietnam War; gave president power to send troops into action without declaring war.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

Popular Sovereignty	the people rule over the government
Separation of Power	three branches – legislative, executive, and judicial. Divides the government's power to prevent abuse.
Checks and Balances	There is a mixture of powers – each branch can limit the other branches power. Congress passes a bill; Presidential veto; Congressional override.
*Limited Government Power	President is elected by the Electoral College; senators (17 <sup>th</sup> ) and house reps are chosen by the people; Supreme Court is nominated by the president and approved by the congress.
*Flexibility	the constitution can be amended; proposed by 2/3 of both houses of Congress or a national convention requested by the legislatures of 2/3 of the states. Must be approved (ratified) by ¾ of the state legislatures.
Federalism	Creates both a National and a State level of government; the National government does national things like fight wars and negotiates treaties. The State government does state things like fix roads and run schools and elections. Some powers are CONCURRENT – like taxes – which both governments have the power to do.
Inalienable Rights	Citizens are born with these, like "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
Due Process	Guarantees that everyone is treated equally under the law.

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### AMENDMENTS

1 <sup>st</sup>	Protects freedom of expression
4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup>	Protect rights of due process
13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>	Civil War amendments; protects slaves rights
15 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 26 <sup>th</sup>	Protects voting rights
1	Freedom of speech, religion, press, and assembly
2	Guarantees the right to belong to a state militia and keep weapons
4	Requires a warrant before property can be searched or seized
5	Guarantees the right to remain silent; establishes a grand jury to hand down indictments for a crime; also safeguards individuals from having to testify against themselves and forbids government seizure of property without compensation
6	Guarantees the right to a trial by jury after being informed of charges against oneself, the right to hear and see witnesses against oneself, and the right to a lawyer.
8	Forbids excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishments.
9	Requires the government to increase the list of personal liberties if necessary
13	Abolished slavery
14	Gave full citizenship to freed slaves
15	Guaranteed voting rights to all races
18	1919; Nationwide ban on the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors. Overturned by the 21 <sup>st</sup> amendment.
19	1919; women given the right to vote.
26	1971; 18 year olds given the right to vote.

### THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Legislative	makes or writes the laws; is bicameral with a House of Representatives and a Senate
Executive	enforces the law and is led by the president and his cabinet and includes such agencies as the FDA, EPA, FTC
Judicial	interprets the law or applies the law; the Supreme Court is the highest court and has the power of judicial review

### PRECEDENT SETTING SUPREME COURT CASES

Marbury vs. Madison	Court announced for the first time the principle that a court may declare an act of Congress void if it is inconsistent with the Constitution. Confirmed the Supreme Court's power of judicial review – which allows the court to decide the constitutionality of laws.
Dred Scott vs. Sandford	1857; Court ruled slaves were property, not citizens. Helped contribute to the divisions that led to the Civil War.
Plessy vs. Ferguson	1896; Court upheld the constitutionality of social segregation of the white and colored races under the “separate but equal” doctrine. Not overturned until <u>Brown</u> .
Brown vs. Board of Education	1954, overruled <u>Plessy</u> ; separate facilities for races were not equal and thus Unconstitutional. Supported the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s.
Miranda vs. Arizona	1966, ruled a person under arrest must be informed of his rights as an accused criminal or any resulting confession would be invalid. (“You have the right to remain silent...”)

## VI. UNITED STATES HISTORY

Know your U. S. history timeline, which generally goes...

The CRUSADES open up trade between Europe and Asia which supports the beginnings of the RENAISSANCE. The desire for more Asian trade goods leads to the AGE OF DISCOVERY and finally the DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD (AMERICA) by Christopher Columbus. The Spanish conquistadors gain gold and riches from the Native Americans, encouraging more exploration. ENGLISH COLONIZATION of North America led to the beginning of the United States. American protest against English policies of mercantilism led to the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE in 1776 and the AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION and the BILL OF RIGHTS establishes the government of the United States after debates between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The federal type of government of the United States was a battle between the powers of the state government and the national government on a variety of issues like tariffs and especially slavery. But these debates were overshadowed by the beginning of the nineteenth century and the AGE OF REFORM, which brought important social changes and MANIFEST DESTINY, the western expansion of the United States (including the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican American War). Eventually the issue of slavery could no longer be compromised away and the CIVIL WAR began with the secession of South Carolina in 1860.

RECONSTRUCTION after the Civil War focused on protecting the civil rights of former slaves and getting the nation's economy going. In the northeast, INDUSTRIALIZATION led to increased URBANIZATION, while the Southern and Western agricultural economies declined. The POPULIST MOVEMENT focused on farmer's rights and the PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT led to important government regulations, but the nation's attention was on IMPERIALISM and the expansion of the American economy overseas, in places like Hawaii, China, South America and included the Spanish-American war.

