

86. The Civil War was fought between the Union (North) and the Confederate States of America (South) from 1861 to 1865.
87. Secede means to withdraw from the Union.
88. Abraham Lincoln was the U.S. President at the time of the Civil War. He believed and succeeded in abolishing slavery.
89. Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.
90. An abolitionist is a person who worked in the movement to do away with slavery.
91. The Battle of Gettysburg is the greatest single battle of the Civil War, won by the Union in Pennsylvania in 1863.
92. The famous speech made by Abraham Lincoln explaining the purpose of the Civil War is the Gettysburg Address.
93. The Battle of Vicksburg is the Union capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the Civil War in 1863.
94. Ulysses S. Grant was the Union commander during the Civil War who later became President of the United States.
95. Robert E. Lee was a Confederate general in the Civil War.
96. The Emancipation Proclamation is the announcement on January 1, 1863, by President Lincoln that all slaves in Confederate territory would be considered free.
97. The Antebellum period is the period before and leading to the Civil War.
98. Reconstruction is the period after the Civil War, lasting from 1865 to 1877, when the federal government took action to rebuild the South.
99. Suffrage is the right to vote.
100. The three amendments to the Constitution that resulted from the Civil War and abolished slavery, guaranteed civil rights, and guaranteed blacks the right to vote are the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.

GRADE 7

The Social Studies Survival Guide



Facts Every Student Should Know



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GEOGRAPHY

1. Migration is the movement of people from one region to another.
2. Immigrants are those who move into a new country in order to settle there.
3. Cultural diversity is the variety of beliefs, customs, and ways of doing things found among people of a specific region.
4. Westward migration is the movement of people to the western and mid-western states to find new opportunities (ex. jobs, land, and gold).
5. The Ohio River Valley was a key area in the American Revolution because it gave access to the American interior.
6. Religious groups settled in the U.S. to escape religious persecution (unfair treatment) (ex. Quakers and Puritans).
7. The Gold Rush resulted in the migration of thousands of people to California in the mid 1800's to seek fortune.
8. A population map is a thematic map that shows an estimated number of people in a given area, for example, the number of people living in each U.S. state.
9. A historical map is a map that shows information about past events.
10. A physical map is a map that shows identifiable landmarks, such as mountains, rivers, lakes, oceans, and other permanent geological features.
11. A political map is a map that shows such things as national and state boundaries and the names and locations of towns and cities.
12. Lines of latitude are parallel lines that measure distance north and south of the equator.
13. Lines of longitude, or meridians, measure distance east and west of the Prime Meridian.
14. The railroad is a mode of transportation that contributed to the expansion of the Western frontier.
15. A system of government in which power is shared between the central government and the individual state governments is Federalism.

CIVICS

16. A monarchy is a government ruled by a king or a queen.
17. Totalitarianism is a modern form of government in which the state involves itself in all parts of society including the daily life of its citizens.
18. A dictatorship is a government that one person or a small group of persons controls.
19. The word democracy comes from Ancient Greek and means "for the people" and "by the people."
20. The Magna Carta was signed in 1215 by King John of England. It decreased the power of the king.
21. The Mayflower Compact is an agreement made by the Pilgrims that ensured self-government. It was signed on the Mayflower boat.
22. The Articles of Confederation was the first plan of government of the United States, which gave more power to the states than the central government.
23. The purpose of the U.S. Constitution is to divide the power between the central governments and the different states.
24. The U.S. Constitution includes the Preamble, the seven Articles (the main body), the Bill of Rights (first ten amendments), and the Amendments (the following 17).
25. The preamble outlines the purposes of government and is the introduction to the Constitution.
26. The Articles of the Constitution are broken into seven parts that define the power of the three branches of government and the power of the states.
27. The Bill of Rights includes the first ten amendments which state the fundamental rights and privileges of U.S. citizens.
28. The Amendments are the alterations or changes to the U.S. Constitution.
29. Checks and balances is a system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches.

