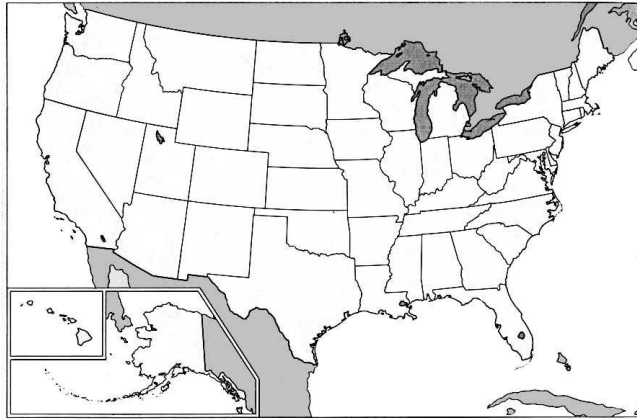


4th Grade Social Studies CRCT Review

Geographic Terms and Locations



*(you are not responsible for knowing all 50 states,
but it will help you to have an idea of their location...)*

- **Bay-** a body of fresh water that extends into land
- **Coast-** a rocky or sandy edge of land along a body of water
- **Continent-** one of the seven great land masses on Earth *North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica is way below, and it is very cold. These are the seven continents, yes they are, I told you so!*
- **Gulf-** a large body of salt water that is partly enclosed by land

- Island- a piece of land that is surrounded by water
- Lake- an inland body of water
- Ocean- the body of salt water that covers most of the Earth
- Peninsula- an area of land that is nearly surrounded by water
- Plain- a large, low area of flat or rolling land with few trees
- Plateau- land that is high and flat on top
- River- a flowing body of water
- Strait- a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water
- Tributary- a stream flowing into a larger body of water



Native Americans

Tribe	Location	Geography Climate	Food	Clothing	Shelter
Inuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Arctic *Northern Canada *the tip of Russia *Alaska *The tip of Greenland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Cold all year *frozen land *grasslands/ tundra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *hunted whales, seals, walruses, polar bears, foxes *ice-fishing *used kayaks and harpoons to hunt *shared meat with others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *used animal skins and fur to make clothes *coats *pants *mittens *boots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *temporary – igloos- round *permanent- turf houses
Nez Perce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Idaho *Oregon *Washington (northwest part of the USA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Plateau *forests *rivers *mountains *hills *flat land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *No farming *Women gathered nuts, fruits, roots, and seeds *Men hunted buffalo, deer, elk, and other game *fished for salmon *when they got horses, they used them to herd buffalo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *women wore long deerskin dresses *men wore buckskin and moccasins *clothes were made from trees, shrubs, and animal skins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *permanent - longhouses shaped like a rectangle or tepees *temporary - tepees
Pawnee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Nebraska *Oklahoma *Kansas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *warm summers *cold winters *The Great Plains *rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Men hunted buffalo, elk, deer, antelope *used bow and arrows *Women planted corn, squash, bean, sunflowers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *women wore dresses and leggings made of deerskin *men wore breechcloths and moccasins *wore cloaks when cold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *permanent- lodges shaped like a dome *lodges had wooden frames covered in packed soil *temporary- tepees *lived near rivers

Tribe	Location	Geography Climate	Food	Clothing	Shelter
Hopi	*Arizona *Southwest USA	*hot and dry *hot summer, cold winter *The Great Basin	*grew corn, beans, squash *raised turkey for meat *hunted deer	*they grew cotton to make clothes and blankets *clothing was lightweight *men wore breechcloths called kilts *women wore dresses made of cotton *moccasins	*permanent-pueblo *pueblo houses were made from adobe, which was clay and straw baked into hard bricks *the adobe houses were multi-story (like an apartment)
Kwakiutl	*British Columbia *Coast of Canada	*Coastal- Pacific Northwest Coast *They lived near rivers so they could fish *used wood from the cedar trees for many items	*no farming *Fished for salmon in canoes made from cedar trees *Fished for food using harpoons and woven nets *women gathered clams, berries, roots, nuts	*women wore tunics, leggings, and cloaks *some men did not wear clothing *men wore breech clout made from cedar trees *women wore skirts made of softened cedar	*plank houses made of cedar (rectangular) * held up to fifty people in one house
Seminole	*Northern Florida *Southeast of USA	*peninsula *warm climate *coast	*men hunted deer, wild turkey, rabbit, turtles *hunted with bow and arrows *fished *women farmed corn, beans, squash *they made dugout canoes from hollowed logs	*men had Mohawks *men wore breechcloths *women wore wrap around skirts *they wore moccasins	*Chickees- wood and plaster *open building/ home with a palmetto thatched roof

