States Rights and The Civil War

**States’ Rights:** The belief that state governments entered the Union voluntarily, and have rights over and above the federal government. For example: the **right to nullify** (declare null and void) federal laws and the **right to secede** (leave) the Union.

**Nullification Crisis** – Argument between South Carolina and the federal government over the role of the national government.
- South Carolina opposed a high tariff (tax on imports) implemented by the national government.
- South Carolina claimed that states had the right to reject (or nullify) any national law that was to its disadvantage.
- The federal government disagreed and treated military action.
- A compromise was reached through Henry Clay.

**Civil War (1861-1865)** – War between the North and South from 1861 to 1865.

**Causes of the Civil War**
- Differences between the North and South over slavery and states rights.
- Increase of anti-slavery sentiment on the North
- Lincoln is elected President

**Abraham Lincoln** - President of the US during the Civil War. Lincoln was the first Republican President and his election encouraged the South to secede from the Union.

**Emancipation Proclamation (1863)** – Document declaring that all of the slaves in the South were free.

**Gettysburg Address** – Speech given by Lincoln after the Battle of Gettysburg.

**Results of the Civil War**
- Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse and the South loses the war.
- Lincoln is assassinated five days after the war.
- The Southern economy is devastated while the Northern economy becomes stronger than before the war.
- Reconstruction of the Union begins.

**Reconstruction Amendments**
- 13th Amendment – Abolished slavery
- 14th Amendment – Granted citizenship rights to former slaves
- 15th Amendment – Gave African American men the right to vote

Turning Points in World History

**Agricultural Revolution (ca. 8000-5000 B.C.):** The time period when humans first domesticated plants and animals. Scientists believe this process occurred independently in several different part of the world. The agricultural revolution allowed people to switch from hunting and gathering for their food to farming and herding.

**Origins of Civilizations (ca. 3500 B.C.):** The establishment of farming and herding societies in river valleys encouraged the development of civilizations. The main characteristics of civilizations include cities, commercial activity, written language, and complex forms of government and religion.

**The Classical Period (ca. 1000 B.C. – A.D. 500):** The development and expansion of very large civilizations. Examples include ancient China, ancient Greece, and the Roman Empire. The main characteristics of the classical civilizations were extensive trade networks, expansion through military conquest, and the emergence of many of the world’s major religions, including Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism.

**The development of complex societies in the Americas (ca. A.D. 300-1535):** Over the span of this period, several highly advanced societies rose and fell in the Americas. The most well known of these groups are the Maya and Aztec, who inhabited parts of Mexico and Central America, and the Inca of South America. Achievements of these societies included systems of writing, highly accurate calendars, far-reaching trade networks, densely populated cities, and massive stone buildings.

**The Middle Ages (ca. A.D. 450-1450):** Following the fall of the Roman Empire, Europe entered the Middle Ages. During much of this period, the main political and economic system of political power in Europe was feudalism. Under feudalism, monarchs and landowning nobles depended on each other for political, economic, and military support. The Roman Catholic Church also played a major role in European politics and society. During this same time period, the religion of Islam emerged and spread rapidly through Southwest Asia, North Africa, and parts of Europe. Beginning around 1100, European Christians engaged in the Crusades, a series of wars to recapture Jerusalem from Islamic control. Another major event during the Middle Ages was the spread of bubonic plague. Approximately one-third of Europe’s population died of this disease in the mid-1300s.
The Renaissance (ca. A.D. 1300-1600): As the Middle Ages ended, Europe gradually entered the Renaissance, a word that means “rebirth”. Renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman knowledge sparked many advances in the arts and sciences. During the Renaissance political power in many parts of Europe shifted from nobles to centralized governments, headed by national monarchs. At the same time, the growth of international trade encouraged the exchange of goods and ideas among many different parts of the world.

Protestant Reformation (ca. 1500-1650): The Protestant Reformation began as a movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. The most lasting impact of the Reformation was the founding of a new form of Christianity known as Protestantism. The Reformation was related to the scientific revolution, which encouraged people to question long-held beliefs; the invention of the printing press, which allowed ideas to spread quickly in written form; and the colonization of the Americas, which was motivated in part by competition between Catholic and Protestant countries.

