

Grade 5 Study Guide
Benchmark 2
2010-2011

Vocabulary/Concepts	Things to Know
Articles of Confederation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first written plan of government for the U.S. had the following problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weak central government ○ Economic issues ○ No national army ○ Quarreling among the states
Shays' Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Shays led a rebellion to close Massachusetts courts so former Continental army soldiers would not lose their farms due to unpaid taxes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They had not been paid while serving in the army. • The rebellion was stopped by Massachusetts state troops.
Western Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Ordinance of 1785 – a plan to measure and divide western lands • Northwest Ordinance of 1787 – a plan to govern the area and form new states
Constitutional Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal System - a system in which the right to govern is shared by the nation and the state government • Democracy - a form of government in which the people make choices
Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Madison is known as the “Father of the Constitution.” • Constitution ratified, or approved, on September 17, 1787. • Preamble – the introduction that states the purpose of the Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To set-up a fair government and secure the freedom of all Americans
Great Compromise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed by Roger Sherman • Created two houses of Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Senate – two representatives from each state ○ House of Representatives – representatives based on a state's population
Three Branches of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Makes the laws ○ Congress which is divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives ○ Can override the President's veto ○ Approves the appointment of Supreme Court Justices • Executive Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carries out the laws ○ The President is the head of this branch. ○ Can veto a bill passed by Congress ○ Nominates Supreme Court Justices • Judicial Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensures the laws are fair and agree with the U.S. Constitution ○ The Supreme Court is the highest court ○ Can rule that a law is unconstitutional ○ Can rule the President's actions unconstitutional
Checks and Balances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system that gives each branch of government different powers so that all branches have equal authority or power
Bill of Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added after the Constitution was ratified • First 10 amendments that guarantee and protect the rights of the people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amendment – an addition or change to the U.S. Constitution

New Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Washington - first President • John Adams - first Vice President and second President
Washington, D.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maryland and Virginia gave land to build the national capital.
Louisiana Purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land bought in 1803 from France for \$15 million dollars • Doubled the size of the United States • Located west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains • Lewis and Clark were sent to explore the territory by President Jefferson.
War of 1812	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British navy was capturing American ships and sailors and giving Native Americans weapons to use against the Americans. • U.S. declared war against Britain and beat them. • White House set on fire, but Dolley Madison saved many valuable items.
“The Star-Spangled Banner”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812 • U.S. national anthem
Monroe Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written by President James Monroe to acknowledge Europe’s existing colonies in the Western Hemisphere, but closed the hemisphere to any new colonies
Indian Removal Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail of Tears - forced march of Cherokees from their land to Indian Territory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Over 4,000 Cherokees died of cold, disease, or lack of food.
Manifest Destiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief that the U.S. should stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
Trails West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans continued to move west on trails like the Oregon Trail. • Mormons traveled to the Great Salt Lake area to practice their religion freely.
War with Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas statehood led to a conflict with Mexico over the Texas/Mexico border. • U.S. defeated Mexico and gained additional land.
California Gold Rush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1849 settlers rushed to California in hopes of striking it rich by finding gold.
Transportation During the Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Road was the first important highway joining the eastern U.S. and places west of the Appalachian Mountains. • Erie Canal was built to ship goods faster and cheaper from NY to Lake Erie. • Steamboats and railroads moved people and goods faster and cheaper.
Manufacturing During the Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Slater opened the first spinning mill in the U.S. • Francis Cabot Lowell developed a system of organizing factories in which all the work for turning cotton into cloth was done in one factory.
Other Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eli Whitney developed the cotton gin to remove cotton seeds faster • Cyrus McCormick invented a mechanical reaper for harvesting grain. • John Deere developed the first cast-steel plow.
Sectionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional loyalty
Balancing Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Missouri Compromise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Missouri joined U.S. as slave state; Maine joined as free state ◦ Created an imaginary line through the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase ◦ Slavery allowed in places south of the line but not north of the line. • The Compromise of 1850 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Allowed California to join as a free state ◦ Remaining lands gained from Mexico would decide whether to allow slavery. • The Kansas-Nebraska Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Changed the Missouri Compromise; Kansas joined the Union as a free state. ◦ Territories north of the imaginary line could decide to allow slavery.
Dred Scott Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supreme Court ruled that slaves were property and could be taken to free states and kept as slaves.
Turner’s Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nat Turner - a slave that led a rebellion and caused slave codes to be passed

