

8th Grade Reference Packet

GIVE ME FIVE!

Understand: Read the problem and write down the question to be answered.

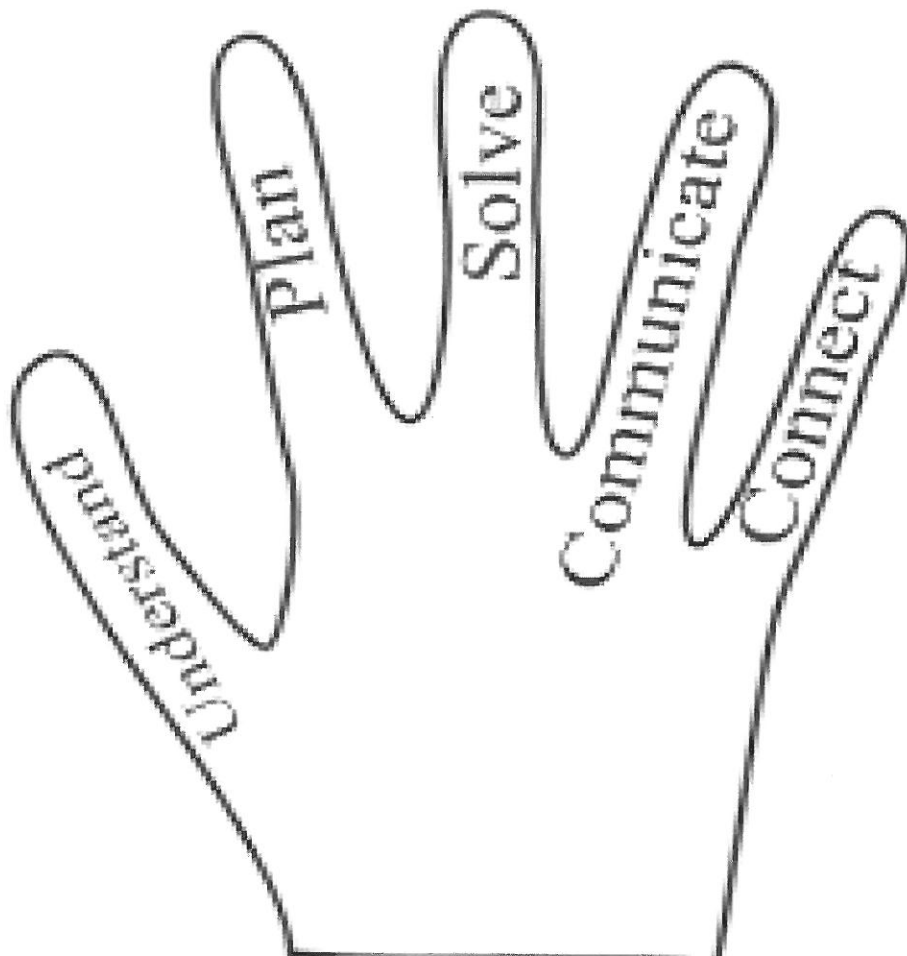
Plan: Choose a strategy to solve the problem.

Solve: Show all work. Verify your answer.

Does it pass the “reasonableness” test?

Communicate: Explain your work with subject area language and symbols.

Connect: Make an observation. Write a rule, summary, conclusion.



LEARNING MATH

READING A MATH TEXTBOOK:

Learning Math can be difficult, it is either black or white, meaning right or wrong. You will need to understand how to read your textbook in order to understand the concepts being presented.

- ☆ Look at the title of the section and the learning objectives.
- ☆ Put all of your concentration into reading.
 - Take notes of questions you may have.
- ☆ Pay close attention to material that the author has highlighted or put in boxes or colors.
- ☆ You may need to re-read in order to fully understand because reading math isn't like reading a novel or history or science book.
- ☆ When you get to examples, go through each step for understanding the problem.
 - Sometimes the author skips steps in order to save space. You may have to fill in the missing steps.
- ☆ Keep a list of definitions, theorems, and formulas.
- ☆ Have the above lists in front of you as you complete your homework.
- ☆ If you are still having trouble understanding a concept, ASK FOR HELP, or go further or back to information in the textbook. Use the glossary in the textbook.
- ☆ Study all graphs, pictures, or diagrams.
- ☆ Refer to notes and examples from class.

TAKING NOTES FOR MATH:

Taking notes is hard in Math. There are no dates or places or important facts like in some other classes. There are however, vocabulary words and formulas and numerous examples that will assist you in understanding.

- ☆ Listen and come to class prepared with all materials needed.
- ☆ Write.
 - It is not proper to use pens in Math. You must have pencils.
 - Copy down everything the teacher writes in Math. Even if you don't understand everything at the current moment in class, you can always come back to it for help from a friend, tutor or teacher.
 - Review and reorganize your notes as soon as class is over.
 - Write clearly and legible.
 - Rewrite things in your own words if it helps.
- ☆ Reflect – think about what you have learned and connect it to other math concepts you have learned. Try to think about it in “real-world” concepts.

STAAR GRADE 8 MATHEMATICS REFERENCE MATERIALS



LINEAR EQUATIONS

Slope-intercept form $y = mx + b$

Direct variation $y = kx$

Slope of a line $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

CIRCUMFERENCE

Circle $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$

AREA

Triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Rectangle or parallelogram $A = bh$

Trapezoid $A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$

Circle $A = \pi r^2$

SURFACE AREA

	Lateral	Total
Prism	$S = Ph$	$S = Ph + 2B$
Cylinder	$S = 2\pi rh$	$S = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$

VOLUME

Prism or cylinder $V = Bh$

Pyramid or cone $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$

Sphere $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

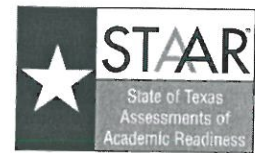
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Pythagorean theorem $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Simple interest $I = Prt$

Compound interest $A = P(1 + r)^t$

STAAR ALGEBRA I REFERENCE MATERIALS



FACTORING

Perfect square trinomials

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$$

Difference of squares

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

PROPERTIES OF EXPONENTS

Product of powers

$$a^m a^n = a^{(m+n)}$$

Quotient of powers

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{(m-n)}$$

Power of a power

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

Rational exponent

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

Negative exponent

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

LINEAR EQUATIONS

Standard form

$$Ax + By = C$$

Slope-intercept form

$$y = mx + b$$

Point-slope form

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

Slope of a line

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

Standard form

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

Vertex form

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$$

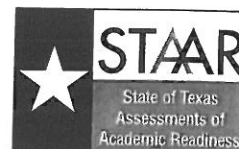
Quadratic formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Axis of symmetry

