

# **11th U.S. TAKS Review**

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- **Print as slides in black and white on colored paper to use as placards for TAKS review.**

# 1776

Declaration of Independence was signed.  
The United States of America was created.

# 1787

Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia  
and wrote a new government for the U.S.

**1861-1865**

Dates for the beginning and end of the  
Civil War in the United States  
between the Union and Confederacy

# 1898

Date for the Spanish-American War  
United States defeated the Spanish

# **USS**

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# **Maine**

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United States ship exploded in Havana Harbor

Caused U.S. to declare against Spain

1898

# **Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines**

Territories gained by the U.S.  
as a result of the Spanish-American War  
1898

# 1898

Hawaii was annexed as a U.S. territory



# 1914

Panama Canal was completed  
linking Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

**1914-1918**

Dates for the beginning and end  
of World War I

# 1917

The year the U.S. entered World War I

# 1929

The U.S. stock market crashed in October.  
The Great Depression began and lasted over 10 years

# 1941-1945

Dates the United States was involved  
in World War II

# **December 7, 1941**

Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii  
Caused the U.S. to declare war and enter World War II

**June 6,  
1944**

Date that Allied forces landed in Normandy, France  
D-Day in World War II  
Led to Allied defeat of Axis

# 1939

Start of World War II in Europe  
Germany attacked Poland



# **Axis Powers**

Fought against the U.S. in World War II  
Germany, Italy, Japan

# Allied Powers

Nations that fought against the Axis Powers in World War II  
United States, England, France, Soviet Union

# **Atomic Bomb**

U.S. dropped two bombs on Japan  
to end World War II

1945

# Holocaust

Hitler's plan in Germany during World War II  
Planned to eliminate all Jews

# 1950

U.S. was involved in the Korean Conflict  
as part of a United Nations force  
to stop communist expansion

# 1964-1973

Dates of active U.S. involvement in Vietnam Conflict  
Goal was to stop communist expansion in Asia

# Tet Offensive

1968

During the Vietnam Conflict

Communists launched a major offensive throughout South Vietnam

Americans realized the war would last much longer

# Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Site of Japanese attack on U.S. territory

December 7, 1941

Caused U.S. to declare war in World War II



# **Unrestricted German submarine warfare**

Major reason U.S. declared war on Germany  
and entered World War I

1917

# Treaty of Versailles

Treaty that ended World War I  
Germany was severely punished for the war.  
Created the League of Nations

# **American Revolution**

**1775-1781**

Conflict between Great Britain and American colonies  
Colonies won and became the United States of America

# Federalists

Group that favored ratification of the U.S. Constitution in 1787

Supported strong central government

Leaders were James Madison and Alexander Hamilton

# Anti- Federalists

Group that opposed ratification of U.S. Constitution in 1787

Supported strong states' rights and a Bill of Rights

Leader was Thomas Jefferson

# **Brown v. Board of Education**

1954

Supreme Court overturned Plessy v. Ferguson

Eliminated “separate but equal” practice

Required immediate integration of public schools

# Thomas Jefferson

Wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776

Secretary of State for President Washington

Vice-President for President Adams

Founded the Democrat-Republican Party

Purchased Louisiana from France in 1803

# George Washington

Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army

President of the Constitutional Convention

First President of the United States

Created a strong national government



# **Susan B. Anthony**

Leader for women's rights  
Leader of National Women's Suffrage Association

# **William Jennings Bryan**

Prosecuted John Scopes in the “Monkey Trial” of 1920s

Supported idea of Biblical creation

Opposed teaching of evolution

# Clarence Darrow

Defended John Scopes in the “Monkey Trial” of 1920s  
Supported the teaching of evolution

# **W.E.B. DuBois**

Founder of the NAACP in 1909

Disagreed with Booker T. Washington

Supported social, economic, and political equality for African-Americans

# **Booker T. Washington**

Supported economic equality for African-Americans

Former slave

Opposed by W.E.B. DuBois

# Henry Ford

Created the first affordable automobile  
Used standardized parts and assembly line

# **Charles Lindbergh**

First to fly solo across the Atlantic  
1927

# Theodore Roosevelt

Supported building the Panama Canal  
Use “Big Stick” Policy to protect Western Hemisphere  
Added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine  
Developed Square Deal Program for domestic reform



# **Martin Luther King, Jr.**

Favored non-violent protest for equal rights  
Organized the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955  
Gave “I have a dream” speech in Washington, D.C. in 1963  
Won Nobel Peace Prize in 1964