Explorers

Explorer	Date of Exploration	Sponsoring Country	Reason for Exploration	Obstacles	Major Accomplishments
Christopher Columbus	1492-1504	Spain	Hoping to find a new route to Asia to trade spices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *no maps *frightened crew *shipwreck on 1st voyage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Reached what is today San Salvador *thought he was in India (Indies) so he called the local people Indians *traveled to the islands of Hispaniola (now Haiti and Dominican Republic), Cuba and other smaller islands (Central and South America)
John Cabot	1497-1498	England	Searching for a Northwest Passage across North America to Asia (an all water route)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *no maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *explored many Canadian islands and capes *expeditions were the 1st of Britain's to claim Canada *one of his three sons, Sebastian, also went with Cabot on one of his voyages
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	1500-1513	Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *looking for new land for Spanish settlers to claim *searching for a quick route to the Pacific Ocean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *treated the Native Americans very badly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *sailed to present-day Panama in Central America *crossed the mountains and jungles of Panama and became the 1st European to reach the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean

Explorer	Date of Exploration	Sponsoring Country	Reason for Exploration	Obstacles	Major Accomplishments
Juan Ponce de Leon	1513-1521	Spain	Searching for the legendary fountain of youth and other riches like gold	*treated the Native Americans very badly	*first European to set foot in Florida *established the oldest European settlement in Puerto Rico *discovered the Gulf Stream (a current in the Atlantic Ocean) *sailed with Columbus on his 2nd voyage *stayed in Dominican Republic
Jacques Cartier	1534-1541	French	looking for a route to the Pacific through North America (a Northwest Passage)	*crew caught many diseases	*paved the way for French exploration of North America *sailed over 1,000 miles along the St. Lawrence River *named Canada
Henry Hudson	1607-1611	England	England sent him to find a Northwest Passage	*mutinied in the cold climate *He was left with his sons and 7 others adrift in the Hudson Bay	*explored parts of the Arctic Ocean and Northeastern North America (New York) *The Hudson River, Hudson Strait, and Hudson Bay are named for him

Colonists

Colonial Workers

Artisan: a man who mastered a skill, or trade, to make a living. (His skill was his specialization.) Many Europeans settled in America so they could own land and businesses.

Apprentice: a young boy who would go to live with an artisan and his family to learn to master the artisan's skill.

Indentured Servants: agreed to work for 5 - 7 years for no pay in exchange for a passage to America. Men, women, and sometimes children were indentured servants.

Enslaved Africans: men and women taken from Africa and forced to work for no pay. They had very poor living conditions. If the slaves had a child, the child also was forced to become a slave.

Trading: an exchange of goods or services without the use of money. The early settlers (before artisans were able to set up their places of business), had to trade for things they needed. The lack of currency in the colonies forced colonists to trade or barter not just with one another, but also other countries, like England. The colonies imported goods from England and exported goods to England in return. Wampum (made of seashells) was introduced later in the New England colonies by the Indians and was used as money from 1627-1661.

Colonial Daily Life

Government: Colonists settled in the New World so they could live as they pleased (self-government). The Mayflower Compact was created and signed by the Pilgrim men as an agreement to make fair laws and keep order in the colony. Only free white men that owned property were allowed to vote or take part in making laws. They also had to pay taxes and serve in the militia.