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

STAAR GRADE 8 SCIENCE REFERENCE MATERIALS



FORMULAS

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{total time}}$$

$$s = \frac{d}{t}$$

$$\text{Net force} = (\text{mass})(\text{acceleration})$$

$$F = ma$$

$$\text{Work} = (\text{force})(\text{distance})$$

$$W = Fd$$

STAAR GRADE 8 SCIENCE REFERENCE MATERIALS

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

1 1A		2 2A		3 3B		4 4B		5 5B		6 6B		7 7B		8 8B		9 9B		10 10B		11 11B		12 12B		13 13A		14 14A		15 15A		16 16A		17 17A		18 18A																																																																																			
1 H 1.008 Hydrogen	2 He 4.003 Helium	3 Li 6.941 Lithium	4 Be 9.012 Beryllium	5 B 10.812 Boron	6 C 12.011 Carbon	7 N 14.007 Nitrogen	8 O 15.999 Oxygen	9 F 18.998 Fluorine	10 Ne 20.180 Neon	11 Na 22.990 Sodium	12 Mg 24.305 Magnesium	13 Al 26.982 Aluminum	14 Si 28.086 Silicon	15 P 30.974 Phosphorus	16 S 32.066 Sulfur	17 Cl 35.453 Chlorine	18 Ar 39.948 Argon	19 K 39.098 Potassium	20 Ca 40.078 Calcium	21 Sc 44.956 Scandium	22 Ti 47.867 Titanium	23 V 50.942 Vanadium	24 Cr 51.996 Chromium	25 Mn 54.938 Manganese	26 Fe 55.845 Iron	27 Co 58.933 Cobalt	28 Ni 58.693 Nickel	29 Cu 63.546 Copper	30 Zn 65.38 Zinc	31 Ga 69.723 Gallium	32 Ge 72.64 Germanium	33 As 74.922 Arsenic	34 Se 78.96 Selenium	35 Br 79.904 Bromine	36 Kr 83.798 Krypton	37 Rb 85.468 Rubidium	38 Sr 87.62 Strontium	39 Y 88.906 Yttrium	40 Zr 91.224 Zirconium	41 Nb 92.906 Niobium	42 Mo 95.96 Molybdenum	43 Tc (98) Technetium	44 Ru 101.07 Ruthenium	45 Rh 102.906 Rhodium	46 Pd 106.42 Palladium	47 Ag 107.868 Silver	48 Cd 112.412 Cadmium	49 In 114.818 Indium	50 Sn 118.711 Tin	51 Sb 121.760 Antimony	52 Te 127.60 Tellurium	53 I 126.904 Iodine	54 Xe 131.294 Xenon	55 Cs 132.905 Cesium	56 Ba 137.328 Barium	57 La 138.905 Lanthanum	58 Ce 140.116 Cerium	59 Pr 140.908 Praseodymium	60 Nd 144.242 Neodymium	61 Pm (145) Promethium	62 Sm 150.36 Samarium	63 Eu 151.964 Europium	64 Gd 157.25 Gadolinium	65 Tb 158.925 Terbium	66 Dy 162.500 Dysprosium	67 Ho 164.930 Holmium	68 Er 167.259 Erbium	69 Tm 168.934 Thulium	70 Yb 173.055 Ytterbium	71 Lu 174.967 Lutetium	72 Hf 178.49 Hafnium	73 Ta 180.948 Tantalum	74 W 183.84 Tungsten	75 Re 186.207 Rhenium	76 Os 190.23 Osmium	77 Ir 192.217 Iridium	78 Pt 195.085 Platinum	79 Au 196.967 Gold	80 Hg 200.59 Mercury	81 Tl 204.383 Thallium	82 Pb 207.2 Lead	83 Bi 208.980 Bismuth	84 Po (209) Polonium	85 At (210) Astatine	86 Rn (222) Radon	87 Fr (223) Francium	88 Ra (226) Radium	89 Ac (227) Actinium	90 Th 232.038 Thorium	91 Pa 231.036 Protactinium	92 U 238.029 Uranium	93 Np (237) Neptunium	94 Pu (244) Plutonium	95 Am (243) Americium	96 Cm (247) Curium	97 Bk (247) Berkelium	98 Cf (251) Californium	99 Es (252) Einsteinium	100 Fm (257) Fermium	101 Md (258) Mendelevium	102 No (259) Nobelium	103 Lr (262) Lawrencium	104 Rf (267) Rutherfordium	105 Db (268) Dubnium	106 Sg (271) Seaborgium	107 Bh (272) Bohrium	108 Hs (270) Hassium	109 Mt (276) Meitnerium	110 Ds (281) Darmstadtium	111 Rg (280) Roentgenium	112 Cn (285) Copernicium	113 Nh (286) Nihonium	114 Fl (289) Flerovium	115 Mc (288) Moscovium	116 Lv (293) Livermorium	117 Ts (294) Tennessine	118 Og (294) Oganesson

Mass numbers in parentheses are those of the most stable or most common isotope.

Lanthanide Series

Actinide Series

MEASUREMENT AND CAPACITY

CUSTOMARY

1 ft = 12 in
1 yd = 36 in
1 yd = 3 ft
1 mi = 5,280 ft
1 mi = 1,760 yds

SMALLER



LARGER

- 1) identify units to divide or multiply
- 2) larger to smaller = multiply
- 3) smaller to larger = divide

METRIC

1,000 mm = 1 m
1 cm = 10 mm
1 m = 100 cm
1 km = 1,000 m

SMALLER



LARGER

- 1) identify units to divide or multiply
- 2) larger to smaller = multiply
- 3) smaller to larger = divide

Change to same unit then add or subtract, multiply or divide.

