

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



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

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

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

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

**Absolute Chronology**

**Relative Chronology**

**Magna Carta**

**Representative  
government**

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

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

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

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

**Bubonic plague**

**Spatial diffusion**

**Traditional economy**

**Columbian exchange  
of food**

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

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

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

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

**Market economy**

**Command economy**

**Cottage industries**

**Subsistence agriculture**

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

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

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

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

**Physical geographic  
factors**

**English Bill of Rights**

**Demographic patterns**

**Human geographic  
factors**

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

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

**Main author of the  
Declaration of  
Independence,  
3<sup>rd</sup> President of  
United States**

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

**Declaration of  
Independence**

**1776**

**Unalienable right**

**Thomas Jefferson**

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

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

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

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

**Revolution**

**Colonial grievances**

**American Revolution**

**Independence**

**Commander in Chief of  
Continental Army,  
1<sup>st</sup> President of  
United States**

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

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

**Confederation**

**George Washington**

**Articles of Confederation**

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

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

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

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

**Philadelphia Convention**

**1787**

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

**Constitution**

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

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

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

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

**Republicanism**

**Limited government**

**Separation of powers**

**Federalism**

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

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

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

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

**Popular sovereignty**

**Checks and balances**

**Individual rights**

**Federalist Papers**

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

**1<sup>st</sup> Amendment right, right to speak one's own mind**

**1<sup>st</sup> Amendment right, right to state anything in the printed form**

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

**Free speech**

**Bill of Rights  
1<sup>st</sup> thru 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments**

**States' rights**

**Freedom of the press**

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

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

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

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

**Civil war**

**Nullification Crisis**

**Civil War**

**1861-1865**

**13<sup>th</sup> – 1865 – abolished  
slavery**

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

**15<sup>th</sup> – 1870 – guaranteed  
voting rights to former  
male slaves**

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

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

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

**13<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

**Reconstruction  
amendments**

**15th Amendment**

**14th Amendment**

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

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

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

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

**Market-oriented  
agriculture**

**Free enterprise system**

**Industrialization**

**Farm issues**

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

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

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

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

**Big business**

**Commercial industry**

**Child labor**

**Labor union**

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

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

**Movement of people out of one country and into another.**

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

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

**Migration**

**Population growth**

**Minority group**

**Immigration**

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

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

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

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

**Economic growth**

**Urbanization**

**Scientific discoveries**

**Standard of living**

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

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

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

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

**Telegraph**

**Technological  
innovations**

**Reform**

**Railroads**

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

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

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

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

**Spanish-American War**

**1898**

**Panama Canal**

**Expansionism**

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

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

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

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

**World power**

**Theodore Roosevelt**

**17th Amendment**

**16th Amendment**

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

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

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

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

**Susan B. Anthony**

**W.E.B. DuBois**

**Imperialism**

**19th Amendment**

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

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

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

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

**Nationalism**

**Militarism**

**World War I**

**1914-1918**

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

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

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

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

**Woodrow Wilson**

**Unrestricted submarine  
warfare**

**Treaty of Versailles**

**Wilson's Fourteen Points**

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

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

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

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

**Prosperity**

**Red Scare**

**Scopes Trial**

**Henry Ford**

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

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

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

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

**William Jennings Bryan**

**Clarence Darrow**

**Charles A. Lindbergh**

**Prohibition**

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

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

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

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

**Stock Market Crash**

**1929**

**Depression**

**Bank failures**

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

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

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

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

**New Deal**

**Great Depression**

**Social Security Act**

**FDIC**

**One person holds all of  
the political power in a  
country**

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

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

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

**1941-1945**

**Dictatorship**

**World War II**

**Pearl Harbor**

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

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

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

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

**Battle of Midway**

**Internment of  
Japanese Americans**

**Rationing**

**Home front**

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

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

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

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

**Normandy Invasion**

**Holocaust**

**Hiroshima and Nagasaki**

**Atomic bomb**

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

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

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

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

**GI Bill of Rights**

**Harry S. Truman**

**George C. Marshall**

**Truman Doctrine**

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

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

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

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

**NATO**

**Marshall Plan**

**McCarthyism**

**Korean War**

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

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

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

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

**Sputnik I**

**Joseph McCarthy**

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

**International trade**

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

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

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

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

**Civil rights movement**

**Martin Luther King, Jr.**

**Civil Rights Act of 1964**

**Political equality**

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

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

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

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

**26th Amendment**

**24th Amendment**

**Watergate**

**Vietnam Conflict**