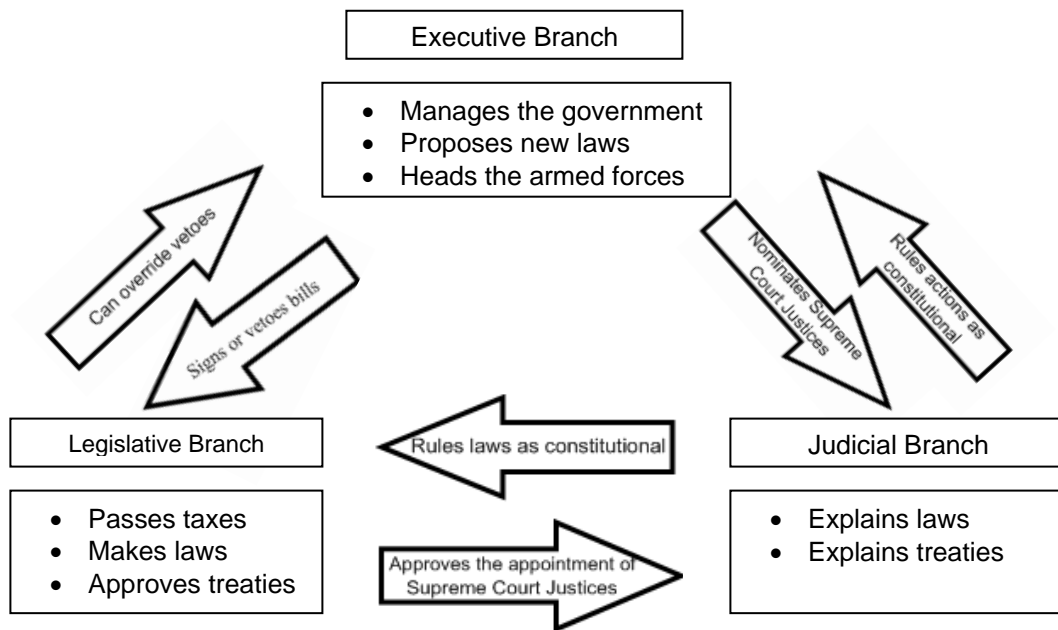


Grade 5 Study Guide
Benchmark 2
2008-2009

Vocabulary/Concepts	Things to Know
The French and Indian War (1754-1763)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began because Britain and France wanted to control the Ohio River Valley • Britain and France formed alliances with Native Americans to help in the war. • Spain joined the war on France's side. • The British won the war and gained most of France's land in present-day Canada and the Ohio River Valley. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Britain also received Florida from Spain.
Albany Plan of Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ben Franklin's proposal to unite the colonies during the French and Indian War
Pontiac's Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native American tribes united to drive the British off their land. • Rebellion ended when some tribes signed peace treaties with the British.
Proclamation of 1763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kept British colonists from buying land, hunting, or exploring west of the Appalachian Mountains • British government reserved the land for Native Americans because they did not want to continue to fight with Indian tribes. • Britain left soldiers in the area to ensure the colonists obeyed the law. • Colonists felt their rights as British citizens were being taken away.
Colonists Continue West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Boone ignored the Proclamation of 1763 and crossed the Appalachian Mountains into present-day Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. • The trail he used became known as the Wilderness Road.
Sugar Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed a tax on sugar and other goods coming into the colonies • Passed because Parliament believed the colonists needed to help pay for the expense of the French and Indian War
Taxation Without Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists felt the Sugar Act violated their rights as British citizens because Parliament passed the law without anyone to speak for the colonists.
Stamp Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed a tax on paper items, such as newspapers and legal documents • Colonists refused to purchase the items.
Stamp Act Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegates sent the Declaration of Rights and Grievances to the king to voice their concerns over the tax laws. • British merchants complained because the colonists' boycotts were causing them to lose money. • Parliament repealed the Stamp Act.
Townshend Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws passed by Parliament that taxed lead, glass, paint, paper, and tea
Boston Massacre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fight between colonists and British soldiers in which three colonists died
Boston Tea Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sons of Liberty dressed like Native Americans went onto a British ship and dumped tea into the Boston Harbor. • Done to protest the tea tax and the tea monopoly by the East India Company
Intolerable Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws passed to punish the Boston citizens for the Boston Tea Party. • Laws which closed the harbor, banned town and Boston legislature meetings, and ordered colonists to house and feed British soldiers
First Continental Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colony representatives sent a petition to Parliament stating their rights and their belief that only colonial government should make laws for them.
Lexington and Concord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutemen gathered weapons to defend themselves against British soldiers. • British soldiers planned to take the weapons and capture the Sons of Liberty. • Paul Revere and others rode to the two cities to warn them of the attack. • This fighting is considered the beginning of the American Revolution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Called the "shot heard round the world" because many colonies were