CONVERTING CUSTOMARY \longleftrightarrow METRIC

1 in = 2.54 cm
1 ft = .305 m
1 mi = 1.6 km
1 cm = .394 in
1 m = 3.28 ft
1 km = .6 mi

CUSTOMARY CAPACITY

8 oz = 1 cup
2 cups = 1 pint
2 pints = 1 quart
4 qts = 1 gallon

SMALLER



LARGER

Remember "2 x 2 = 4" 2 cups in 1 pint, 2 pints in 1 quart, 4 qts in 1 gallon

METRIC CAPACITY

1 kiloliter = 1,000 liters
1 L = 100 cl
1 cl = 10 ml
1,000 ml = 1 L

SMALLER



LARGER

Converting example: How many liters are in 2 gallons?

$$\frac{2 \text{ gallons}}{1} \times \frac{3.8 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ gallon}} = 2 \times 3.8 \text{ L} = 7.6 \text{ L}$$

CUSTOMARY WEIGHT

16 oz = 1 lb

SMALLER

2,000 lbs = 1 ton LARGER

- 1) larger to smaller = multiply
- 2) smaller to larger = divide

METRIC MASS

1,000 mg = 1 gram SMALLER
 1,000 grams = 1 kg
 1,000 kg = 1 metric ton LARGER

- 1) larger to smaller = multiply
- 2) smaller to larger = divide

CONVERTING MASS ↔ WEIGHT

1 g = .035 oz
 1 kg = 2.2 lbs

Attribute to be measured	U.S. Customary Units
Length or Distance	inch foot yard mile
Capacity or Volume	pint quart gallon
Mass (weight)	ounce pound ton
Temperature	degree Fahrenheit

Attribute to be measured	Metric (SI)	
	Basic Units	Some derived Units
Length or Distance	meter	millimeter centimeter kilometer
Capacity or Volume	liter	milliliter
Mass (weight)	gram	milligram kilogram
Temperature	degree Celsius	

STAAR Reading Strategies

Analyze:

Look over the passage and make predictions. Look at the title to find a main idea. Check out the text features to see how you should read the passage.

Preview:

Read through the questions before you begin to read. This gives you a purpose for reading.

Actively Read:

Begin reading and annotate as you read. Jot down the “gist” or main idea of each paragraph in the margins. This is a good reference tool for answering questions.

Examine:

Check over each question and answer choice. Eliminate the choices that are obviously wrong. Prove your choice to be correct.

Time:

Don't rush! Spend time on each question and feel confident before you finish.

MLA Format Reminders:

For help with MLA format, see

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>

<http://www.easybib.com/>

<http://www.bibme.org/>

Paper format:

- Times New Roman font, 12pt, double space everything
- Do not make a title page for your paper unless specifically requested.
- In the upper left-hand corner of the first page, list your name, your instructor's name, the course with your period (Biology, Period), and the date. Again, be sure to use double-spaced text.
- Double space again and center the title. Do not underline, italicize, or place your title in quotation marks; write the title in Upper Case (standard capitalization), not in all capital letters.

Work Cited page:

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and last name, page number header as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Cited (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
- Double space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations by 0.5 inches to create a hanging indent.
- List sources by author (or editor is no author available, or name of article or site if no author)

Siting a web site:

Last name, First. *Name of Site*. Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site, Day Month. Year. Medium of publication. Date of access. <web address>

Ex: Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory*. Purdue University, 28 Nov. 2003. Web. 30 October 2013. <<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>>

In Text Citations: Remember, plagiarism is illegal! Whether you quote the author directly, or summarize their information, you need to give them credit in your paper.

- In most cases, provide the authors last name and page number (in applicable) in parentheses after using their information, ex: This is my example paraphrased sentence to site (Townsend 10).
- Put the period for the sentence after the parentheses
- If there is not author, use the title instead, if multiple authors, only the first author needs to be listed.
- The authors name can be reference in the sentence, ex: Townsend argued that(10)
- Only use cite sources that are then listed in your work cited, and vise versa.

Example: Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (Burke 3).

Corresponding source in work cited: Burke, Kenneth. *Language as Symbolic Action: Essays on Life, Literature, and Method*. University of California Berkeley, 1966. Print.

Example Below:

Works Cited

"Emily Dickinson." Poets.Org. The Academy of American Poets. 7 Dec. 2007

<<http://www.poets.org/poet.php/prmPID/155>>.

Habegger, Alfred. *My Wars Are Laid in Books: The Life of Emily Dickinson*. New York: Modern Library, 2001.

Wolff, Cynthia Griffin. *Emily Dickinson*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1987.

* *italicize* instead of underline like in the example below

Works Cited

"Business Coalition for Climate Action Doubles." Environmental Defense. 8 May 2007.

Environmental Defense Organization. 24 May 2007

<<http://www.environmentaldefense.org/article.cfm?ContentID=5828>>.

Clinton, Bill. Interview. New York Times on the Web. May 2007. 25 May 2007

<<http://video.on.nytimes.com/>>. Keyword: Climate.

Global Warming. 2007. Cooler Heads Coalition. 24 May 2007

<<http://www.globalwarming.org/>>.

Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics

of Sustainability." International Journal of Sustainable Development and World

Ecology 14.1 (2007): 27-36.

*Taken from Purdue's Online Writing Lab

8th Gr. Health



Being Healthy Is as Simple as...

A Always Active

- Be active, sit less
- Play or walk outside
- Work around the house
- Enjoy a sport!



B Beverage Better



- Drink plenty of water every day
- Limit sugary beverages like soda, sports drinks and punch

C Choose Calorie-Wise

- Cut back on fat and sugar
- Make your grains whole
- Eat more fruits and veggies
- Choose lean protein
- Pour skim milk



Character Building

~~DRUGS ALCOHOL BULLYING~~



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Use proper hygiene
Make good decisions

Get enough sleep

Eat healthy foods

Be an overall amazing person

PROPER USE OF TECHNOLOGY

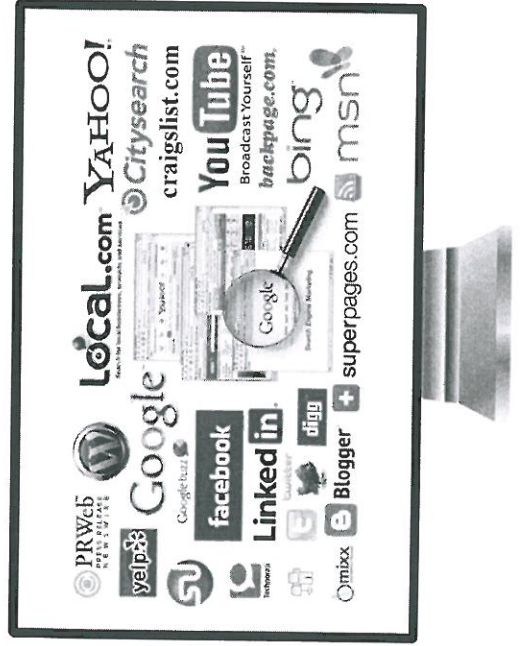
- * Cell phones are kept in lockers.
- * Carry chrome books with two hands, by the base only.
- * No banging, slamming or hitting keys or screens. No destruction of school property.
- * Use for school purposes only.
- * Stay on approved websites.
- * Stay on task at all times.
- * Have clean hands.

