

Key People, Events, and Laws

Key People

Benjamin Franklin- Enlightenment thinker/inventor. Oldest delegate to the Constitutional Convention

King George III- King of England during the American Revolution

Thomas Jefferson- Wrote the Declaration of Independence. Organized the Democratic/Republican political party, President who bought the Louisiana Purchase

Paul Revere- warned colonists, "The British are coming, the British are coming."

Thomas Paine- wrote the pamphlet, Common Sense

General Cornwallis- British General who surrendered at Yorktown

Crispus Attucks- 1st African American killed at the Boston Massacre

John Paul Jones- American captain/hero during the American Revolution

Daniel Shays- led group of 2,000 farmers against the United States government to save their farms.

Roger Sherman- wrote the Great Compromise

Alexander Hamilton- Head of the Federalist political party

Lewis & Clark- explored the Louisiana Purchase

Andrew Jackson- Became a hero at the Battle of New Orleans. President of the US during the Trail of Tears.

Abraham Lincoln- wrote the Emancipation Proclamation- freeing the slaves

Robert E. Lee- Confederate General

Ulysses S. Grant- Union General

Frederick Douglass- black abolitionist

Harriet Tubman- organized the Underground Railroad to help slaves escape the South.

Andrew Johnson- Impeached by the House of Representatives, not removed from office by the Senate

Abigail Adams – "Remember the Ladies" in reference to Declaration of Independence; letters written to John Adams while he was part of the committee writing the document

John Adams- defended British soldiers accused of Boston Massacre; married to Abigail; helped write Declaration of Independence

Wentworth Cheswell- midnight rider warning to turn out the militia; considered to to be the African American Paul Revere

Samuel Adams- leader of the Sons of Liberty; started the Committees of Correspondence; Boston Tea Party

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Mercy Otis Warren- used satire to make fun of British

James Armistead – first African American spy during the American revolution

Bernardo de Galvez- Spanish governor of Louisiana Territory; helped send supplies to Washington and his troops

Haym Solomon- Jewish patriot who helped raise money and supplies during the Revolution, arrested as a spy by the British

Patrick Henry- patriot; states' rights advocate; "Give me Liberty or give me death"

George Washington-Leader of the continental army, first President of the United States

Marquis de Lafayette- French naval and financial support to patriots

Thomas Paine- Common Sense; The Crisis

Henry Clay- represents views of West; state's rights; Great Compromiser, wanted to settle sectional conflicts through compromise (Missouri and 1850 compromise)

Daniel Webster-represents interests of North; tariffs;

John C. Calhoun- represents views of South; state's rights; against tariffs

Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederacy

William Carney- African American received Congressional Medal of Honor; member of 54th regiment of Massachusetts.

Phillip Bazaar- Hispanic received Congressional Medal of Honor; naval commander

Inventors

Inventor	Invention	Inventor	Invention
Benjamin Franklin	Bifocals/Franklin stove	Samuel Morse	Morse code/telegraph- 1837
Eli Whitney	Interchangeable parts	Elias Howe	Sewing machine- 1846
Eli Whitney	Cotton gin- 1793	Cyrus McCormick	Mechanical reaper- 1847
Robert Fulton	Steamboat- 1807	Henry Bessemer	Bessemer steel process- 1860's
Erie Canal	Canal locks- 1825	John Deere	Plow- 1836

Literature

Work	Author	Topic	Genre
<i>Poor Richard's Almanac</i>	Benjamin Franklin	Advice, sayings	Book
<i>Common Sense</i>	Thomas Paine	Idea of independence	Pamphlet
<i>The Crisis</i>	Thomas Paine	"these are the times that try men's souls." American Revolution	Pamphlet
<i>"Paul Revere's Ride"</i>	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	"Listen my children and you shall hear"	Poem
<i>"Concord Hymn"</i>	Ralph Waldo Emerson	Spirit of the American Revolution	Poem

