

Social Studies Grade 10 TAKS Vocabulary and Content Review

Important vocabulary and concepts

Historic Terms (TAKS Objective 1)		Economic/Social Terms (TAKS Objective 3)	
Political issues	Issues related to government, conflict resolution and decision-making for a group of people.	Culture [groups]	Way of life and the group(s) that live and represent that way of life
Economic issues	Issues related to money, taxes, and production of goods and services.	Demographic data	Statistics about the numbers and characteristics of people living in an area
Social issues	Issues related to culture, work, lifestyle...	Level(s) of development	Refers to the amount and quality of economic and industrial resources, often related to national income.
Domestic	Having to do with one's own homeland (U.S)	Standard of living	Use indicators such as income, education, birth rate/death rate, \$ spent on food, population density, and so on to determine quality of life.
International	Involving other countries	Nation	Country with borders and an organized government which freely exercises authority within the borders.
Era	A historic period identified by some prominent figure or characteristic	Distribution	Relates to trade and how resources and products are divided and allocated.
13 Colonies	Original east coast areas settled by Great Britain/England beginning in 1607 that became the original 13 states.	Free-enterprise economic system	The system in the U.S. and other free market economies. It includes economic choice, competition, profit motive, and limited government regulation of the economy.
Colonists	People who settle and live in a colony	Command economic system	Central governmental owns most of the means of production in a country and controls most economic decisions.
Taxation	Gov't process of charging a fee on goods products, people and/or activities.	Basic needs	Food, clothing, shelter (water is food).
Grievances	Complaints	Goods and services	Goods (things) are products made for sale/barter and services (actions) are products people provide.
Consent of the governed	Idea that people give government its power through the "...just consent of the governed" as stated in the Declaration	Subsistence agriculture	Growing crops just to support a family and not have any extra (surplus) for sale.
[Naval] blockade	To cut off supplies; a military and economic tool used to force a nation or area to suffer shortages and to give up fighting; called naval when ships are used	Market-oriented agriculture	Growing crops for commercial sale and distribution to domestic and international buyers.
Great Britain (England)	The "mother country" for the 13 colonies; country we fought against for the independence of the United States.	Capital	Goods used to produce other goods
Republic	A government that elects its leaders	Cottage industries	Small-scale production requiring little capital
Representative Democracy	Government that votes for representatives who serve in the government to make and enforce law and in the best interest of the people; the U.S. has a representative democracy; another term used for representative democracy is republic	Commercial industries	Large-scale production of goods by large companies or corporations.
		Industrialization	The process of creating commercial industry including heavy industry such as steel,
		Trade	Exchange of goods and services
		Technological innovations	The introduction of new technology which often changes lifestyle and production.
		Tariff/Duty	Tax on imports and exports; in the U.S. export tariffs are unconstitutional.
		Protective tariff	A high tariff established to protect a particular industry.
		Export	Goods sold to buyers outside the country.
		Import	Goods bought from sellers in other countries.

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Geographic terms (TAKS Objective 2)		Government terms (TAKS Objective 4)	
Geographic context	Ways that geography influences a historical or current event.	Representative government	Government where people elect others to speak and act on their behalf.
cultural diffusion	Spread of ideas, technology, religion, language and other cultural practices over time and across space.	Amendments	An official change to a law or document of government.
Physical features	Geographic features found in nature such as mountains, lakes...	Ratify	To officially approve.
Human features	Features of a place made by humans such as roads, canals, buildings...	Veto	Power of the President to reject a bill passed by Congress
Environment	All things that surround us	Unconstitutional	Actions or laws contrary to the Constitution as determined by the courts.
Migration patterns	Routes of movement for animals or people across or within a given area.	Nullify	To declare something to be without power or effect; to disregard the power of something as in the <i>Nullification Crisis</i> .
Immigration patterns	Routes of human movement from one area/country into another.	Citizens	Member of a country.
Regions	Large area that has common features that set it apart from other areas.	Unalienable rights	Rights that cannot be taken away or surrendered.
Patterns of settlement	Describing similarities in the places and ways people move into and stay in a given area.	Democracy (democratic society)	Form of government in which citizens rule, either directly or by choosing leaders to rule, usually through voting.
Geographic factors	The human and physical characteristics of a place.	Limited governments	Type of government where, through law, some control is placed on leadership's power such as a democracy.
Landforms	Individual feature of the land such as mountain, hill, valley, or prairie...	Unlimited governments	Government in which leaders rule without any restrictions such as a dictatorship or other totalitarian government.
Waterforms	Individual water features such as oceans, gulf, lake, bayou and so on.	Suffrage	The right to vote and the exercise of that right.
Adaptations to the environment	Ways people learn to use and live with their environment. Adaptations might include wearing cooler clothing in hot weather or building adobe houses in a dry climate.	Landmark case	Key decisions by the courts that interpret the law such as <i>Brown v Board of Education</i> which led to integration or <i>Marbury v Madison</i> which led to judicial review.
Modifications to the environment	Changes made by people to their surroundings to improve lifestyle.	Parliament	The law-making assembly in Great Britain (England) and other parliamentary democracies.
Urban	Relating to the city, of or in a city.		
Rural	Relating to the countryside, of or in the countryside.		
Suburban	Smaller community located in the area surrounding a city.		
Skills Terms (TAKS Objective 5)			
Primary source	An original document, artifact, picture, journal, cartoon from the period in which an event occurred or a record from a person who participated in the event.		
Secondary source	Information that comes from other sources (either primary or secondary) such as a textbook, encyclopedia.		
Historical context	The historical setting for an event or a primary source.		
Frame of reference	The perspective from which a person views historical or current issues and events.		
Bias	Slanted coverage or one-sided information about an event.; prejudiced information.		
Sequence	Putting things in a logical order; using chronological order to organize events based on dates.		

