

# 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies TEKS/TAKS Overview

- Major eras in U.S. History through 1877 and defining characteristics
- Sequencing of significant individuals, events, time periods
- 1607, 1776, 1787, 1803, and 1861-1865
- Compare political, economic and social reasons for 13 colonies
- Causes of American Revolution – mercantilism, British economic policies
- Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, King George III, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, and George Washington
- Issues and events – Declaring independence, Articles of Confederation, Lexington, Concord, Saratoga, Yorktown, Treaty of Paris
- Issues of Philadelphia Convention of 1787 – compromises and arguments
- Origin and development of American political parties
- Issues of War of 1812
- Washington's Farewell Address, Monroe Doctrine
- Election of Andrew Jackson – beginning of modern Democratic Party
- Federal Indian policies – resettlement of Cherokee Indians
- Northwest Ordinance
- Political, economic, and social roots of Manifest Destiny
- Issues of Mexican War
- Tariff policies and sectionalism
- Political economic, and social factors on slaves and free blacks
- Impact of slavery on sections of U.S.
- Congressional conflicts and compromises prior to Civil War – John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster
- Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee and Abraham Lincoln
- Significant events of Civil War – Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Emancipation Proclamation, Assassination of Lincoln and Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House
- Lincoln's first and second inaugural addresses and Gettysburg Address
- Acquisition – Westward Expansion
- Geographic distributions and patterns on maps, graphs, and charts
- Places and regions of importance in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century
- Compare regions – physical and human characteristics
- Effects of physical and human geography on events in U.S. History
- Population distribution, settlement patterns and economic activities
- Protective tariffs and taxation
- Economic differences among regions of the U.S.
- Development of plantation system, slave trade and spread of slavery
- Economic factors – industrialization and urbanization
- Development of free enterprise system
- Contributions of various racial, ethnic and religious groups
- Political, social and economic contributions of women
- Historical development of abolitionist movement
- Reform movements – public education, temperance, and women's rights
- Steamboat, Cotton Gin
- Transportation systems and growth, development and urbanization
- Technological innovations marketed nationally – rapid industrialization
- Representative government
- Mayflower Compact, Virginia House of Burgesses
- Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Federalist Papers
- Strengths and weaknesses of Articles of Confederation
- Colonial Grievances, The Constitution, and The Bill of Rights
- Limited government, republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, individual rights 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments
- Purposes for and processes of changing The Constitution
- Federalist and Anti-Federalist Arguments – Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, James Madison
- States' rights – Nullification Crisis and Civil War
- Supreme Court cases – Marbury v. Madison, Dred Scott v. Sanford
- Unalienable Rights
- Bill of Rights
- Free speech and free press
- Frederick Douglass James Monroe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Primary and secondary sources
- Sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause and effect, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations, drawing inferences and conclusions
- Interpreting graphs, charts, timelines and maps