Scientific Revolution (ca. 1500-1700): During this period a surge of scientific discoveries occurred in Europe. These discoveries were made in fields such as astronomy, physics, and biology. The scientific revolution helped lead to other major turning points in world history, such as the Industrial Revolution.

Age of Exploration and Colonization (ca 1450-1900): During this period Europeans explored the world and conquered major portions of it. In the beginning their main goal was to find a trade route to Asia. Later they explored and set up colonies in North and South America to gain wealth and convert native peoples to Christianity. Europeans also sailed into the Pacific and Indian Oceans and explored parts of Asia, Australia, and Africa. Colonizers established European-style governments and economies around the world. In many regions, colonization caused major disruptions to existing societies and led to war and oppression. One such effect of colonization was the Atlantic slave trade, in which millions of Africans were enslaved and transported across the Atlantic Ocean to work on plantations in the Americas and the Caribbean region.

Industrial Revolution (ca. 1750-1900): This period refers to the shift from agricultural production to industrial production that originated in Great Britain and then spread to the United States and much of Europe. The main causes of this shift were the development of steam-powered machinery and the factory system. The Industrial Revolution had many lasting effects, including the rapid growth of cities and increased global trade.

Westward Expansion

Louisiana Purchase (1803): The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 for $15 million, doubling the size of the United States. Lewis and Clark explored this new territory, and more Americans began to settle in the west.

Trail of Tears: As Americans moved further west, the U.S. Government acted to relocate Native Americans west of the Mississippi River. Some Native American tribes moved voluntarily, others were forced off their tribal lands. In 1838, the U.S. Army forced more than 15,000 Cherokees to move from their homeland to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). The Cherokee did not have enough food or clothing, and thousands died from exhaustion, disease, and exposure. This event became known as the Trail of Tears.

Manifest Destiny: The belief that the U.S. has the God-given right and duty to settle the entire continent, to spread from “Sea to Shining Sea”…
The United States Constitution

Separation of Powers – Divides the powers of government into 3 branches.
1. Legislative Branch – makes the laws
2. Executive Branch – executes the laws
3. Judicial Branch – interprets the laws

Checks and Balances – makes sure no branch of the government becomes too powerful. Example: The President can veto a bill, Congress can impeach a president, the Supreme Court can rule a law unconstitutional.

Federalism – Power is shared between the state and national government.

Limited government – Power of the government is restricted by the US Constitution. “No one is above the law.”

Republicanism – A system where people vote for elected representatives to run the government.

Popular Sovereignty – The people hold the ultimate power. “We the people…”


Bill of Rights
- 1st amendment to the constitution
- Protect individual rights and liberties

1st Amendment – Freedom of speech, religion & press; right to assemble & petition

2nd Amendment – Right to bear arms.

3rd Amendment – No quartering of troops during peace time.

4th Amendment – No unlawful search and seizure.

5th Amendment – No double jeopardy, do not have to testify against yourself.

6th Amendment – The right to a fast and public trial.

7th Amendment – Trial by jury.

8th Amendment – No cruel or unusual punishment.

9th Amendment – Rights reserved to the people.

10th Amendment – Powers reserved to the states

Turning Points, cont’d

Age of Democratic Revolution (1750-present): This refers to the rise of democracy, a political system based on the ideal of government by the people. The age of democratic revolution began with the American and French Revolutions and then spread through much of Europe and the Americas. Democracy continues to be a powerful force in many part of the world today.

The Era of World Wars (1914-1945): World War I and World War II were major turning points of the 20th century.

In late June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in Sarajevo, Bosnia, leading by mid-August to the outbreak of World War I, which pitted Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire (the so-called Central Powers) against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan (the Allied Powers). The Allies were joined after 1917 by the United States. World War I led to the end of several European monarchies. It also helped lead to the Russian Revolution, which established the communist-led Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or the Soviet Union. The political settlement following World War I helped promote the principle of self-determination, or the right of groups of people to create their own nations.

World War II was fought between an alliance of totalitarian countries (Germany, Italy, Japan) and an alliance led by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party was the leader of the German forces and the one responsible for the millions of Jews killed in the Holocaust. The United States was attacked on Dec. 7, 1941 at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. On August 6, 1945, an American B-29 bomber dropped the world’s first deployed atomic bomb over the Japanese city of Hiroshima killing 90% of it’s inhabitants. The defeat of the totalitarian alliance took almost six years and cost approximately 50 million lives. Both world wars spurred many technological breakthroughs, including radar, jet aircraft, antibiotics, guided rockets, and nuclear weapons.