<i>"The Raven"</i> <i>"The Murders in the Rue Morgue"</i>	Edgar Allen Poe	"The Murders" is the first detective story. Wrote sci-fi short stories.	Stories Poems Essays
<i>The Liberator</i>	William Lloyd Garrison	Abolition of slavery	Newspaper
<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>	Harriet Beecher Stowe	Horrors of slavery	Novel
<i>Leaves of Grass</i> <i>"O'Captain! My Captain!"</i>	Walt Whitman	Book of Poems, Abe Lincoln's assassination	Poetry
<i>"Essay on Civil Disobedience"</i>	Henry David Thoreau	Each person decides what is right or wrong	Essay
<i>Red Badge of Courage</i>	Stephen Crane	Civil War	Novel
<i>Tom Sawyer; Life on the Mississippi</i>	Mark Twain	Life in the South; Mark Twain's life.	Novel, Autobiography

Supreme Court Cases

1. **Marbury vs. Madison**- establishes judicial review (the Supreme Court can declare laws passed by Congress or action by the President unconstitutional.)
2. **Gibbons vs. Ogden**- Steamboat case about a monopoly. Establishes that the federal government is above the states in cases involving interstate commerce (trade.)
3. **McCullough vs. Maryland**- Case concerning the national bank, established the power of the national government over the state governments.
4. **Dred Scott Decision**- declared that African Americans did not have citizenship rights and that they were property. Slavery was also made legal in all territories.

Reformers

Abolitionists	Time Period	Accomplishment
William Lloyd Garrison	1831	Newspaper, <u>The Liberator</u> , the New England Anti-Slavery Society
Frederick Douglass	1847	Freed slave- speaker, <u>The North Star</u>
Sojourner Truth	1850's	Runaway slave, in 1827 changed her name and spoke for the abolitionist movement
Harriet Tubman	1854	Underground Railroad
Grimke Sisters	1840's	Southern sisters who moved to Philadelphia and became abolitionists
Education	Time Period	Accomplishment
Horace Mann	1837	Head of the state School Board of New York- pushed for free tax supported schools
Mary Lyon	1837	Founded Mount Holyoke- Female seminary (first women's college in the US)
Temperance	1820	1850- Maine banned all alcohol

Prison Reform	Time Period	Accomplishment
Dorothea Dix	1841-1860	Improved care for the mentally ill, hospitals, and prisons.
Women's Rights	Time Period	Accomplishment
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	1848	Wrote the Declaration of Sentiments, it was patterned after the Declaration of Independence. Fought for women's suffrage
Susan B. Anthony	1840's	Women's rights organizer, fought for women's suffrage.
Elizabeth Blackwell		1 st woman to attend medical school and get a medical degree.

US History to 1877- Key Events

Date	Event	Significance
1607	Jamestown	First permanent English settlement
1619	Virginia House of Burgesses	First representative assembly in America
1620	Mayflower Compact	Beginning of self-government by the colonists
1620	Plymouth	First English colony in the North-East
1700	Age of Reason	Use of scientific method to find out how the world worked. Benjamin Franklin synonymous with the Age of Reason/Enlightenment
1700's	Enlightenment	Movement in Europe that emphasized the use of reason
1730-1740	Great Awakening	Religious movement in the colonies
1754-1763	French & Indian War	Removes the French from North America; Beginning of problems between England and the colonies
1770	Boston Massacre	First civilians killed by British soldiers
1773	Boston Tea Party	An act of civil disobedience that symbolized the colonists rebellion against England.
1774	First Continental Congress	First organizing of the colonists, representatives from the colonists met to discuss the colonies dissatisfaction with England
1775	Shot Heard Round the World	First shots of the American Revolution at Lexington and Concord
1776	Declaration of Independence	Colonists separate from England, "When in the course of human events..., government should protect life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (unalienable rights.)"
1781	American Revolution Ends	Battle of Yorktown, the British surrendered- ends the Revolution
1783	Treaty of Paris	England recognizes the US as an independent nation
1786	Shay's Rebellion	Demonstrated the need for a strong central government; Showed weakness of the Articles of Confederation and need for a strong central government
1787	Constitutional Convention	Meeting to revise the Articles of Confederation which resulted in a new form of government (U.S. Constitution)- and the Great Compromise
1789	Washington elected President	George Washington was President for two terms, Washington's Farewell Address set the tone for international policies; isolationism; and precedence for the transition of power