	watching America try to win its independence from its founding country
Second Continental Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met to decide whether to work things out with Britain or declare independence • Sent Olive Branch Petition to Parliament asking to settle things peacefully • Formed Continental Army and made George Washington commander-in-chief • Created a navy • Asked Native American allies to help them
Battle of Bunker Hill (Battle of Breed's Hill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonists built stone walls across Boston to provide protection from the British. • British wanted to take down the walls so they attacked by land and sea. • British won, but the fight proved the colonists would be hard to beat.
Foreign Help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The king hired German Hessian soldiers to fight against the colonists. • He also asked for Native American allies to fight against the colonists.
Common Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine to encourage colonists to declare their independence from Britain.
Declaration of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Jefferson was the chief writer. • Written to tell why the colonists wanted to become an independent nation • Document parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preamble ○ Colonists' ideas about government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Statement of Rights (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness) ○ Colonists' grievances against the king • July 4, 1776 the Declaration was approved.
Americans and the Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans were promised freedom if they fought for either side. • Women served as spies, cooked, sewed, and performed other duties.
Fighting the War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British army was larger, better trained, and had more supplies. • Washington's army crossed the Delaware River in December 1776, and captured over 900 German Hessians at Trenton, NJ in a surprise attack. • Americans won the Battle of Saratoga which was a turning point in the war because it convinced the French to support the Americans. • Washington and his army spent a difficult winter at Valley Forge training with foreign officers, Frederick von Steuben and Marquis de Lafayette.
Yorktown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final battle of the revolution in which the colonists won • Liberty Bell was rung to announce the news of America's victory.
The Treaty of Paris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officially ended the American Revolution • Named the United States of America a new country and set its borders
Effects of the War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full-time army was established. • U.S. Military Academy and Naval Academy set-up to train military leaders.
Articles of Confederation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first written plan of government for the U.S. with 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 and other former Continental Army soldiers tried to close the Massachusetts courts so they would not lose their farms due to unpaid taxes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They did not have money for taxes because the U.S. government had not paid them the money they were owed for 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwest Ordinance of 1787 – a plan to govern the area and form new states
Constitutional Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives decided to create a new constitution based on a federal system.
Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Madison is known as the “Father of the Constitution.” Constitution approved on September 17, 1787 by the Constitutional Congress. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 of 13 states had to approve the Constitution for it to be put into effect. Parts of the Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preamble – states the purpose of the Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-up a fair government and secure the freedom of all Americans Articles - defines the roles and responsibilities of the national and state governments
Bill of Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantees and protects the rights of the people Added after the Constitution was ratified First 10 amendments
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
Checks and Balances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system that gives each branch of government different powers so that each branch can watch over the authority of the others No branch is more important than the others.



New Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> George Washington - first President John Adams - first Vice President George Washington’s cabinet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Jefferson – Secretary of State Alexander Hamilton – Secretary of the Treasury Henry Knox – Secretary of War John Adams - 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 the French for \$15 million dollars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ U.S. wanted to control the port of New Orleans to protect its trade routes. • Doubled the size of the United States • Located west of the Mississippi River • Lewis and Clark were sent to explore the territory by President Jefferson.
Pike's Expedition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zebulon Pike explored the southwestern part of the Louisiana Purchase. • Discovered a large mountain that was part of the Rocky Mountains, which was later named Pike's Peak
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 Dolly Madison was able to save 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.'s national anthem
Monroe Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written by President James Monroe • Acknowledged Europe's existing colonies in the Western Hemisphere, but closed the hemisphere to any future European colonies
The Age Of Jackson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrew Jackson - seventh U.S. President nicknamed "Old Hickory" • Against the Second Bank of the U.S.
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 to the Pacific Ocean
Texas Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas declared its independence from Mexico on March 2, 1836. • Texas became a U.S. state in 1845.
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.
Mexican Cession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. gained all or part of present-day New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.
Gadsden Purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. bought the rest of Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico.
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.
Supply and Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply and demand both affect the cost of an item.
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.
Cotton Gin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed by Eli Whitney to remove seeds from cotton faster than by hand
Other Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyrus McCormick invented a mechanical reaper for harvesting grain. • John Deere developed the first cast-steel plow.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolution – a sudden, complete change, such as the overthrow of an established government • Boycott – refuse to buy

- Repeal - cancel
- Mercenary – a soldier who serves for pay in a foreign military
- Declaration – official statement
- Preamble – introduction or first part of a document
- Patriots – colonist who were in favor of independence
- Loyalists – colonists who supported the king
- Federal System - a system in which the right to govern is shared by the nation and the state government
- Ratify – approve
- Amendments - changes
- Veto – reject
- Electoral college – a group of officials chosen by citizens to vote for the President and Vice President
- Impeach – accuse the President of crimes
- Justices – judges
- Political party – a group whose members try to elect government officials who share the party’s point of view about issues
- Democracy – a form of government in which the people have the power to make choices
- Supply – the amount of a good or service available for sale
- Demand – the need or want for a good or service
- Textiles – cloth
- Interchangeable parts – parts that are exactly alike
- Mass production – a system of producing large amounts of goods at one time
- Patents – licenses to make, use, or sell new inventions

Compare Historical Maps

- Use the map to answer the questions.
 - After the French and Indian War, which country claimed the area known as Louisiana?
 - Which country claimed Florida before the French and Indian War?