America's long standing foreign policy of neutrality was challenged when the FIRST WORLD WAR began in Europe. The United States finally enters the first "modern" war in 1917 after a stalemate had been reached in the war. Americans entered a post-war boom known as the JAZZ AGE (or ROARING TWENTIES), which included many social changes. However, the GREAT DEPRESSION followed the stock market crash in 1929 as a result of economic speculation. FDR'S NEW DEAL replaced laissez-faire and used government agencies to provide relief, recovery, and reform. WORLD WAR II resulted from similar depressions in Europe and the rise of fascist dictators. The United States enters the war after the bombing at Pearl Harbor, fights the war on two fronts – Europe and the Pacific – which ends with the dropping of the ATOM BOMB on Japan in 1945.

The COLD WAR results from conflicts between the United States and the communist Soviet Union after World War II. America's TRUMAN DOCTRINE dedicates the United States to fighting communism and leads to the KOREAN WAR and the VIETNAM WAR. In the United States, the focus is on the CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT led by MLK and the Supreme Court's decision in Brown vs. the Board of Education in 1954. ANTI-WAR PROTESTS (associated with the Hippie Movement) led to the United States withdrawal from Vietnam. The assassinations of MLK and RFK in 1968 weakened both of these movements. WATERGATE and the economic recession of the 1970s increased the gap between the people and the government. Until finally, in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, you were born to help solve all the problems that still remain and make the world a better place.

### IMPORTANT LAWS

Fugitive Slave Law	Came from the compromise of 1850; federal commissioners were appointed and given authority to issue warrants, gather posses, and force citizens to help catch runaway slaves; galvanized Northern opposition to slavery runaways were denied jury trial or right to testify.
Sherman Anti-Trust Law	Outlawed monopolies in business.
Pure Food and Drug Act	Set standards for the production and sale of food and drugs.
Civil Rights Act, 1964	Outlawed racial discrimination in public accommodations and by employers, unions, and voting registrars.
Voting Rights Act, 1965	Stopped the use of literacy tests for voter qualification and gave greater power to the federal government to protect citizens' voting rights.

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Homestead Act 1862; set in motion a set of public land grants to small farmers. Helped to hasten the settlement of the western territories. Any adult citizen who headed a family could qualify for a grant of 160 acres of public land by paying a small registration fee and living on the land for five years.

National Labor Relations Act 1935; created the National Labor Relations Board and established workers' rights to collective bargaining.

### PRESIDENTS

George Washington Commander in chief during the revolutionary war; first president; created the new government; persuaded the American people to put their trust in a central government.

Thomas Jefferson 3rd president; remembered for his belief in the natural rights of man as written in the Declaration of Independence and his faith in the people to govern themselves.

Andrew Jackson 7<sup>th</sup> president; was a strong leader during the War of 1812; was thought of as a champion of the common man.

Abraham Lincoln 16<sup>th</sup> president; was in office during the Civil War. Issued Emancipation Proclamation; took a broad view of presidential powers.

Teddy Roosevelt 26<sup>th</sup> president; became president after the assassination of McKinley; continued regulation of big business; began national parks; very into foreign affairs. Supported the war effort. Balance of power realism.

FD Roosevelt 32<sup>nd</sup> president; president during the depression; saw national government as the instrument of the general welfare; established the New Deal; restored national morale and remolded American Life. Began a long campaign to wake America from her isolationist slumber.

Harry Truman 33<sup>rd</sup> president; became president after the death of FDR; known as an aggressive internationalist who envisioned the US as a world leader with a mission to spread democracy. Adopted measures to block Soviet expansion into Western Europe.

Nixon 37<sup>th</sup> president; was elected while Vietnam War was going on. At first put more troops in, then is known for taking them out. Détente was well known under him. Resigned under threat of impeachment due to Watergate scandal.

Ford 38<sup>th</sup> president; became president when Nixon resigned. (was never elected since Spiro T. Agnew resigned.) Presided over the evacuation of Vietnam.

Carter 39<sup>th</sup> president; had moderate economic views, committed to Civil Rights; Panama Canal Treaty and peace agreement between Israel and Egypt; but did not do well on the domestic front due to the energy crisis and the hostages in Iran.

Reagan 40<sup>th</sup> president; built up the military in his first term, practices détente in the second term; Gutted "Great Society" programs (except social security)

Bush 41<sup>st</sup> president; governed by consensus; sent troops to Kuwait; pursued détente with the Soviet Union and old-fashioned intervention – Panama and "drug war".

