



**analyze**

Academic



**to examine carefully and in detail so  
as to identify causes, key factors,  
possible results**

Social Studies 8 Vocabulary Cards



**cite**

Academic



**to mention in support, proof, or confirmation; refer to as an example**



**describe**

Academic



**to tell or depict in written or spoken words; give an account of**

Social Studies 8 Vocabulary Cards



**distinguish**

Academic



**to divide into classes; classify**



**evaluate**

Academic



**to judge or determine the significance,  
worth, or quality of; assess**

Social Studies 8 Vocabulary Cards



**explain**

Academic



**to make known in detail**

Social Studies 8 Vocabulary Cards



**illustrate**

Academic



**to make clear, as by examples or analogies**



**argument**

History 1



**a statement, reason, or fact for or  
against a point**



**defend**

History 1



**to maintain by argument, evidence,  
etc.; uphold**



**evidence**

History 1



**that which tends to prove or disprove something; ground for belief; proof**



**perspective**

History 1



**a specific point of view in  
understanding or judging things or  
events**



**primary source**

History 1



**first hand account about historical events**



**secondary source**

History 1



**interpretation of events by people who  
were not present at the events they  
discuss**



**colonized**

History 2



**to takeover another territory and  
establish a colony in; settle**



## **economic reasons**

History 2



**Europeans explored North America in pursuit of new trade routes to Asia, resources such as gold and silver and goods that had a market in Europe**

Social Studies 8 Vocabulary Cards



**inhabit**

History 2



**to live or dwell in a place**



**religious reasons**

History 2



**reasons for Europeans coming to North America: escaping religious persecution, creating a religious utopia and converting American Indians to Christianity**



## colonizing powers

History 3



**British, French, Spanish, Swedes, and Dutch who competed to control settlement and colonization of North America**



**rivalry**

History 3



**competition between two groups  
competing for the same goal**



**cash crops**

History 4



**farm crop raised to be sold for money**



**cultural contributions**

History 4



**folklore and music that American  
slaves contributed to the U.S.**



**economic development**

History 4



**changes, improvement and growth in  
the economy**



**forced migration**

History 4



**involuntary movement of people from one place to another, such as the enslavement and relocation of Africans**



**race-based slavery**

History 4



**the enslavement of Africans by  
Europeans**



**consent of the governed**

History 5



**authority of a government should  
depend on the approval of the  
people, as expressed by votes in  
elections**



## Declaration of Independence

History 5



**the Second Continental Congress, on July 4, 1776, declared the colonies free from Britain; emphasis on natural rights, social contract and consent of the governed**



**dissatisfaction**

History 5



**attitude of not being satisfied or  
content with circumstances**



# Enlightenment

History 5



**movement of ideas in the 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing the rights of the citizen, natural law, reason, and popular government**



## French and Indian War

History 5



**war between Britain and France over land claims in the Ohio country, beginning in 1754; left Britain with a large amount of debt**



## Proclamation of 1763

History 5



**British declaration that colonists could not settle in lands west of the Appalachian Mountains**



## social contract

History 5



**theory that individuals have agreed to give up some freedoms to government, in exchange for protection of their remaining rights**



## Articles of Confederation

History 6



**the first constitution of the 13 American states, adopted in 1781 and replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States**



**economic**

History 6



**relating to the production, distribution,  
and use of income, wealth, and goods  
for trade**



## Northwest Ordinance

History 6



**act of Congress in 1787 providing for the government of the Northwest Territory and establishing the steps by which areas might become states**



**outcome**

History 6



**end result; consequence**



**political**

History 6



**relating to government (the  
relationship between people and  
government)**



**social**

History 6



**relating to the organization of society,  
especially relating to classes  
according to status**



**sovereign**

History 6



**group or body of persons or a state  
having supreme authority**



## Anti-Federalists

History 7



**opponents of the Constitution because  
it would create a federal government  
that was too powerful and did not  
contain a Bill of Rights to protect  
individual rights**



## Federalists

History 7



**supporters of the U.S. Constitution who argued for the need for a strong national government**



**national security**

History 7



**defense and foreign relations of a country; protection of the interests of a country**



# U.S. Constitution

History 7



**created in 1787, the supreme law of the United States that outlines the frame of government**



**federal government**

History 8



**union of states under a central  
(national) government**



## Monroe Doctrine

History 8



**policy stating that U.S. opposed further European colonization of and interference with independent nations in the Western Hemisphere**

Social Studies 8 Vocabulary Cards



**repel**

History 8



**to drive or force back**



## War of 1812

History 8



**war between U.S. and Great Britain  
from 1812-1815**



**neutrality**

History 8



**policy that a nation that does not participate in a war between other nations**



## Louisiana Purchase

History 9



**acquisition by the U.S. in 1803 of  
828,000 square miles in the West from  
France**



**negotiate**

History 9



**to deal or bargain with another or others, as in the preparation of a treaty**



**treaty**

History 9



**formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance or land**



**displacement**

History 10



**removal of American Indians from  
their home lands**



## Indian Removal Act

History 10



**required all American Indians to move  
west of the Mississippi River**



**industrial**

History 10



**relating to the growth of factories and  
industry**



## Manifest Destiny

History 10



**idea popular in the U.S. during the 1800s that the country must expand its boundaries to the Pacific**



## Mexican War

History 10



**1846-1848 war between U.S. and Mexico following U.S. annexation of Texas; U.S. acquired California and New Mexico (in addition to Texas)**