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1790's	Industrial Revolution	Beginning of mass production, interchangeable parts; lowers the cost of goods; factory system; urbanization; deplorable work conditions
1791	Bill of Rights	First ten amendments which guarantee individual freedoms; written to gain support for the Constitution to be ratified; rights are not absolute
1803	Louisiana Purchase	Doubled the size of the US; 15 million; Bought from France by President Jefferson; Jefferson adopts a loose interpretation of the Constitution
1812	War of 1812	War with England over impressment of sailors; Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner; Andrew Jackson gains fame at the Battle of New Orleans
1823	Monroe Doctrine	Non-interference of European nations in the Western Hemisphere
1845	Texas	Annexation/Statehood; President Polk in office
1835-1838	Trail of Tears	American Indians forced West by Andrew Jackson; went to Oklahoma
1846	Mexican War	Territories gained; present day states of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado- this is done during the Presidency of Polk
1848-1849	California Gold Rush	Settlement in the West; thousands of settlers traveled West in search of gold and a better life
1850	Compromise of 1850	California enters as a free state; Mexican cession divided into New Mexico and Utah; voters could decide if they were slave or free states (popular sovereignty.)
1860	Election of Lincoln (Republican party)	Led to Southern secession in 1861
1861-1865	Civil War	Union (North vs. Confederacy (South) Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederacy Abraham Lincoln- President of the United States
1863	Emancipation Proclamation	Lincoln frees the slaves in the Confederacy; changed the character of the war to include ending slavery as well as preserving the Union
1865	Lincoln's death	Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford Theatre, Radical Republicans gained power; military reconstruction followed
1877	End of Reconstruction	Troops were removed from the South

Documents, Compromises, Treaties, Laws, Acts

Year	Document, Etc.	Explanation
1215	Magna Carta	Limited the power of the King
1620	Mayflower Compact	A contract (rules) established by Pilgrims for how to organize self-government at Plymouth
1639	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	1 st written constitution
1660's	Navigation Acts	Series of laws passed by England to regulate colonists' trade so England would make money
1763	Treaty of Paris	Officially ended the war between England and France
1763	Proclamation of 1763	Law passed by the King of England forbidding the colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains
1764	Sugar Act	Tax on molasses. One of many events angering the colonists, which led to the American Revolution.

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1765	Stamp Act	Tax on legal documents, newspapers, licenses, diplomas, dice, and playing cards. Also led to the American Revolution.
1766	Quartering Act	British soldiers could stay in colonists' homes; angered colonists.
1767	Townshend Acts	Taxed goods such as glass, paper, lead, silk, and tea; angered colonists.
1773	Tea Act	Tax on tea; led to the Boston Tea Party (protest using civil disobedience.)
1774	Intolerable Acts	A series of severe laws passed to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party.
1775	Olive Branch Petition	Colonists declare loyalty to King George III, but ask him to cancel the Intolerable Acts
1776	Declaration of Independence	The American colonists officially declare their independence from England- starts the American Revolution
1775-1781	American Revolution	War between the colonists and the British government, lasting from 1776-1781
1777	Articles of Confederation	1 st American Constitution; states had too much power.
1783	Treaty of Paris	Officially ended the American Revolution
1785	Land Ordinance of 1785	Set up system for settling the Northwest Territory
1787	Great Compromise	Compromise between Virginia Plan (which favored large states) and the New Jersey Plan (which favored small states.) Set up a 2-house legislature (bicameral): Senate- 2 representatives per state (equal representation): House of Representatives- representation was based on population
1787	3/5's Compromise	3/5's of slaves count towards a states' population for taxation and representation in the House of Representatives
1787-1788	Constitution created	Modern constitution is written setting up the 3 branches of government
1791	Bill of Rights	The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, which guaranteed individual rights
1793	Neutrality Proclamation	Washington declares the US will not support a side in European wars.
1798	Alien Act	Allowed the President to expel any foreigners who he thought could be dangerous to the country.
1798	Sedition Act	Citizens could be fined or jailed for criticizing elected officials
1803	Marbury vs Madison	Supreme Court decision establishing judicial review (the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.)
1803	Louisiana Purchase	Thomas Jefferson buys the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million
1807	Embargo Act	Forbade Americans from exporting or importing any goods
1809	Non-Intercourse Act	Replaced the Embargo Act, Americans could now trade with all nations except Britain and France.
1812-1814	War of 1812	War between the United States and England
1814	Treaty of Ghent	Officially ended the War of 1812 with England