The Cold War (1945-1991): The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as the world’s strongest nations – the superpowers. The two sides had completely different political and economic systems, and each side tried to increase its global influence and undermine the power of the other. Throughout the Cold War, the superpowers avoided open warfare because each side feared the terrible effects of nuclear weapons. The Cold War ended when the people of Eastern Europe overthrew their communist governments and the Soviet Union broke apart into 15 independent countries.
Columbian Exchange

New World
- Foodstuffs:
  o Corn
  o Potatoes
  o Beans
  o Cocoa Beans
- Precious Metals:
  o Gold
  o Silver
- Tobacco

Old World
- Foodstuffs:
  o Wheat
  o Sugar
  o Rice
  o Coffee Beans
- Livestock:
  o Horses
  o Cows
  o Pigs
- Diseases:
  o Smallpox
  o Measles
  o Influenza
  o Typhus

This diagram represents the movement of people and goods between Europe, the Americas, and Africa following Christopher Columbus’s discovery of the New World.

Review Activity – Colonial Grievances (Complaints)

Directions: In the column on the left are the colonists’ grievances about British rule, as stated in the Declaration of Independence. In the column on the right are provisions in the Constitution and Bill of Rights that were designed to keep the U.S. government from committing these same abuses. Match each grievance with its remedy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grievances in the Declaration of Independence</th>
<th>Remedies in the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. “That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government…”</td>
<td>A. 3\textsuperscript{rd} Amendment: Soldiers cannot be quartered without consent in people’s homes during times of peace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. “He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.”</td>
<td>B. Article 1, Section 8: Congress has the power to collect revenue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.”</td>
<td>C. Article 1, Section 7: Congress can override a presidential veto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. “…depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury…”</td>
<td>D. 2\textsuperscript{nd} Amendment: The right to bear arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. “…imposing taxes on us without our consent…”</td>
<td>E. 6\textsuperscript{th} Amendment: A person accused of a crime has the right to a speedy and public trial by jury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The United States Constitution

**Influences**
- **Magna Carta (1215)** – Limited the King’s powers; provided for a trial by jury.
- **English Bill of Rights (1687)** – Influenced the Constitution by forbidding cruel and unusual punishment; granting the right to bear arms; laws must be passed by the legislative branch; takes must be approved by the legislative branch.

**Important Documents**
- **Declaration of Independence (1776)** – The Bill of Rights and the Constitution addressed grievances from the Declaration of Independence. It also lists the unalienable rights: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
- **Federalist Papers (1787-1788)** – Essays written to encourage ratification of the constitution. The authors include: Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison.

**The Articles of Confederation (1781)** – First form of government established by the 13 states. A **Confederation** is a loose union of states. The Articles of Confederation were replaced by the US Constitution because it was a weak form of central government.

**Weaknesses include...**
- No executive branch to enforce laws.
- Congress could not collect taxes
- No national court system
- Each state had only one vote in Congress, regardless of population

**Important Facts**
- **1787** – Delegates from the 13 states drafted the US Constitution in Philadelphia.
- **The Preamble** – is the introduction of the Constitution that states its purpose.
- **Ratification** – to formally approve.
- **Federalists** – Supported the creation of a stronger central government, supported the ratification of the Constitution.
- **Anti-Federalists** – Opposed ratification of the Constitution without protections of the rights of both the states and the people. Demanded a Bill of Rights be added to the U.S. Constitution.

*Before it could go into effect, 9 out of the 13 states had to ratify the Constitution.*

---

**Important Terms**

**Important economic systems**
- **Traditional Economy** - Economic systems in which economic decisions are made on the basis of customs. Example: poor developing nations
- **Command Economy** - an economy in which economic decisions (supply, prices, etc.) are made by the government rather than by market forces. Example: communist nations such as former Soviet Union or Cuba.
- **Free Enterprise (Market) Economy** - a system by which people can conduct business free of government control except for reasonable regulations made for the public good. Example: wealthy developed nations such as the United States.