The Underground Railroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system of secret passages that helped slaves runaway to freedom in Canada, Mexico, or the northern U.S. • Abolitionist - a person who wanted to end slavery
1860 Presidential Election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham Lincoln did not believe the federal government should abolish slavery but believed if the spread of slavery was stopped it would eventually die out. • The Democratic candidates did not agree on the issue of slavery and split the Democratic votes. • Lincoln won the election.
Secession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina seceded from the Union due to Lincoln's election. • South Carolina was joined by Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ These 11 states formed the Confederate States of America.
Border States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States that shared a border with Union and Confederate states • Slavery was permitted in these states, but they did not secede.

Regional Differences	North	South
Tariffs on Imports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economy based on manufactured goods from factories so they needed to purchase fewer imports • wanted the tax on European imports so Southerners would purchase their goods and not imports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economy based on farming so they needed to purchase more manufactured goods • did not want a tax on European imports because of the higher price
States' Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • federal government govern the states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • states should govern themselves
Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economy based on paid labor so they did not need slaves • believed slaves were mistreated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economy based on farming and needed the slave labor • believed slaves were treated better than factory workers
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • factories, railroad system, and strong navy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong military leaders and troops experienced at outdoor living
Battle Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anaconda Plan – blockade Southern ports to stop the import and export of supplies and cotton and take control of the Mississippi River which would split the South into two parts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the North from invading their land and get Britain and France to help them fight against the North

Battles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Sumter, SC - beginning of the Civil War because Confederate troops attacked and caused the surrender of the Union fort • Vicksburg, MS - Union troops won the battle and gained control of the Mississippi River splitting the Confederacy into two parts • Gettysburg, PA – Union victory in which thousands of soldiers were killed
Gettysburg Address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered by President Lincoln in November 1863 after the Battle of Gettysburg • Encouraged Northerners to fight harder to win the war to honor the soldiers
The End of the Civil War and the "March to the Sea"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union General William Sherman led his troops through Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina burning and destroying cities, farms, and railroads. • General Grant and his Union troops chased Lee's troops through Virginia and destroyed the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia.
Surrender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.

Emancipation Proclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued on January 1, 1863 and freed all slaves living in the Confederate states • Ended the chances of Britain and France helping the South because it made the war about slavery rather than just states' rights
Civil War People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriet Beecher Stowe – author of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>, a novel about the mistreatment of slaves by their owners • Harriet Tubman - a former slave who helped over 300 slaves to freedom. • Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederate States of America • Robert E. Lee – Commander of the Confederate army • Ulysses S. Grant – Commander of the Union army
Lincoln's Assassination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurred April 14, 1865 while he was watching a play • Andrew Johnson became the 17th U.S. President.
Johnson's Impeachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson's plan for Reconstruction was more lenient than Congress's plan. • Congress impeached Johnson, but he was kept in office by one vote.
Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th – ended slavery in all states • 14th – all persons born in the U.S. are citizens of the U.S. and their birth state • 15th – no person can be denied the right to vote based on "race, color, or previous servitude" • Guaranteed rights for African American males
Reconstruction Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction - the time during which the South was rebuilt after the Civil War • Black Codes – laws limiting the rights of former slaves in the South • Freedmen's Bureau – set-up to provide aide and help educate former slaves • Sharecropping – a system of working the land in which the worker was paid with a "share" of the crop • Segregation – the practice of keeping people in separate groups based on their race or culture
Settling the Last Frontier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People moved westward to find gold, ranch cattle, and settle homesteads.
Transcontinental Railroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad • Made the transportation of people and goods faster, easier, and cheaper
Immigration 1860 - 1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrants had to adapt to living in crowded tenements, earning low wages, and learning a new language. • Irving Berlin – a Russian immigrant who wrote "God Bless America"
Great Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The movement of African Americans from the South to the North to find jobs
Alaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7.2 million dollars • Located next to the western border of Canada
Hawaii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexed by the U.S. in 1898 when Americans took over the government • Located in the Pacific Ocean southwest of California
Spanish-American War - 1898	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cubans wanted independence from Spain. • Battleship <i>Maine</i> sent to protect U.S. citizens in Cuba, but it was destroyed. • U.S. declared war on Spain and gained Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cuba and the Philippine Islands became independent countries.
Panama Canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama to link the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. • Made transportation of people and goods faster for the U.S. and other countries
Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Theodore Roosevelt's administration passed laws to make sure businesses made life better for people, such as the Pure Food and Drug Act