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1823	Monroe Doctrine	Declaration made by President James Monroe stating that Europe was not allowed to interfere in the affairs of any country in the Western Hemisphere
1830	Indian Removal Act	American Indians are forced to move west of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma)
1848	Mexican Cession	Mexico sold all of California and New Mexico to the US after the Mexican War (this includes present-day California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico).
1848	Seneca Falls Convention	Meeting calling for rights for women (specifically the right of suffrage.)
1849	Missouri Compromise	Maine becomes a free state, Missouri becomes a slave state; Slavery is permitted in the Louisiana Purchase south of the 36/30 line, banned north
1850	Compromise of 1850	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. California entered the Union as a free state 2. Rest of Mexican Cession divided into territories of New Mexico and Utah. Voters would decide if these territories would be slave or free (popular sovereignty.) 3. Slave trade ended in Washington DC, but can continue between the states. 4. Strict new fugitive slave law is passed.
1850	Fugitive Slave Law of 1850	Demanded all citizens help catch runaway slaves.
1853	Gadsden Purchase	Mexico sold the US a strip of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico. This land was valuable because it had a railroad connecting the East to California.
1854	Kansas-Nebraska Act	Divided Nebraska territory in two: Kansas and Nebraska- slavery was decided by popular sovereignty (voting.)
1857	Dred Scott Decision	Slavery was made legal in all territories. African Americans were denied citizenship rights, even if they were free.
1861-1865	Civil War	War between the North and the South
January 1, 1863	Emancipation Proclamation	Freed the slaves in the seceded states of the Confederacy (South.)
1865	13th Amendment	Banned slavery throughout the nation
1866	14th Amendment	Gave citizenship to all people born in the United States
1867	Reconstruction Act	Divided the South into 5 military districts
1869	15th Amendment	Forbade any state from denying African-American males the right to vote.

U.S. Presidents

President	Years in Office	Party	Key Events
George Washington	1789-1797	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill of Rights • Whiskey Rebellion • Cotton gin

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John Adams	1797-1801	Federalist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XYZ Affair • Alien and Sedition Acts • Midnight Appointments
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	Democratic-Republican	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marbury vs Madison • Louisiana Purchase • Lewis and Clark • <i>Clearmont</i>- 1st Steamboat
James Madison (Father of the Constitution)	1809-1817	Democratic-Republican	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embargo Act • War of 1812
James Monroe	1817-1825	Democratic-Republican	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New England factories • Era of Good Feelings • Missouri Compromise • Monroe Doctrine
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	Democratic-Republican	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrupt Bargain to become President • Erie Canal Opens
Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory)	1829-1837	Democrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Removal Act • Nullification Crisis • Killed the National Bank • Spoils system • Expanded suffrage
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Democrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail of Tears • Panic of 1837
William Henry Harrison	1841	Whig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st President to die in office
John Tyler	1841-1845	Whig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish and German immigration • Oregon Trail
James K. Polk	1845-1849	Democrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas Annexation • Manifest Destiny • California Gold Rush • Mexican War • Seneca Falls Convention
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Whig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compromise of 1850 • Fugitive Slave Act • <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> • 2nd President to die in office
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Whig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compromise of 1850
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Democrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underground Railroad • Gadsden Purchase • Kansas-Nebraska Act • Bleeding Kansas
James Buchanan	1857-1861	Democrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dred Scott Decision • Lincoln- Douglas Debate

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Brown's Raid
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Republican	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secession • Civil War • Emancipation • Lincoln's Assassination
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	Democratic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction starts • 13th Amendment • Black Codes in the South • Impeachment trial
Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877	Republican	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the Trans-Continental Railroad • Telephone • Reconstruction ends