## **sectional issues**

History 10



**different positions on key political issues (tariffs, internal improvements, expansion of slavery) in the 1800s taken by Northerners, Southerners, and Westerners**



## Westward expansion

History 10



**the growth of the U.S. as new territory was acquired through treaties and purchases during the 1800s**



**federalism**

History 11



**sharing of power between national  
and state government**



## **internal improvements**

History 11



**public works projects such as transportation systems (roads, turnpikes, canals) created throughout the U.S. in the 1800s**



**affirmation**

History 12



**assertion that something exists or is true; confirmation of the truth or validity of a prior judgment, decision**



## **black codes**

History 12



**laws passed in the South during Reconstruction aimed at limiting freedom and allowing plantation owners to exploit African American workers**



**carpetbagger**

History 12



**northerner who moved to the South  
after the Civil War and became active  
in Republican politics during  
Reconstruction**



**emancipation**

History 12



**the freeing of slaves in the United States**



## **Ku Klux Klan**

History 12



**secret organization created in the southern U.S. after the Civil War to deny rights to African Americans**



## Reconstruction

History 12



**period from 1865-1877 in which the states that had seceded during the Civil War were reorganized as part of the United States**



**secessionist**

History 12



**southern states that left the Union  
during the Civil War**



## **geographic tools**

Geography 13



**maps, globes, and other visuals that show the features of the Earth's surface and the processes that shape it**



**natural resources**

Geography 14



**material found in nature, such as  
minerals, soil and oil**



**unintended consequences**

Geography 14



**effects, results, or outcomes of something that are not ones produced by a purposeful action**



## **transportation networks**

Geography 15



**roads, canals and railroads developed throughout the U.S. in the 1800s**



**cultural bias**

Geography 16



**interpreting and judging people and events by standards based one's own culture**



**prejudice**

Geography 16



**an unfavorable opinion formed  
beforehand without knowledge,  
thought, or reason**



**stereotype**

Geography 16



**form of prejudice that sees members  
of other groups of people as all the  
same**



**democratic ideals**

Geography 17



**freedom, equality, rights and justice**



**national identity**

Geography 17



**the depiction of a country as a whole,  
including its culture, traditions,  
language, and politics**



**attain**

Government 18



**to reach, achieve, or accomplish;  
gain; obtain**



**public goals**

Government 18



**goal or aim for the benefit of all  
people in society (common good)**



## **social and civic groups**

Government 18



**groups formed to attain public goals,  
such as reducing alcohol  
consumption, improving working  
conditions, emancipation of slaves**



## **communication technology**

Government 19



**improvements in printing and  
distribution of newspapers and the  
invention of the telegraph that  
increased public awareness and  
provided information**



**public opinion**

Government 19



**collective opinion of many people on  
some issue, problem, especially as a  
guide to action**



## **checks and balances**

Government 20



**limits imposed on all branches of a government by giving each branch the right to amend or void some acts of the other branches**



**representative democracy**

Government 20



**democratic system of government in  
which the people exercise political  
control through elected  
representatives**



**separation of powers**

Government 20



**dividing power in government among  
the legislative, executive, and judicial  
branches**



## 13th Amendment

Government 21



**an amendment to the U.S. Constitution,  
ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery**



## 14th Amendment

Government 21



**an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1868, defining national citizenship and forbidding the states to restrict the basic rights of citizens or other persons**



## 15th Amendment

Government 21



**an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1870, prohibiting the restriction of voting rights "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"**



## Bill of Rights

Government 21



**the first 10 amendments to the  
Constitution; protect the basic liberties  
of the people of the United States**



**due process**

Government 21



**right of every citizen to be protected  
against arbitrary action by the  
government**



## **ex post facto laws**

Government 21



**law that makes illegal an act that was legal when committed; these are prohibited by the Constitution**



**freedom of assembly**

Government 21



**right to hold peaceful meetings in  
public**



**freedom of religion**

Government 21



**right to practice any religion without  
fear of persecution by the government**



**freedom of speech**

Government 21



**right to express ideas and beliefs  
without interference from the  
government**



**freedom to petition**

Government 21



**right to write government leaders to  
ask for changes in policies**



**freedom of the press**

Government 21



**right to publish ideas and beliefs in  
print or other through other media  
without government interference**



## writ of habeas corpus

Government 21



**court order that requires an imprisoned individual to be delivered to the court; literally to "produce the body"**



**consequence**

Economics 22



**the effect, result, or outcome of an  
earlier action or decision**



**interchangeable parts**

Economics 23



**uniform pieces that can be made in  
large quantities to replace other  
identical pieces**



**tariff**

Economics 24



**a tax on imports**



**trade barrier**

Economics 24



**tariffs or embargoes used by governments to impact markets and prevent certain exchanges between nations**



**credit**

Economics 25



**loans extended by banks or credit cards that are used to pay for goods and services instead of currency**