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jane Addams – opened Hull House in Chicago to help people learn the skills needed to get jobs
Women’s Suffrage and the 19 th Amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffrage – the right to vote • 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave women the right to vote in 1920. • Carrie Chapman Catt – a woman who worked for women’s right to vote
World War I 1914 - 1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began when a member of the Austria-Hungary royal family was assassinated • U.S. became involved in 1915 when a German U-boat sank the <i>Lusitania</i>, a British passage ship, which was carrying American passengers. • Women took jobs in the military as clerks, nurses, and telegraph operators. • November 11, 1918 Germany surrendered.
League of Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed by President Woodrow Wilson to help avoid future wars by peacefully solving nation’s conflicts, but the U.S. did not join.
Roaring Twenties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A time of prosperity and good times characterized by new forms of entertainment, technology, and food
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of labor – dividing work so each worker does only part of a larger job • Assembly line – a system of mass production in which parts of a product, such as a car, are put together as they move past a line of workers • Henry Ford – American automobile maker who mass-produced cars at low cost using the assembly line • Thomas Alva Edison – invented the electric light bulb
Stock Market Crash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurred on October 29, 1929 and caused many people to lose their money
Great Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time of little economic growth during the 20th century when banks closed, and people lost their homes, jobs, and money • President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s created the New Deal to help the U.S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Created jobs which built roads, bridges, and highways
World War II 1939-1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi party, became a dictator of Germany in 1933. • The war began in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. • U.S. became involved in 1941 when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. • Women filled jobs that had been done by men. • June 6, 1944, D-Day, was a major attack on Germany in which the Allies successfully pushed German troops out of France and back into Germany. • President Roosevelt died, and Harry S. Truman replaced him. • President Truman had two atom bombs dropped on Japan. • Japan surrendered on August 15, 1945, ending World War II.
Holocaust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mass murder of European Jews during World War II
Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communism – a social and economic system in which all land and industries are owned by the government, and individuals have few rights .
Civil Rights Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil rights – rights guaranteed to all citizens by the U.S. Constitution • <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> – a Supreme Court case that said separate but equal schools for African Americans was not constitutional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Linda Brown – African-American student whose family was among a group that challenged public school segregation • Montgomery Bus Boycott – led to the Supreme Court case that said segregation on public transportation was not constitutional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rosa Parks – African American who was arrested when she refused to give-up her seat on a bus • Martin Luther King, Jr. – African American civil rights leader who led the March

	<p>on Washington and worked for equal treatment in nonviolent ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Farmer Workers – an organization that worked to improve the lives of farm workers and was led by Cesar Chavez and Delores Huerto
September 11, 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four American planes were hijacked and crashed into the World Trade Center in New York, the Pentagon, in Washington, D.C., and an empty field in Pennsylvania.
Presidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Jefferson (3rd) – First U.S. Secretary of State • Andrew Jackson (7th) - Against the Second Bank of the U.S. • Theodore Roosevelt (26th) – Set land aside for national parks • Dwight D. Eisenhower (34th) – World War II Commander and Korean War • John F. Kennedy (35th) – Cuban Missile Crisis and Assassination • Lyndon B. Johnson (36th) – Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Vietnam War • Richard Nixon (37th) – Watergate Scandal

Editorial Cartoons

- Use the editorial cartoon to answer the question.
 - To which event is the cartoon referring?
 - What are the clues in the cartoon?

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/herblock/crook.html>