Religion: Many colonists settled in America so that they could escape the strict Church of England and have religious freedom, or worship as they please and choose their religion. Puritans were located mostly in the New England colonies. Their lives revolved around work and prayer, and didn't believe time should be wasted on games. Schools were important to the Puritans because they believed all children to learn to read the Bible. Quakers were located mostly in the Mid-Atlantic colonies. They believed all people were equal and treated everyone, even Native Americans, fairly. Because of the Quakers' tolerance, colonists came from all over to settle in the Middle colonies. Later, in the 18th century, the Great Awakening renewed many people's interest in religion.

Growing Crops

Small Farms:

The farmers were able to grow crops and raise livestock to feed their family, and sometimes others that lived around them. The crops they grew could also be traded for other goods they needed. Farm families were often very large so that everyone could help work. They also used animals to help pull the carts and plow the fields. They owned the land they worked.

Plantations:

Farmers that owned a lot of land could have larger farms. These large farms in the Southern colonies would grow one or two major cash crops. These cash crops could be sold or traded for goods they needed. Many plantations were built near a river so crops could be easily exported. They also raised livestock. Plantations were owned by wealthy men. These men were able to buy many slaves. Slaves or indentured servants did most of the work in the fields. Plantations had their own blacksmith and smokehouse (which could be used to preserve the meat from their livestock).

Cash Crops: grown to be sold instead of to be consumed by the farmer.

Middle Colonies-

corn, rye, barley, and wheat

Southern Colonies-

tobacco, indigo, and rice

Native Americans

Good:

The Indians helped teach the early settlers what crops to plant.

The colonists and Native Americans traded with each other.

Bad:

Indians died of diseases that colonists brought over, like Small Pox and influenza.

Colonists claimed the land where the Native Americans lived, which created conflict.

Native Americans and colonists fought, and the Indians were at a disadvantage because they did not have guns or bullets.

Native Americans were sometimes taken as slaves in the Southern colonies.

Colonial America

What was an important industry for the New England colony?	Lumber for naval stores to build ships
What was an important industry for the Middle colony?	Bread Colonies- grains: wheat, corn, rye with rich soil good for farming.
What was an important industry for the Southern colony?	Cash crops
What was the religious belief of the Puritans?	Everyone should be able to read the Bible you should try to live a pure life.
What was the religious belief of the Quakers?	Everyone was created equal and that the Native Americans should be treated with justice and fairness.
What were the cash crops of the Southern colonies?	Tobacco, rice, and indigo as cash crops.
What colony did James Oglethorpe found?	Georgia
What did the "Great Awakening" renew?	Religion being important
What colony did settlers come from all over to live there?	Middle Colonies
Where did most enslaved Africans work?	at plantations
Who could vote?	Only white men who owned land
What did the colonist sign before getting off the ship that set up their government?	The Mayflower Compact
What affect did the colonists have on the Native Americans?	They had their land taken from because we did not share, they got diseases and many died, they had to fight against colonists with bows and arrows- when colonists had guns.

What were large farms called? What did specialization mean?	Plantations- To produce one item and become good at and proficient at producing it.
What was the difference between the large plantation owner and the small farmer? What did they have in common?	Similarities- both own land, both grow crops, both work hard Differences- Plantations used slaves, had a cash crop that they mostly grew, had several buildings on their land Small farmer- family did all the work, could not produce as much as the plantation, had minimal tools and usually one barn.
What was blue dye called that dyed clothes?	Indigo
What were 3 colonial occupations and what did they do?	Baker, wheelwright, cooper, tailor, blacksmith
What was a written plan where free white colonists chose leaders and made laws?	Constitution
Why did many of the colonists come to America?	Religious freedom, self- government, the chance to own land or a business
What was an indentured servant?	They agreed to work in exchange for the passage to America. They were both men and women. They usually worked for 5-7 years.
How were slaves treated differently than indentured servants?	Slaves- They were forced to work. Their children became servants also.
What was the name of the first capital of Georgia?	Savannah
What were the natural resources of the New England colony?	Lumber, fish, whales
What were the natural resources of the Middle colony?	Grains,
What were the natural resources of the Southern colony?	Tobacco, rice, indigo
What was the geography of the New England colonies?	Oceans, rivers, good soil but cold winters so hard to grow crops
What was the geography of the Mid-Atlantic colonies?	Rivers, flat rolling land, fertile soil, trees, milder winters than the New England colonies.
What was the geography of the Southern colonies?	Rich, fertile soil, and good climate for farming