**FOLLOW TEACHER'S DIRECTIONS
AT ALL TIMES**

~ ,	! 1	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	(9) 0	- =	+ =	← Backspace
Tab ← →	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{ }	[]	\
Caps Lock ↑	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	;	' "	Enter ↵
Shift ↑	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	<	>	? /	Shift ↵	Win Key	Menu Ctrl
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt	Alt	Alt	Alt	Alt	Alt	Alt	Alt	Alt	Win Key	Menu Ctrl	Ctrl

What is a search engine? It's a computer program that searches documents on the WWW for a specified word, words, or phrases and provides a list of documents in which they are found.

Examples of search engines:



When researching:

- ✓ Think about your topic FIRST and what you want to learn
- ✓ Use several search engines
- ✓ Use key words about your topic of interest, use common sense
- ✓ Ask questions about your topic
- ✓ Don't always click on the first item you see (check your sources)
- ✓ Don't believe everything you read



Readiness Knowledge and Skills Social Studies 8— STAAR Review

Major Era 1

Exploration and Colonial Era

1492-1763

Exploration

Reasons for exploration:

- Religion (God)
- Wealth (Gold)
- Fame and International recognition (Glory)

Leads to discovery of North America and eventually colonization

Important Dates

1607 — Jamestown is founded: 1st Permanent English Settlement

1620 — Plymouth was founded: Pilgrims travelled to Plymouth and signed the Mayflower Compact to establish self-government

Early Representative Government

Mayflower Compact — Signed by many pilgrims, helped establish the idea of self government.

Virginia House of Burgesses — 1st representative assembly in North America

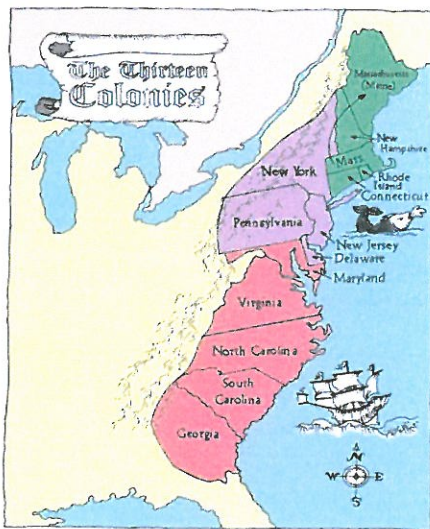
America

Establishing Colonies

- Religious and Political Freedom
- Economic Opportunity (mercantilism and opportunity to own land)

Settlement of the American Colonies

- **New England** (CT, NH, MA, RI): settled by Pilgrims in 1620 and Puritans in the 1630s to escape religious persecution in England
- **Middle Colonies** (NY, NJ, PA, DE): NY was important trading area, William Penn founded PA for religious freedom
- **Southern Colonies** (VA, MD, NC, SC, GA): Maryland founded by Catholics feeling religious persecution, GA was created for debtors



Conflict with Native Americans

- Early settlers
- French and Indian War

Slavery Established

The need for cheap laborers to grow cash crops encouraged white settlers to use African slaves.

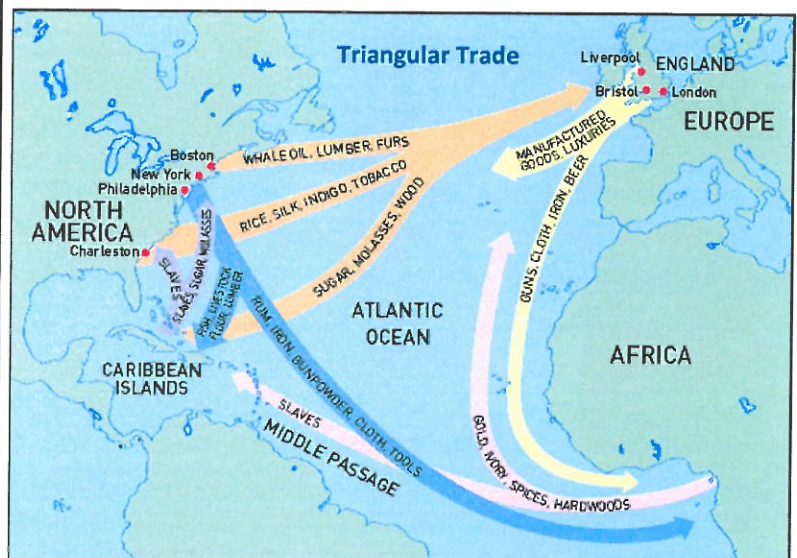
- Farmers grew crops on **plantations in the south**. Farmers used **slaves** to do the work so they could produce the cash crops cheaply.
- Invention of cotton gin in 1793 made it even easier and cheaper to grow cotton. **This required more slaves to help the farmers grow it.**
- As America acquired new territories, slavery became a controversial issue.

People of the Colonies

Thomas Hooker — Founder of the state of Connecticut, "Father of American Democracy." Connecticut adopted the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut sometimes called the "First written Constitution."

William Penn — Established Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers. He supported freedom of worship, welcomed immigrants, and did not require residents to serve in a militia.

Anne Hutchinson — Banished from Massachusetts colony; one of the founders of Rhode Island



French and Indian War

- British colonists wanted to take over French land in North America.
- British soldiers fought against French soldiers and Native Americans.
- Native Americans joined against the British b/c they were afraid the British would take over their land.

Treaty of Paris (1763) -Ended the French and Indian War

- Also as a result of the war, **the British began taxing the colonists to pay for the war** and the **proclamation line of 1763** was established to **keep colonists from settling west of the Appalachian mountains.**



Readiness Knowledge and Skills Social Studies 8— STAAR Review

Major Era 2

Revolutionary Era

1763-1789

Increasing Tension with Britain

British Policy	Definition	American Reaction
Sugar Act	Tax on Sugar	Taxation without representation
Stamp Act	Tax on documents	Protests; Sons of Liberty form
Townshend Acts	Tax on imported goods	Boycott British
Tea Act	Taxed Tea	Boston tea Party
Intolerable Acts	Closed Boston	Formed First Continental Congress

Revolutionary War

Declaration of Independence 1776 — Document written by Thomas Jefferson, claiming independence from Great Britain based on the philosophies of Locke, Montesquieu, and Blackstone

Lexington and Concord — First battles of the Revolution

- British planned to arrest American leaders
- Paul Revere made famous ride to warn about the British attack

Saratoga — turning point of the war

- Important victory because it influenced foreign nations to support America in its war against England
- France used its Navy in the Americans effort for victory

Yorktown — last major battle of the war

- French ships prevented British supplies to reach Yorktown
- British surrender because of lack of supplies
- British lost hope of winning war and began negotiating the Treaty of Paris 1783

Treaty of Paris 1783 — ended the American revolution

- The 13 colonies became independent from England
- The boundaries of the new nation were the Mississippi river to the west, Canada to the North, and Spanish Florida to the south.