# judicial review

Supreme Court's right to judge the constitutionality of laws

Established with *Marbury v. Madison*

Supported by Justice John Marshall

# **State's Rights and Slavery**

Two causes of the Civil War between  
Union and Confederacy

# Articles of Confederation

First national government of the United States of America  
Government after the American Revolution  
Lacked a strong central government  
Was replaced by the U.S. Constitution

# Freedom of speech

Guaranteed in the Bill of Rights

Amendment 1

People are allowed to criticize the government

# **freedom of press**

Guaranteed in the Bill of Rights  
Amendment 1

Media is allowed to criticize the government  
and report events accurately

# **checks and balances**

Branches of government can restrict the  
powers of other branches

# **federalism**

System of government

Power is shared by states and national government



# **free enterprise**

Economic system

People decide what to make, buy, and sell.

Government is not in control .

United States has this system.

# limited government

“Rule of law”

All citizens are subject to laws

# **popular sovereignty**

Government in which people rule by their own consent

# republicanism

Government in which people vote  
People elect representatives to make decisions for them

# suffrage

Right to vote

# **separation of powers**

Government responsibilities are divided into three branches

# **Executive Branch**

Includes the President  
Duty is to enforce the laws

# **Legislative Branch**

Includes the Congress  
Duty is to make the laws



# Judicial Branch

Includes the Supreme Court and Federal Courts  
Duty is to interpret the laws

# unalienable rights

Rights that cannot be taken away  
Rights given to humans by God  
Life, liberty, pursuit of happiness

# Magna Carta

Signed by King John in 1215  
Limited the power of the king  
Guaranteed trial by jury  
Influenced the U.S. Bill of Rights

# English Bill of Rights

Passed in 1600s

Provided for elections, right to bear arms, trial by jury

Prohibited cruel and unusual punishment

Influenced the U.S. Bill of Rights

# Declaration of Independence

Written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776  
Signed by members of the Continental Congress  
Listed colonial grievances against King George III  
Declared American independence

# U. S. Constitution

Written in 1787

Replaced the Articles of Confederation

Created strong central government and supreme law

# **United States Bill of Rights**

Amendments 1-10

Guaranteed individual freedoms

Settled grievances listed in Declaration of Independence

# Amendment 13

Abolished slavery in the United States  
Passed after the Civil War



# Amendment

# 14

Passed during Reconstruction after the Civil War

Granted citizenship for freedmen (former slaves)

Guaranteed equal protection under the law for all citizens

Set restrictions for states that violated these rights

# Amendment 15

Passed during Reconstruction after the Civil War  
Granted voting rights to all adult men regardless of color

# Amendment 18

Established prohibition  
Made alcohol illegal in the U.S.  
Was repealed with Amendment 21

# Amendment 19

Gave women the right to vote  
Increased democracy

# Amendment

# 24

Abolished poll tax as a voting restriction  
Increased democracy

# Amendment 26

Reduced voting age to 18  
Connected to military recruiting for Vietnam Conflict  
Increased democracy

# Nullification Crisis

Theory proposed by John C. Calhoun

Idea that state government can ignore a national law

South Carolina threatened to secede if forced to accept a protective tariff

Compromise Tariff of 1833 avoided conflict

# **Federalist**

# **Papers**

Written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison  
Supported ratification of the U.S. constitution



# Fourteen Points

President Wilson's peace plan after World War I  
Called for open treaties, free trade, and League of Nations

# New Deal

Franklin Roosevelt's program to end the Great Depression  
Divided into Relief, Recovery, and Reform  
1930s

# **FDIC, TVA, SEC, Social Security**

New Deal programs of the 1930s  
Remain effective today

# **G.I. Bill of Rights**

Provided help for World War II veterans  
Guaranteed low interest loans, education benefits,  
and unemployment insurance

# NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
Established in Europe after World War II to combat communism  
U.S. was a member

# Truman Doctrine

After World War II

U.S. pledged to support free nations in stopping communist expansion

# Cold War

Period after World War II  
Strained relations between U.S. and Soviet Union  
Led to Korean Conflict and Vietnam Conflict

# Marshall Plan

After World War II

U.S. provided economic aid to rebuild war-torn Europe

Designed to reduce spread of communism



# Red Scare

Belief that communism would spread world-wide revolution

First appearance ---after World War I

Second appearance—1950s

# Joseph McCarthy

Senator from Wisconsin in 1950s  
Created Red Scare panic in U.S.

# Sputnik

First man-made satellite in space  
Built by Soviet Union  
1957