American Revolution

Revolutionary War Figures

King George III	King George III was a British ruler who worked with the Parliament to impose taxes and issue laws and order, called imperial policies. These actions led to the colonists wanting their freedom.
Patrick Henry	Patrick Henry was a delegate of the House of Burgesses. He gave speeches to influence the colonists to fight for their freedom, with famous words like, "Give me liberty or give me death!"
Paul Revere	Paul Revere is remembered for being a messenger, warning the colonists that the Redcoats were coming before the Battles of Lexington and Concord.
Minutemen	Minutemen were members of the colonial army who were ready to fight at a minute's notice. They fought in the first battles of the Revolution, at Lexington and Concord.
Thomas Paine	Thomas Paine, a friend of Benjamin Franklin, wrote and published the pamphlet <i>Common Sense</i> which demanded complete independence from Great Britain.
George Washington	George Washington became an experienced soldier fighting in the French and Indian War on the British side. This experience led the Second Continental Congress to choose him as the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.
Benjamin Franklin	Benjamin Franklin was a diplomat in France and convinced them to help the Americans in the war. He wrote about the war in his newspaper, <i>The Pennsylvania Gazette</i> .
Thomas Jefferson	Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence stated the complaints, or grievances, that the colonists had against King George III and Parliament.

Samuel Adams	Samuel Adams was a Patriot and the founder of the Sons of Liberty. He participated in the Boston Tea Party. He was a delegate from Boston in the first Continental Congress.
John Adams	John Adams suggested that George Washington become the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. He also helped write the Treaty of Paris of 1783 with Benjamin Franklin. This document officially ended the war. John was the cousin of Samuel Adams.
Marquis de Lafayette	Marquis de Lafayette was a French nobleman, but believed in liberty and America's independence. Many thought of him as the "soldier's friend" because he kept their spirits up. He worked for General Washington. He helped force the surrender at Yorktown.
Benedict Arnold	Benedict Arnold was a Continental officer that helped lead the Patriots to victory at Saratoga. Later, he secretly helped the British in exchange for money, betraying his country, making him a traitor.
Lord Cornwallis	Lord Cornwallis was the Commander of the British army. He was forced to surrender to General Washington and his troops at the last battle of the war, in Yorktown.



Other Facts

*Imperial Policies- laws and orders issued by the king and Parliament

*grievances- complaints

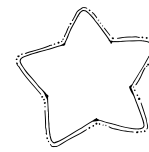
*Women helped in the war effort: ran family farms or businesses, raised money for the war, collected clothing for soldiers, followed soldiers to battle and cooked for them and washed their clothes

*Many African Americans fought for the Continental Army because they were promised freedom in return.

*Many Native Americans sided with the British because they wanted to stop Americans from moving west onto their lands.