Clinton 42<sup>nd</sup> president; two terms

IMPORTANT WARS

French – Indian War	War fought between the British and the French/Indians over land claims. Proclamation line of 1763 divided the French and British sections by the Appalachian Mountains. The line later proved to be meaningless.
American Revolution	First skirmish was between September 1774 and May 1775. Began over fair representation in England. Eventually came to mean independence from England after the Declaration of Independence was signed.
French Revolution	French peasants (bourgeois) fought against the rich.
War with Mexico	Fought over the rights to the Southwest (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California); Greatly expanded the size of the U. S.
Civil War	Lincoln was elected, southern states seceded. Fought over slavery. Bull Run was the turning point from rebellion to civil war. Lasted four years. North won and Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.
Spanish-American War	A conflict lasting ten weeks, Spain lost to the U.S. and gave up Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.
World War I	Started by the assassination of Austrian Crown Prince Ferdinand, rival countries went to war. Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary) versus Allied Powers (Great Britain, France, Russia). U.S. tried to remain neutral but Germans sunk <i>Lusitania</i> . April 6, 1917 – we joined the Allied Powers. Ended with the Treaty at Versailles.
World War II	Axis Powers (Germany and Italy) joined forces to try and control the rest of the continent. Japan became an Axis Power and bombed Pearl Harbor. US entered the war. Stormed Normandy, liberated Paris, marched across German border. Germans surrender. Japan was Bombed because it would not surrender. Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945.
Korean War	The northern communist Korea invaded the southern US-backed Korea. The US helped South Korea and the Russians and Chinese helped North Korea. Eventually a stalemate was reached.
Vietnam War	Troops were committed for the first time in 1965. Justified by the threat of Chinese Communism. War did not end officially until the fall of Saigon.

**TEST TAKING STRATEGIES**

UNDERSTAND that the Graduation Test in Social Studies is intended to not only test what you know, but more importantly, what you can figure out. It's a multiple-choice test – so one thing you always know is that one of the choices is the right answer.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of all the opportunities for clues to the right answer. Things like dates, locations, pronouns, and other things that you already know or remember can help provide the “hint” you need to “guess” which answer is right.

USE AND APPLY all the skills and test taking tips that you have learned to increase your opportunities for success.

BE CONFIDENT in what you know and that you are doing the very best you can, and there is nothing more you can do than that.

GOOD LUCK (Everybody can use some luck!)

## SOCIAL STUDIES VOCABULARY REVIEW

(Review Prefixes and Root Words)

### America's Discovery

Nomads  
Agriculture  
Culture  
Renaissance  
Navigation  
Resources  
Enrichment  
Monarchy  
Persecution  
Incentive  
Crusades

### American Growth

Manifest Destiny  
Abolition  
Progressive  
Temperance  
Revival  
Populism  
Imperialism  
Laissez Faire  
Monopoly  
Urbanization  
Speculation  
Secession  
Compromise  
Civil

### 20<sup>th</sup> Century America

Depression  
Socialism  
Economy  
Holocaust  
Internment  
Segregation  
Intervention  
Communism  
Containment  
Inherent  
Integration  
New Deal

### American Civics

Inalienable  
Endowed  
Intolerable  
Guerilla  
Federal  
Amendment  
Neutrality  
Confederation  
Executive  
Legislative  
Judicial  
Bicameral  
Veto  
Impeachment  
Due Process

### Economics

Supply  
Demand  
Competition  
Capitalism  
Communism  
Market Economy  
Command Economy  
Inflation  
Deflation  
Deficit  
Credit  
Stock  
Corporation

### Geography

Longitude  
Latitude  
Meridian  
Parallel  
Continents  
Oceans  
Climates  
Mountains  
Rivers  
Arid  
Temperate  
Tropical  
Desert (not dessert)  
Elevation  
Equator  
Prime Meridian  
Scale  
Cardinal Directions  
(N, S, E, W)  
Canal  
Strait

### World Studies

Crusades  
Magna Carta  
Renaissance  
Alliances  
Militarism  
Fascism  
Nazi  
Blitzkrieg  
Trench Warfare

## THINGS TO KNOW

### Map Skills

Legend or key (symbols)  
Longitude and Latitude  
Time Zones

### Graph Skills

Line graph  
Bar graph  
Circle graph

### Geography

Land forms  
Water forms  
Climate

### Economics

Three types of economies:

1. Command
2. Traditional
3. Market
4. Mixed

Supply  
Demand

### Important Documents

Magna Carta  
English Bill of Rights  
Declaration of Independence  
Articles of Confederation  
US Constitution  
Bill of Rights  
Emancipation Proclamation  
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution  
Monroe Doctrine

### Principles of Government

Popular Sovereignty  
Representation  
Limited Government Power -  
Separation of power  
Checks and balances  
Federalism, Due Process  
Flexibility – amendments

### Amendments

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14,

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### Three Branches of Government

Legislative  
Executive  
Judicial

### Supreme Court Cases

Marbury vs. Madison  
Dred Scott  
Plessy vs. Ferguson  
Brown vs. Board of Education  
Miranda vs. Arizona

United States Chronology  
World History Chronology

### Laws

Fugitive Slave Law  
Sherman Anti-Trust Act  
Pure Food and Drug Act  
Civil Rights Act 1964  
Voting Rights Act 1965  
Homestead Act  
National Labor Relations Act

### Presidents

George Washington  
Thomas Jefferson  
Andrew Jackson  
Abraham Lincoln  
Teddy Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Harry Truman  
All recent presidents:  
Nixon, Ford, Reagan,  
Bush, Clinton, G.W. Bush

### Wars

French and Indian War  
American Revolution  
French Revolution  
War with Mexico  
Civil War  
Spanish-American War  
World War I and II  
Korean War  
Vietnam War

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15, 18, 19, 26