

## Social Studies 8 Vocabulary

Standard	Content Statement	Term	Definition
Academic	0	analyze	to examine carefully and in detail so as to identify causes, key factors, possible results
Academic	0	cite	to mention in support, proof, or confirmation; refer to as an example
Academic	0	describe	to tell or depict in written or spoken words; give an account of
Academic	0	distinguish	to divide into classes; classify
Academic	0	evaluate	to judge or determine the significance, worth, or quality of; assess
Academic	0	explain	to make known in detail
Academic	0	illustrate	to make clear, as by examples or analogies
History	1	argument	a statement, reason, or fact for or against a point
History	1	defend	to maintain by argument, evidence, etc.; uphold
History	1	evidence	that which tends to prove or disprove something; ground for belief; proof
History	1	perspective	a specific point of view in understanding or judging things or events
History	1	primary source	first hand account about historical events
History	1	secondary source	interpretation of events by people who were not present at the events they discuss
History	2	colonized	to takeover another territory and establish a colony in; settle
History	2	economic reasons	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
History	2	inhabit	to live or dwell in a place
History	2	religious reasons	reasons for Europeans coming to North America: escaping religious persecution, creating a religious utopia and converting American Indians to Christianity
History	3	colonizing powers	British, French, Spanish, Swedes, and Dutch who competed to control settlement and colonization of North America
History	3	rivalry	competition between two groups competing for the same goal
History	4	cash crops	farm crop raised to be sold for money
History	4	cultural contributions	folklore and music that American slaves contributed to the U.S.
History	4	economic development	changes, improvement and growth in the economy
History	4	forced migration	involuntary movement of people from one place to another, such as the enslavement and relocation of Africans
History	4	race-based slavery	the enslavement of Africans by Europeans
History	5	consent of the governed	authority of a government should depend on the approval of the people, as expressed by votes in elections
History	5	Declaration of Independence	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
History	5	dissatisfaction	attitude of not being satisfied or content with circumstances
History	5	Enlightenment	movement of ideas in the 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing the rights of the citizen, natural law, reason, and popular government
History	5	French and Indian War	war between Britain and France over land claims in the Ohio country, beginning in 1754; left Britain with a large amount of debt
History	5	Proclamation of 1763	British declaration that colonists could not settle in lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
History	5	social contract	theory that individuals have agreed to give up some freedoms to government, in exchange for protection of their remaining rights
History	6	Articles of Confederation	the first constitution of the 13 American states, adopted in 1781 and replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States
History	6	economic	relating to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and goods for trade
History	6	Northwest Ordinance	act of Congress in 1787 providing for the government of the Northwest Territory and establishing the steps by which areas might become states
History	6	outcome	end result; consequence
History	6	political	relating to government (the relationship between people and government)
History	6	social	relating to the organization of society, especially relating to classes according to status
History	6	sovereign	group or body of persons or a state having supreme authority
History	7	Anti-Federalists	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
History	7	Federalists	supporters of the U.S. Constitution who argued for the need for a strong national government
History	7	national security	defense and foreign relations of a country; protection of the interests of a country
History	7	U.S. Constitution	created in 1787, the supreme law of the United States that outlines the frame of government
History	8	federal government	union of states under a central (national) government
History	8	Monroe Doctrine	policy stating that U.S. opposed further European colonization of and interference with independent nations in the Western Hemisphere
History	8	repel	to drive or force back
History	8	War of 1812	war between U.S. and Great Britain from 1812-1815
History	8	neutrality	policy that a nation that does not participate in a war between other nations
History	9	Louisiana Purchase	acquisition by the U.S. in 1803 of 828,000 square miles in the West from France
History	9	negotiate	to deal or bargain with another or others, as in the preparation of a treaty
History	9	treaty	formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance or land
History	10	displacement	removal of American Indians from their home lands
History	10	Indian Removal Act	required all American Indians to move west of the Mississippi River
History	10	industrial	relating to the growth of factories and industry
History	10	Manifest Destiny	idea popular in the U.S. during the 1800s that the country must expand its boundaries to the Pacific