People and Documents that Influenced American Government

John Locke — Writings on the nature of government influenced the founding fathers. Government is developed by the consent of the people and Inalienable rights: Life, Liberty and Property

Charles de Montesquieu — French political philosopher who defined the principle of separation of powers and checks and balances in government.

William Blackstone — gave the 1st University lectures on English Common Law.

George Mason — Writings influenced new government. He believed in the need to restrict government power and refused to ratify the constitution till the Bill of Rights was added.

Magna Carta — Limited the power of the King; guaranteed the right of trial by jury.

English Bill of Rights — called for frequent elections; guaranteed right to bear arms, forbade cruel and unusual punishment; restated trial by jury.

Leaders of the American Revolution

George Washington — Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, President of the Constitutional Convention, and First US President, Helped create a strong central government.

Samuel Adams — Boston Patriot who opposed British taxation. He established the committee of correspondence. Leader of the Sons of Liberty and insisted a Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution before ratification.

Benjamin Franklin — Author, publisher, inventor and diplomat

Alexander Hamilton — Author of many of the Federalist Papers; First secretary of treasury, Leader of Federalist Party,

Patrick Henry — Patriot from Virginia, opposed ratification of Constitution because of potential limitations on state's rights. "Give me Liberty. Or give me death!"

James Madison — "Father of the Constitution" one of Three authors of the "Federalist Papers", author of the "Bill of Rights"

Thomas Paine — Wrote *Common Sense* and *American Crisis*, He urged Americans to support the Patriot cause during the American Revolution.

Abigail Adams — Wife of John Adams, known for her stance on women's rights in letters to her husband.

Wentworth Cheswell — Educated African-American Patriot, made the same midnight ride as Paul Revere warning that the British were coming.

Mercy Otis Warren — Patriot writer that supported independence and convinced others to join the cause. First woman historian of the American Revolution, published plays, books and poetry.

James Armistead — African-American spy during the American Revolution. Spied on Lord Cornwallis' camp.

Bernardo de Galvez — Spaniard who held off British in New Orleans, but allowed Americans use of the port.

Crispus Attucks — American Hero and Martyr of the Boston Massacre

Haym Salomon — Polish Jew who spied for Americans and was held as a translator for the Germans by the British.

Marquis de Lafayette — French Noble who helped Americans during the Revolutionary War

John Paul Jones — Founder of the U.S. Navy. Led raids on British ships and famous for yelling "I have not yet begun to fight"

King George III — King of England during the American Revolution

Colonies government during the Revolution

Articles of Confederation — Created just before the Battle of Yorktown, this was the first attempt at a national government by the American Colonies; its weaknesses was the lack of a strong central government.

Philadelphia Convention (1787)

Also called the Constitutional Convention — Delegates met in Philadelphia Pennsylvania to revise the Articles of Confederation; instead they wrote an entirely new constitution and formed a new government.



Readiness Knowledge and Skills Social Studies 8— STAAR Review

Major Era 3

Early Republic —
1789-1812

Federalism and Anti-Federalism

Anti-Federalist oppose ratification of the Constitution

Federalist support the ratification of the Constitution

Arguments **against** and **for** ratification

Anti-Federalist	Federalist
Too much government power	Creates Checks and balances to prevent Tyranny
Took too much power from states	Tyranny of Majority not possible because of U.S. diversity
Tyranny of the Majority	Supported Bill of Rights to be added after ratification
Legislative should be more powerful than Executive	Federalist Papers were written to support a new Constitution
Needed a Bill of rights to protect individuals	

Constitution Ratified (1787) — Becomes blueprint for American Government

War of 1812

Causes

- England prevented trade with other countries
- England Impressed (kidnapped) sailors and forced them into the British Navy
- England encouraged Native Americans to attack settlers

Effects

- Foreign Affairs — America proved it could protect itself.
- Economy — America became more independent of foreign trade; created their own goods, sparked the Industrial Revolution
- Nationalism — helped Americans feel more Patriotic about their country.

Creating a New Government — Constitution

7 Principles of the Constitution

Popular Sovereignty — Means the government was created by the people in order to govern themselves.

Republicanism — Government in which the desires of people are represented in government by elected representatives.

Federalism — power of the government is shared between the states and national government.

Separation of Powers — Split the powers of government into three branches; Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches.

Checks and Balances — Each branch makes sure the others are working the way they are supposed to.

Limited Government — placed strict limits on government to protect the people.

Individual Rights — the first 10 amendments of the Constitution protect individuals rights against the power of the government

Development of Political Parties

	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Important Leaders	John Adams Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
Issues		
Government	Strong National Government	Weak National and strong state governments
Constitution	Loose interpretation	Strict interpretation
Economy	Based on industry	Based on agriculture
Democracy	Fear of mob rule	Fear of rule by one or a few
Foreign Affairs	Closer ties with England	Closer ties with France

Bill of Rights

1st Amendment — Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion, Petition, and Assembly

2nd Amendment — Right to bear Arms

3rd Amendment — protection from quartering troops

4th Amendment — protection from unreasonable search and seizure

5th Amendment — grand jury, protection from self incrimination

6th Amendment — Right jury for criminal trial, speedy trial

7th Amendment — Right to jury in civil

8th Amendment — No cruel and unusual punishment, excessive bail

9th Amendment — Protection of rights not stated in the Constitution

10th Amendment — Powers not listed go to the states and people

First 4 Presidents

George Washington

- 1st President encouraged no political parties and isolationism
- Farewell address encouraged isolationism and no forming of political parties

John Adams

- XYZ Affair
- Alien and Sedition Acts

Thomas Jefferson

- Marbury v. Madison (Judicial Review)
- Louisiana Purchase (1803) — purchased from France for \$15 million, doubled the size of the U.S.
- Embargo Act of 1807 — restricted trade with any country

James Madison

- War of 1812 — United States earned worldwide respect and helped spark the Industrial Revolution
- Henry Clay's American System



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Major Era 4

Westward Expansion

1812-1846

Monroe doctrine

issued by President **James Monroe (5th President)** 1823

- The doctrine stated that the U.S. would not allow any European country to create new colonies anywhere in North or South America
- The doctrine that the U.S. would stay out of European affairs and Europe should stay out of U.S. affairs
- America now saw itself as a world power

Mexican War (James K. Polk –President)

- America and Mexico argued over the border between the Texas and Mexico.
- America invaded Mexico and Mexico surrendered (“Stonewall” Jackson recognized as a hero of the war)
- Mexico recognizes Texas as a part of the U.S. and settles border dispute— Rio Grande the border
- Mexico gave up the **Mexican Cession** which helped complete Manifest Destiny.