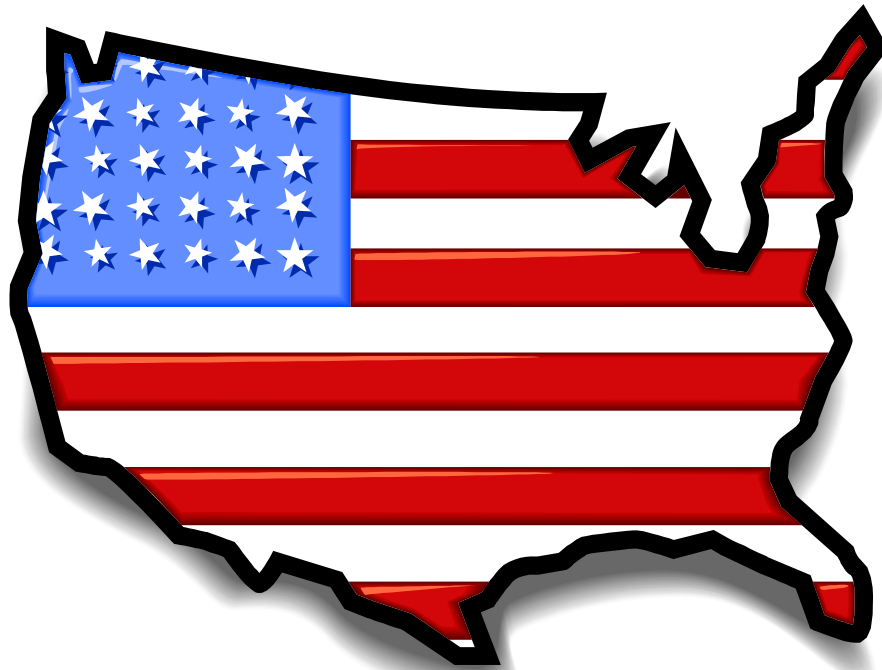
Important Events



Event, Location & Date	Description	Outcome
Bunker Hill Boston, MA June 17, 1775	Colonists position themselves on top of hill and build earthworks to hide behind. Colonists were low on ammunition, so they had to wait to fire until they could 'see the whites of the enemies' eye'. The British rushed the hill 2 times with no success. When they rushed the hill the 3 rd time, the British won because colonists retreat when they run out of ammo (even though the British lost more soldiers than the Patriots).	British lost many men. British realized colonists were going to fight. Colonists knew they could beat the mighty British Army if they fought smartly.
Battle of Trenton Trenton, NJ December 25, 1776 (Crossing the Delaware)	The Patriots crossed the Delaware River in rowboats. Then they marched ten miles to Trenton, New Jersey. The Hessian troops were sleeping. The Hessians were German soldiers who were helping the British. They were known to be "giants" because they were larger than the average British person. The fighting only lasted for one hour before the Hessians surrendered.	The Patriot soldiers won!! This gave the soldiers hope for the future.
Battle of Saratoga Saratoga, NY October 17, 1777	British strategy was to cut the colonies in two. It didn't work because one army did not show up, one army arrived late and the last army was easily defeated. The Patriots attacked in a way (guerilla warfare- like the Native Americans) that the British were not used to.	Colonial Army won. France decided to help out the colonists.
Valley Forge Valley Forge, PA Winter of 1777-1778	Washington and his troops stayed in Valley Forge, PA during the winter. Many died of hunger, disease, or from the weather. Many also deserted the army. However, Washington used this time to train the soldiers. After Valley Forge, they were more like a united army than separate colonial militias.	Colonial army nearly crumbled because they lost so many soldiers. Those who stayed trusted Gen. Washington to lead them to victory.

<p>Battle at Kettle Creek</p> <p>Kettle Creek, GA</p> <p>February 14, 1779</p>	<p>It was a small battle on the banks of Kettle Creek. The Patriots outnumbered the British by 2:1. The Patriots surprise attacked the British</p>	<p>This battle was a morale booster because it gave the colonists confidence that they could win the war after all.</p> <p>Patriots won the battle and this kept the British from taking over Georgia.</p>
<p>Battle of Yorktown</p> <p>Yorktown, VA</p> <p>October 19, 1781</p>	<p>British Army sets up camp on a peninsula. Washington's army blocks them in to the west and the French navy blocks them to the east. They are trapped.</p>	<p>Br. Gen. Cornwallis surrenders to Gen. Washington.</p> <p>Colonial Army wins the war.</p> <p>Colonists are free from British rule.</p>

*The Treaty of Paris officially ended the Revolutionary War. It named the United States of America a new nation.



The Articles of
Confederation

This plan for the government created a weak national government, but

strong state governments. It failed because representatives from

each state could not agree on much of anything. Also, Congress had no power to enforce laws or provide a national defense (such as an army).