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Early American History review			
Key Dates		American Revolution	
1776	Declaration of Independence signed on July 4, 1776 in Philadelphia by delegates to the Second Continental Congress.	Thomas Jefferson	Wrote the Declaration of Independence; colonial leader; 3 rd President
1787	U.S. Constitution written by delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation and decided to draft a new plan of government for the United States (The U.S. Constitution).	George Washington	Leader of the Continental Army during the Revolution; President of the Constitutional Convention and the first President of U.S.
1861 – 1865	American Civil War fought over the issues of slavery, states' rights, and economic and sectional differences between the North and the South.	Issues causing the Revolution	"No taxation without representation"; colonial protests against British policies and taxes; Battles at Lexington/Concord.
		Declaring Independence	Grievances listed against King George III of England declaring the American colonies independent.
Growth of Democratic Government/Key Documents			
Growth of representative institutions	The Virginia House of Burgesses was the first representative government assembly in the colonies (1619); The Mayflower Compact was a document outlining principles of self-government for colonists (1620) The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut is one of the first written constitutions in the colonies. (1639)	Articles of Confederation 1781	A written plan of government for the colonies created a weak league (confederation) of 13 nearly independent states. Some weaknesses included: difficulty in passing laws because a bill required approval by 9 of the 13 states; no chief executive (president); no power to tax to raise money for the government; Congress had no real power, and there was no national court
Magna Carta 1215	Signed in England, this document provided limits to the power of the king.	U.S. Constitution 1787 ratified 1789	"We the People of the United States" established the Constitution by ratifying (approving) the document written in 1787. It is the same Constitution (amended) that we use as the written plan of government today. The constitution set up a government based on federalism in which power is divided between the state governments and the federal (national) government, with some powers shared (concurrent) by each. The Constitution established a representative democracy with three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.
English Bill of Rights 1689	Passed in 1689 in England, this document guaranteed English citizens certain rights and set a procedure for electing representatives to Parliament.	Bill of Rights 1791	The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten (10) amendments (changes) to the Constitution. These amendments protect individual rights such as free speech, freedom of the press, and jury trials. These amendments were added to the Constitution to calm Anti-Federalist fears that the Constitution did not do enough to protect individual rights.
Declaration of Independence 1776	Declared the American colonies separate from England; Includes important ideas: "All men are created equal...and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights [including] life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." "To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" "Whenever any ...government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government."	Federalist Papers	A series of essays written to support ratification (approval) of the Constitution. Leading Federalists included Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin also supported the Federalists. The Anti-Federalists argued that the Constitution was taking power away from the states and individuals. Their arguments against ratification led to passage of the Bill of Rights after the Constitution was approved.

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Principles of the Constitution			
Limited Government	The idea that governments are created by the <i>consent of the governed</i> and that the power of government is limited by rule of law.	Popular sovereignty	The idea that the power of government rests with the people who express their ideas through voting; popular sovereignty was used before the Civil War to allow voters in a new territory to decide whether to allow slavery
Federalism	The idea that power is divided by the Constitution between the federal (central or national) government and the state governments. The Constitution, treaties, and federal laws are the “supreme law of the land”. Some powers are <i>delegated</i> to the federal government, others are <i>reserved</i> for state governments, and other powers are <i>concurrent (shared)</i> by both state and national government	Separation of powers	The idea that the power of government is separated into three branches of government: Legislative Branch – elected representatives who make or enact laws; Congress at the federal level. Executive Branch – elected and appointed individuals who enforce laws; at the federal level the President heads this branch. Judicial Branch – justices (judges) who interpret the law (through the courts); at the federal level the U.S. Supreme Court.
Checks and Balances	The idea that abuse of power is controlled by the three branches of government watching each other and having the power to approve or disapprove certain actions of the other branches.	Individual rights	The rights guaranteed to individual citizens by the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution. Freedom of speech and the press are two of these important rights.
Republicanism	The idea that government is controlled by the people who hold power and elect representatives, giving those representatives power to make and enforce laws		
States’ Rights and Reconstruction Amendments			
States’ Rights	Based on a broad interpretation of the 10 th Amendment, <i>States’ Rights</i> was the idea that states had the right to control all issues/laws in their state not specifically given to the federal government by the specific words of the Constitution. It was used by (mostly) Southern states to argue that they had the right to nullify (ignore) federal laws they did not agree with. States’ rights became a leading cause of the Civil War as Southern states <i>seceded</i> (withdrew) from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America in 1861.	Nullification Crisis	In 1832, South Carolina threatened to <i>secede</i> (withdraw) from the United States (Union) if the federal government tried to collect <i>tariff duties</i> (taxes on imports) in their state. South Carolina used the doctrine of <i>states’ rights</i> to try and <i>nullify</i> (ignore) the tariff laws. President Andrew Jackson got Congress to pass a law (<i>the Force Bill</i>) saying that he could use the army or navy if necessary to enforce the tariff law. South Carolina “backed down” from their threat to secede and a compromise tariff bill was passed.
13th Amendment	Declares slavery illegal in the United States	15th Amendment	Prohibits the use of race or previous condition of slavery as a barrier to voting. This applied to male citizens over the age of 21.
14th Amendment	Gives citizenship rights to all people born or naturalized in the U.S. (i.e., former slaves) and states that citizens cannot be “deprived of life, liberty, or property without <i>due process of the law</i> ” It also says that citizens will have <i>equal protection under the law</i> .		