Jacksonian Democracy

The idea that as many people as possible should be allowed to vote

Industrialization

an economy that begins to be based on factories rather than farming.

Factors that led to industrialization:

- War of 1812– America could not buy goods from England and was forced to make their own goods
- Inventions changed the way goods were produced
- Improvements in transportation– made it easier, faster and cheaper to send goods to buyers

Main features of Industrialization:

1. Occurred in the North
2. machines began to do the work that people did
3. unskilled workers replaced skilled workers
4. more people worked, including women and children

Mercantilism v. Free Enterprise

Mercantilism	Free Enterprise
British government imposes strict control of colonial economy	Government does not control but regulates to make it fair
America discouraged from producing manufactured goods	Free to produce whatever goods wanted
America encouraged to buy British goods	Free to buy goods from any country
America’s trade with other countries is restricted	Free Trade: The U.S. can trade with any country it wants to

Manifest Destiny

the idea that America is destined to go from “Sea to shining Sea” or the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Reasons for expansion:

- We didn’t want anyone to get there first and try to colonize (Spanish or French)
- Wealth– rich farm lands, timber, minerals and gold
- Many Americans believed it was important for all Americans to have their own plot of land

Issue: led to conflict with other peoples and nations

Transportation

Colonial Era

- trade and travel occurred along rivers
- Roads improved during this time but still rough

Early Republic

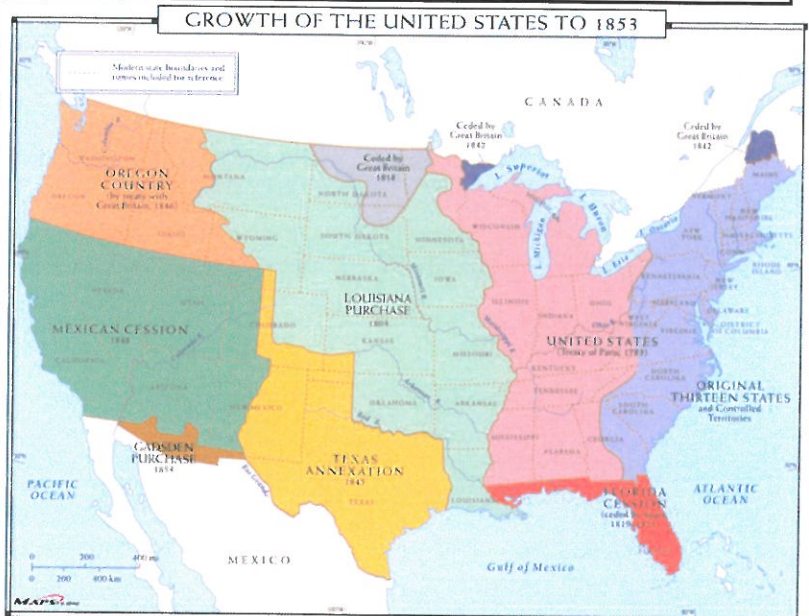
- A. Hamilton increased taxes in order to improve the national transportation system
- **Steamboat** invented by **Robert Fulton** allowed for goods to travel faster

Era of Westward Expansion

- Canals helped link farms and cities and made it easier to transport people and goods-
- The ability to transport people and goods allowed cities to grow and expand
- The growth of cities, trade and the migration of people all increased with the development of the railroad

Gadsden Purchase (1853)— Land purchased from Mexico in used to complete the transcontinental railroad.

Florida Cession(1819) — given to the U.S. by Spain





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Major Era 5

Antebellum Era —
1836-1860

Reform in America

Abolition Movement — The social movement to end slavery. (Leaders: Fredrick Douglas, Sojourner Truth, William L. Garrison)

Public Education — Between 1830-1850, many northern states opened free public schools. (Leaders: Horace Mann)

Labor Reform Movement — Social movement where workers began protesting and strikes to get better wages and working hours.

Women's Rights — This movement sought the equal treatment of women, including the right to vote. (Leaders: Stanton, Anthony)

Temperance Movement — Social movement to stop drinking alcohol.

Abolitionism in the North

Abolitionism— the movement to end slavery

- Northern States had outlawed slavery and they wanted the Southern States to do the same
- The Liberator**— an abolitionist newspaper— **William Lloyd Garrison**
- Frederick Douglass** and **Sojourner Truth**— both born slaves but had escaped slavery and **became leading abolitionist**
- Harriett Beecher Stowe**— wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which portrayed slavery in the South.
- Harriet Tubman** — Former slave and conductor of the Underground Railroad

Sectionalism

Tension between the North and the South as each "section" of the country places its own interests above the country as a whole

- The North relied on factories and manufacturing
- the South relied on plantations (slavery). and farms
- They had different economic interest
- wanted the National Government to side with them on issues.

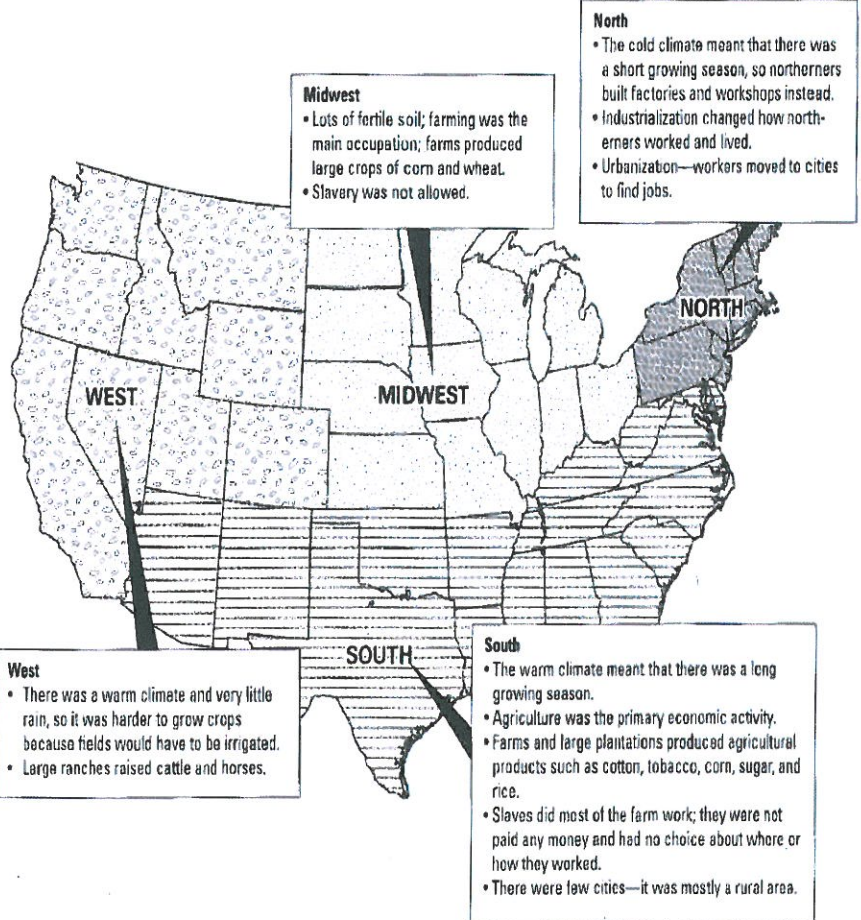
The tariff of Abominations and the Nullification Crisis increased sectionalism in the country