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History	10	Mexican War	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)
History	10	sectional issues	different positions on key political issues (tariffs, internal improvements, expansion of slavery) in the 1800s taken by Northerners, Southerners, and Westerners
History	10	Westward expansion	the growth of the U.S. as new territory was acquired through treaties and purchases during the 1800s
History	11	federalism	sharing of power between national and state government
History	11	internal improvements	public works projects such as transportation systems (roads, turnpikes, canals) created throughout the U.S. in the 1800s
History	12	affirmation	assertion that something exists or is true; confirmation of the truth or validity of a prior judgment, decision
History	12	black codes	laws passed in the South during Reconstruction aimed at limiting freedom and allowing plantation owners to exploit African American workers
History	12	carpetbagger	northerner who moved to the South after the Civil War and became active in Republican politics during Reconstruction
History	12	emancipation	the freeing of slaves in the United States
History	12	Ku Klux Klan	secret organization created in the southern U.S. after the Civil War to deny rights to African Americans
History	12	Reconstruction	period from 1865-1877 in which the states that had seceded during the Civil War were reorganized as part of the United States
History	12	secessionist	southern states that left the Union during the Civil War
Geography	13	geographic tools	maps, globes, and other visuals that show the features of the Earth's surface and the processes that shape it
Geography	14	natural resources	material found in nature, such as minerals, soil and oil
Geography	14	unintended consequences	effects, results, or outcomes of something that are not ones produced by a purposeful action
Geography	15	transportation networks	roads, canals and railroads developed throughout the U.S. in the 1800s
Geography	16	cultural bias	interpreting and judging people and events by standards based one's own culture
Geography	16	prejudice	an unfavorable opinion formed beforehand without knowledge, thought, or reason
Geography	16	stereotype	form of prejudice that sees members of other groups of people as all the same
Geography	17	democratic ideals	freedom, equality, rights and justice
Geography	17	national identity	the depiction of a country as a whole, including its culture, traditions, language, and politics
Government	18	attain	to reach, achieve, or accomplish; gain; obtain
Government	18	public goals	goal or aim for the benefit of all people in society (common good)
Government	18	social and civic groups	groups formed to attain public goals, such as reducing alcohol consumption, improving working conditions, emancipation of slaves
Government	19	communication technology	improvements in printing and distribution of newspapers and the invention of the telegraph that increased public awareness and provided information
Government	19	public opinion	collective opinion of many people on some issue, problem, especially as a guide to action
Government	20	checks and balances	limits imposed on all branches of a government by giving each branch the right to amend or void some acts of the other branches
Government	20	representative democracy	democratic system of government in which the people exercise political control through elected representatives
Government	20	separation of powers	dividing power in government among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches
Government	21	13th Amendment	an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery
Government	21	14th Amendment	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
Government	21	15th Amendment	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"
Government	21	Bill of Rights	the first 10 amendments to the Constitution; protect the basic liberties of the people of the United States
Government	21	due process	right of every citizen to be protected against arbitrary action by the government
Government	21	ex post facto laws	law that makes illegal an act that was legal when committed; these are prohibited by the Constitution
Government	21	freedom of assembly	right to hold peaceful meetings in public
Government	21	freedom of religion	right to practice any religion without fear of persecution by the government
Government	21	freedom of speech	right to express ideas and beliefs without interference from the government
Government	21	freedom to petition	right to write government leaders to ask for changes in policies
Government	21	freedom of the press	right to publish ideas and beliefs in print or other through other media without government interference
Government	21	writ of habeas corpus	court order that requires an imprisoned individual to be delivered to the court; literally to "produce the body"
Economics	22	consequence	the effect, result, or outcome of an earlier action or decision
Economics	23	interchangeable parts	uniform pieces that can be made in large quantities to replace other identical pieces
Economics	24	tariff	a tax on imports
Economics	24	trade barrier	tariffs or embargoes used by governments to impact markets and prevent certain exchanges between nations
Economics	25	credit	loans extended by banks or credit cards that are used to pay for goods and services instead of currency