**Subsistence Agriculture** - The farmer produces just enough to support himself and his family with nothing left for purchasing manufactured goods.

**Market-oriented Agriculture** - Agricultural goods are produced in mass quantities with the intention of selling them on the market.

**Cottage Industries** - Business or industry in which goods are produced primarily in the home of the produced for local family use.

**Commercial Industries** - A business or industry that employs a large number of workers to produce goods in a factory.

**Megalopolis** - A region made up of several large cities and their surrounding areas.

**Communism**
- Controlled by a dictator
- The government owns all property
- One political party
- Government controls the economy and wealth is distributed equally.

**Democracy**
- Election of a president or leader by the people
- Private property is allowed
- Multiple political parties
- Relies on a free market economy or capitalism.
Important Terms

**Immigration** - Movement of people into a country from another country.

**Migration** - The movement of persons from one location to another.

**Spatial Diffusion** - The spread of information or ideas from within a community, or from one community to another.

**Examples:**
- **Bubonic Plague** - The epidemic experienced during the middle ages, which killed nearly 1/3 of Western Europe. Also known as the Black Death.
- **Columbian Exchange** - The exchange of crops, animals, and disease and ideas of different cultures after Europeans landed in the Americas.

**Developed Nations** - Countries that have achieved high degree of industrialization than the world average.

**Developing Nations** - Countries that have a lower standard of living and less industrialization than the world average.

**Indicators of developed and Developing Nations:**

**Developed Nations**
- A high GDP (gross domestic product)
- High literacy rates
- Longer life expectancy
- Mass consumption of natural resources

**Developing Nations**
- Low income per person
- High infant mortality rates
- Low literacy rates
- Low income and high population growth

**Gross Domestic Product per capita** – the yearly value of a country’s total output of goods and services divided by the number of people living in the country. Per capita means “per person”.

**Per Capita Income** – the average yearly income of a country’s inhabitants.

**Population Growth** – the ratio of births to deaths in a county per year.

**Literacy rates** – the percentage of a country’s population that can read and write.

**Life Expectancy** – the average lifespan of a country’s inhabitants.

The Revolutionary Era

**George Washington** - Commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He was also the 1\textsuperscript{st} President of the United States.

**Thomas Jefferson** - Author of the Declaration of Independence and 3\textsuperscript{rd} President of the United States.

**Colonial Governments** – The American colonies created republican forms of government in the New World; as Englishmen, they set up representative assemblies and valued self-government.

**Declaration of Independence (1776)** - Lists grievances (complaints) against King George III and justifies the colonies breaking away from England using the Enlightenment Ideas of John Locke. Enlightenment thinkers emphasized the importance of individual liberty and representative government.

**Unalienable rights** - rights that cannot be taken away: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

**Causes of Revolution**
- The British taxed the colonies for revenue to pay for the French and Indian War.
- "No taxation without Representation!" - Colonists resented being taxed without having a voice in Parliament.
- Tax acts passed include the Stamp Act, Sugar Act, and Tea Act.
- The Boston Massacre
- The Intolerable Acts

**Loyalists** - Americans who supported Great Britain during the revolution.

**Patriots** - Americans who favored independence from Great Britain during the revolution.
**Introduction: How to Use this Review Packet**

Your success on the Social Studies TAKS Test is important!!! The Social Studies Teachers have put together this packet to ensure that you are ready for the TAKS Test on **April 20th**. Even though you are in World History this year, the TAKS Test expects you to remember a lot of the U.S. History you learned in 8th Grade.

**TAKS Objective 1:** Students will demonstrate an understanding of issues and events in U.S. History.

Study this packet, and use it to complete TAKS Review Assignments your Teacher gives you. You can also use this packet to help you on Practice TAKS Tests, or even use it to go back over the Benchmark Test you took in January.

**If you STUDY for the TAKS Test, you WILL IMPROVE YOUR SCORE!!!**

**Good Luck, and study hard!!!**

---

The information for the 10th Grade World History content contributed by Amber Rinehart of Akins High School adapted from the 11th grade TAKS Study Guide designed by Rob Cheshire of Akins and Pat Maney of Bowie High School, modified by Cheri Hood, Region 7 ESC.