Bleeding Kansas

Conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery people in Kansas from 1854-1859

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Nebraska Territory was divide into two territories.
- Slavery in each territory was to be decided by popular sovereignty (vote by the people).
- Anti-slavery and Pro-slavery forces rushed into the territories in order to vote.
- A key figure was John Brown who was an extreme abolitionist that murdered slavery supporters.



Reformers

Susan B. Anthony — Leader in women's suffrage (right to vote) movement for 50 years to the effort to attain equal rights for women.

Henry David Thoreau — American essayist, poet, practical philosopher, and transcendentalist. Wrote "Civil Disobedience" (passive resistance) and supported abolitionism.

Sojourner Truth — Former slave who fought for women's rights and abolition of slavery

Elizabeth Cady Stanton — Author of declaration of the rights of women, seeking equal rights for women. Her and Lucretia Mott held the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY.

Horace Mann — Father of Public Education; believed all children had the right to free education.



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Major Era 6

Civil War and Reconstruction

1860-1877

Civil War (1861-1865) — Fighting between the North and South over the issue of slavery. North wins and slaves are granted Freedom, Citizenship, and the right to vote.

People of the Civil War

- **Abraham Lincoln**— President of The United States during the Civil War. (Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address)
- **Jefferson Davis**— President of the Confederate States of America. Inaugural address proclaimed States' Rights.
- **Ulysses S. Grant**— Commanding Union General— won major victories for the Union (Shiloh and Vicksburg)- defeated Lee's troops in Virginia and accepted Lee's surrender at the Appomattox court hose in 1865
- **Robert E. Lee**—Confederate General— commanded the Northern Army of Virginia-respected by Northerners and loved by white southerners— won early victories and invaded the north twice and lost both times (at Antietam and Gettysburg)- surrendered at Appomattox

Secession

- withdrawal of Southern States from the Union
- Southerners did not trust Lincoln and had threatened to secede even before Lincoln won the Election of 1860
- They based their arguments on the ideas of State's Rights
- They argued that they had voluntarily joined the union and therefore had the right to leave
- December 20, 1860— South Carolina becomes the first state to secede
- other southern states soon followed and formed the Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as their President

Battles of the Civil War

Fort Sumter

- first shots of the Civil war
- before supplies could arrive Confederate troops attack the fort and the Civil war begins

Battle of Antietam

- single bloodiest battle of the Civil War

Siege of Vicksburg

- Important Union victory
- Confederates lost control of the Mississippi River
- Vicksburg, Mississippi was the last Confederate stronghold along the Mississippi River

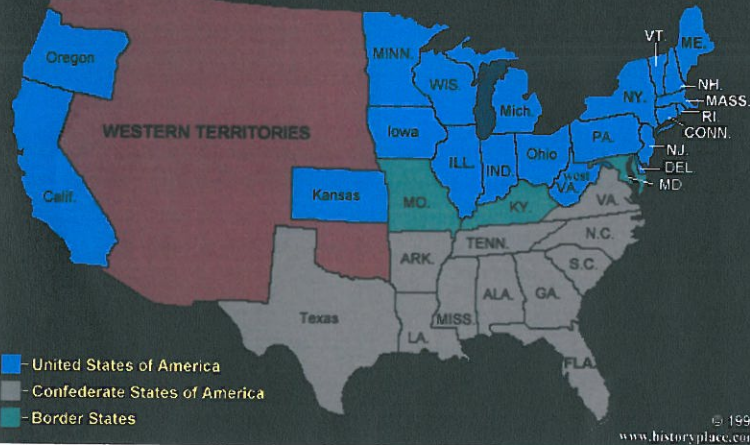
Battle of Gettysburg

- Important Union victory
- the only time the Confederate Army tried to win a battle in Northern Territory
- Pickett's Charge was the turning point in the battle
- Pickett led Confederate soldiers into the middle of Union forces and it was disastrous
- Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address here in honor of the dead Union soldiers stating the Union was worth fighting for, included ideas about liberty and equality.

Appomattox Courthouse

- Lee Surrenders; War is over
- Last battle of the Civil War
- Lincoln Assassinated

A Nation Divided 1861-1865



Emancipation

Emancipation Proclamation freed all of the slaves in the Southern States

Issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863— Lincoln did not, however, have the power to free the slaves in the Southern States so in reality **it freed very few slaves**

More People of the Civil War...

William Carney — 1st African-American awarded the Medal of Honor while serving with the 54th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War. Held the flag at Fort. Wagner.

Philip Bazaar — Navy Seaman who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor in the Battle for Fort Fisher of the American Civil War.

Reconstruction

The process of re-admitting Southern States into the Union

- Lasted from 1865-1867
- Andrew Johnson was the President during Reconstruction after Lincoln's death.
- Followed Lincoln's goals for reconstruction and pushed for the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, which prohibited slavery.
- Radical republicans wanted to use the Federal government to impose a new order on the South and grant citizenship rights to former slaves.

Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution

- 13th Amendment—Freed Slaves in all states
- 14th Amendment — Made all former slaves American Citizens
- 15th Amendment — Allowed all former slaves the right to vote

People of Reconstruction

Hiram Rhodes Revels — American clergyman and educator who became the first black citizen to be elected to the U.S. Senate(1870-1871) during Reconstruction. He performed competently in office, advocating desegregation in the schools and on the railroads.



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Major Era

Key People, Supreme Court Cases,
Political Parties, Compromise

Additional Key People

John Brown — Militant Abolitionist who led raid at Harper’s Ferry

John C. Calhoun — Vice President of U.S.; created a doctrine of nullification which said that a state could decide if a law was constitutional.

Henry Clay — Politician known as “The Great Compromiser” Created the Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the compromise that ended the nullification crisis.