30. The legislative branch has the power to make laws and rules and is led by Congress.
31. The executive branch has the power to carry out and enforce the rules and is led by the President.
32. The judicial branch has the power to settle disagreements over the laws or rules and is led by the U.S. Supreme Court.
33. Congress consists of the Senate (upper house) and the House of Representatives (lower house).
34. The House of Representatives is the part of Congress in which each state's number of representatives is determined by its population.
35. The Senate is the part of Congress in which each state has an equal number of representatives (two per state).
36. The Cabinet of the President is the group of department heads who serve as the President's chief advisers.
37. The qualifications to be the President are being at least 35 years old and a natural born citizen. The term of office is four years.
38. The qualifications to be a Senator are being at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for nine years, and a resident of the state represented. The term of office is six years.
39. The qualifications to be a Representative of the House are being at least 25 years old, a U.S. citizen for seven years, and a resident of the area represented. The term of office is two years.
40. A Federalist is a person who favored the plan of government created by the Constitution.
41. An Anti-federalist is a person who opposed the ratification (approval) of the Constitution.
42. The American culture and democratic government were influenced by Ancient Roman and Greek civilizations.
43. A Democratic Society is a society in which people have equal rights.
44. A political party is a group of people who share similar ideas about government (ex. Republicans and Democrats).
45. A nation-state is a government representing a territory of people with a common culture and language.

46. Citizenship is the status of a citizen with rights, responsibilities, and privileges. Demonstrating good citizenship includes voting, paying taxes, and becoming a productive member of society.
47. The qualifications for U.S. citizenship are acquired through birth or naturalization.
48. Naturalization is the process by which an alien (person from a foreign country) becomes a U.S. citizen.
49. Popular sovereignty is when the vote of citizens is considered the final authority (embodied in U.S. Constitution).
50. The Electoral College is a group of electors who select the President and Vice-President. This system is still used today, but voters now choose electors directly.

ECONOMICS

51. An export is something sent to another country for trade or sale (ex. cotton, indigo, tobacco, rice, and rum).
52. An import is something brought from another country for trade or sale (ex. slaves, sugar, molasses).
53. Monopoly is the exclusive control of a product or service in a particular market by a single company.
54. Mercantilism is an economic policy where colonies only trade with their parent country in order to benefit that parent country.
55. Supply is the amount of goods available at a given price at any time.
56. Demand is how many consumers desire the goods that are in supply.
57. Triangular Trade is a trading route that formed a triangle between three of the following: West Indies, Colonial America, Europe, and West Africa.
58. The economic activities in Northern American states were influenced by the Industrial Revolution, which was the change from making hand made goods at home to machine made goods in factories.

59. The economic activities in the Southern American states were focused around farm and plantation life, which influenced the need for human labor and contributed to the growth of slavery.
60. Interdependence refers to countries or people that rely on one another.

HISTORY

61. A primary source document is a manuscript, a record, or another document providing original research or documentation.
62. An artifact is a tool, article of clothing, or other object made and used by people.
63. Culture is a group's way of life and its own view of itself and other groups.
64. The Stamp Act, the Quartering Act, the Intolerable Acts, the Boston Massacre, and the Boston Tea Party were causes of the American Revolution.
65. The first battle of the American Revolution was the Battle of Lexington—the “shot heard around the world.”
66. The last major battle of the American Revolution was the Battle of Yorktown, won in 1781 by combined American and French troops.
67. The Declaration of Independence is the document stating that the 13 colonies separated themselves from Britain.
68. The Treaty of Paris—1783 is the document that officially ended the Revolutionary War. By signing it, the British officially acknowledged the independence of the colonies.
69. A patriot is a colonist who supported American independence at the time of the Revolutionary War.
70. A Loyalist is a colonist who remained loyal to Britain during the Revolutionary War.
71. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. He was the third President and was responsible for the Louisiana Purchase.
72. George Washington was the commander of the Continental Army, signed the U.S. Constitution, and later became President of the United States.

73. Benjamin Franklin signed three important documents: the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Paris, and the Constitution.
74. The Louisiana Purchase was the United States' purchase from France in 1803 of land west of the Mississippi River. It doubled the size of the United States.
75. Lewis and Clark led the expedition in 1804-1806 exploring the large Louisiana territory.
76. The Second Great Awakening was a revival of religious faith in the early 1800's.
77. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 is a line westward from Missouri's southern border that marked the division between slave and free states.
78. The Monroe Doctrine is President Monroe's 1823 warning against European colonization in the Americas.
79. The Trail of Tears is the forced journey of Cherokee Indians from their homes in Georgia to lands in the west.
80. Manifest Destiny is the idea that it was the nation's destiny to expand across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.
81. The Texas Revolution was a rebellion in late 1835 by residents of Texas and North Mexico against the Mexican government and military.
82. The Battle of the Alamo was the 1836 attack on the Alamo mission in San Antonio by Mexican forces during the Texas Revolution where Texas was defeated.
83. Jacksonian democracy was the merging democratic spirit in the United States after Andrew Jackson's election as President in 1828. He favored Indian removal.
84. The Dred Scott Case was the 1857 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that slaves were not citizens and that Congress could not forbid slavery in the territories.
85. Slave codes were laws that denied enslaved Africans most of their rights.