Constitutional
Convention

Delegates from 12 of the 13 states (not Rhode Island!) came together for four months in Philadelphia to draft the **Constitution**, the plan of government which would establish the U.S. government and guarantee citizens' rights. **James Madison** presented the **Virginia Plan**. William Paterson presented the **New Jersey Plan**, which was too similar to the Articles of Confederation.

People of the
New Nation

Framers of the Constitution: writers of the Constitution

Federalists: supporters of the Constitution

James Madison: father of the Constitution

Benjamin Franklin: the oldest delegate of the Constitutional Convention

Great Compromise

Delegates in the **Constitutional Convention** had different ideas of how to create a stronger national government. Larger states wanted representation based on population (**Virginia Plan**). Smaller states wanted the number of representatives to be the same for each state (**New Jersey Plan**). Roger Sherman proposed our country have both in the *Connecticut Compromise*: **House of Representatives**, based on population, and the **Senate**, equal representatives from each state. These two houses would make up our **Congress**.

Three-Fifths Compromise

This determined how slaves would be counted in a state's population for representation. The North did not think slaves should be counted since they could not vote, but the South wanted them to be counted as part of their population.

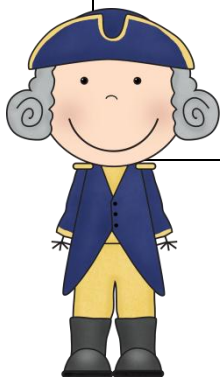
U.S. Constitution

It is the highest law in the United States. It tells how the three branches of government works. The **Preamble** of the Constitution explains that the Constitution belongs to all citizens of the United States and power is given by the people ("We the People..."). Most people wanted the rights of the people to be listed, so that the government could not break those rights. Once the *Constitution* was ratified, or agreed upon, the **Bill of Rights** was added through the amendment process to list the rights of U.S. citizens. Amendments are changes made to the Constitution.

Bill of Rights

First Amendment

FIVE FREEDOMS: freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom to assemble (or gather together), and freedom to petition the government



	<p style="text-align: center;">Second- Tenth Amendments</p>	<p>2nd Amendment: gives the right to bear arms (have weapons)</p> <p>3rd Amendment: government cannot make people house soldiers</p> <p>4th Amendment: protects people against unfair searches</p> <p>5th - 8th Amendment: right to a fair trial/due process of law</p> <p>9th Amendment: people have other rights that might not be in the Constitution</p> <p>10th Amendment: government can only do things in Constitution</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Checks and Balances</p>		<p>Checks and balances keeps any one branch from becoming too powerful or misusing its authority. Each branch is given different powers by the Constitution so that each branch can watch over the others. For example, Congress doesn't have final say on a law- the President can veto it, or the Supreme Court can declare it unconstitutional.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Separation of Powers</p>		<p>All three branches have separate duties and powers- only the Legislative branch can make the laws, only the Executive branch can enforce the laws, and only the Judicial branch can decide if a law is unconstitutional.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Three Branches of Government</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Executive</p>	<p>President and Vice President: carry out, or enforce, laws; President heads armed forces and can veto bills</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Legislative</p>	<p>Congress: proposes bills, makes laws, passes taxes</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Judicial</p>	<p>Supreme Court: decides if a law is constitutional</p>

How a Bill Becomes a Law

Laws begin as ideas. Before a bill can become a law, it must be approved by Congress and the President. A bill is voted on in the House of Representatives before being sent to the Senate. If the Senate votes in favor of the bill, it goes to the President. If the President signs it, it will be a law. The President can also **veto** the bill (not sign the bill into law). Congress can override the veto with a two-thirds vote in each house.

Federal Government

National Government can admit new states to the country, print money, establish post offices and roads, deal with foreign nations and trade, and raise and support armed forces.

State Governments can create local governments, establish and support public schools, and regulate businesses. These are called reserved powers, because they are reserved for the state.

BOTH National and State Governments can collect taxes, provide for the health and welfare of the people, enforce laws, and punish lawbreakers.