Dorothea Dix — Reformer who fought to improve the care of the mentally ill

Ralph Waldo Emerson — Writer and poet; popularized the idea of transcendentalism

Eli Whitney — Invented the cotton gin and interchangeable parts

John Peter Zenger — Journalist; his trial helped establish idea of freedom of the press

John Quincy Adams — 6th President, Member of Congress & favored strong nationalism against states’ rights and opposed the pro-slavery messages of John C. Calhoun.

Daniel Webster — Representative and senator in the Congress. Known for his debates against Haynes and Calhoun on the topics of states’ rights and nullification.

Andrew Jackson — 7th President; hero of the Battle of New Orleans (war of 1812); began a new style of American politics, “Jacksonian Democracy;” ordered the “trail of tears” and supported the power of the national government

John James Audubon — Painter of birds and other wildlife. Authored Birds of America which remains the most comprehensive presentation of American birds today.

Samuel Morse — Inventor of the telegraph

John Deere — Inventor of the Steel Plow

Political Parties

Political parties began over a disagreement about the power of the federal government and foreign policy.

Federalist Party — Believe in strong national government; higher tariffs; government support of industry. (Alexander Hamilton, John Adams)

Democratic Republicans — Strong state governments; lower taxes; support of agriculture and craftsmen. (Thomas Jefferson, James Madison)

Democratic Party — Modern Democratic Party began with the election of 1828 Andrew Jackson became the first Democrat when the Democratic-Republicans split.

Whig Party — Group opposed to Jackson’s policies. Supported States rights, and Henry Clay’s American System. Leaders were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

Republican Party — Modern republican Party formed before the Civil War as an Anti-slavery party. Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican President; Republicans temporarily dominated US politics after the Civil War.

Supreme Court Cases

John Marshall — One of the most influential Supreme Court Justices; he helped establish the idea of **Judicial Review** which made the Supreme Court the powerful institution it is today.

Marbury v. Madison (1803) — said that the Supreme Court had right to review all laws made by Congress; established the idea of Judicial Review.

Worcester v. Georgia — Cherokee Nation sued Georgia to keep their lands and won, but were removed by Jackson anyway

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) — said that a state could not tax a national bank; increased the power of the national government.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) — said that federal government had the power to regulate trade between states.

Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) — said that African-Americans were not citizens of the U.S. and said that Missouri compromise was unconstitutional; increased sectionalism.

Compromises on Slavery

Northwest Ordinance — established government for the Northwest Territory and described how a territory becomes a state.

Missouri Compromise (1820) — Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and prohibited slavery north of Missouri maintaining balance between free and slave states in Congress.

Compromise of 1850 — preserved balance of free and slave states and said that congress would not regulate slavery in territories. California becomes a free state, no slave trade in D.C., Popular Sovereignty in Mexican Session.

Morrill Act — land grant that established agricultural-universities. (Texas A&M)

Dawes Act — Indian policy that broke up reservations into individual land plots.

Homestead Act — law that a person could claim 160 acres of land in the western territories. (Sooners)

Fugitive Slave Act — act that helped slave owners recover their runaway slaves from the North. (Part of Compromise of 1850)

Nullification Compromise — Henry Clay’s compromise to end the nullification crisis when the tariff would be lowered over a 10-year period

Kansas Nebraska Act — All were examples of the government compromises that actually spread slavery further in the country



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Category 5

Vocabulary

History Vocab

Abolitionism -- Movement to end slavery

Blockade—When goods are prevented from going into or out of an area

Boycott—A refusal to buy certain goods

Mercantilism—Economic system in which England controlled trade of the colonies

Suffrage—the right to vote

Free enterprise System — individual people and not the government control the economy; people decide what to make, sell and buy. (Alexander Hamilton)

American System — Henry Clay’s plan for economic growth; protective tariffs, transportation, roads and canals, 2nd national bank.

Louisiana Purchase — land bought by US in 1803; from Rocky Mts. To Mississippi River.

Manifest Destiny- — this was the name given to the idea that the United States was destined to expand from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean.

Northwest Ordinance — set up a method by which the United States territory could grow and expand in an orderly manner; specifically it was passed for the Northwest Territory.

Nullification — idea that a state government could nullify or ignore a federal law that they feel unfairly hurts their state(or unconstitutional); S. Carolina, led by John C. Calhoun nearly attempted to secede from US after nullifying protective tariffs.

Protective Tariffs — taxes on imported goods that are designed to help United States companies compete in the sale of goods.

Trail of Tears — forced on this trail after Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 into law; many Native Americans (Cherokee) died along the trail.

Unalienable Rights — rights that cannot or should not be taken away by a government because they are given by God; examples; Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

Transcendentalism — a philosophy emphasizing the spiritual importance in life over the material importance.

Minimum Government Intrusion (Laissez Faire) — idea that citizens have the right to privacy and independence from government control.

Property Rights — the right to own property.

Communication Systems — process of keeping the colonies connected to know what was going on in the others.

Transcontinental Railroad — Railroad line that linked the well-developed railway network of the East Coast with rapidly growing California.

Virtue — the quality of doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong

Urbanization — social process where cities grow and societies become more urban

Radical Reconstruction — plan made by “radical” republicans in Congress to reconstruct the south after the Civil War

Confederation — united in a league, alliance, or conspiracy.

Civil Disobedience — the refusal to obey certain laws or governmental demands for the purpose of influencing legislation or government policy, characterized by the employment of such nonviolent techniques as boycotting, picketing, and nonpayment of taxes.

Secession — to withdraw formally from an alliance, federation, or association, as from a political union, a religious organization, etc.

Industrialism — the large-scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprises, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country, etc.

1st Great Awakening — The 1st Great Awakening was a period of great revivalism that spread throughout the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s. It deemphasized the importance of church doctrine and instead put a greater importance on the individual and their spiritual experience.

2nd Great Awakening — A period of religious revivalism in the 1800’s that focused on reform and repairing moral injustices.

Virginia Plan — the Virginia Plan, each state would have a different number of representatives based on the state’s population

New Jersey Plan — the New Jersey Plan, the number of representatives would be the same for each state.

Great Compromise — it called for a Bi-cameral Congress with population based representation in the House, and two representatives per state in the Senate.

Criteria to become a citizen —

- are at least 18 years old
- lived as a legal immigrant in the U.S. for a specific period of time,
- lived for a specific period of time in the state or U.S. territory from where you are applying,
- have “good moral character” and have not been convicted of certain crimes,
- can speak, read and write in English,
- know the basics of U.S. history, government and civics,
- understand and have an attachment to the U.S. Constitution.

Scalawags — a native white Southerner who collaborated with the occupying forces during Reconstruction, often for personal gain.

Carpetbaggers — a Northerner who went to the South after the Civil War and became active in Republican politics, especially so as to profiteer from the unsettled social and political conditions of the area during Reconstruction.