

Social Studies 8  
Fall Exam Review 2025

**Review Due dates**

Due Dates

Part 1 December 10th

Part 2 December 11th

Part 3 December 12th

**Part 1: Exploration/Colonization**

Reasons for European exploration

	Economic	Political	Social
Spanish		expand empire	Founded missions in California.
French		expand empire/competition	alliance with natives
English	Gold	expand the empire. escaping monarchy	

2. List the effects European exploration had on Native Americans
3. Columbian Exchange – what was it?
4. Explain the relationship between the French and Native Americans.
5. What was the first English settlement and what happened to it?
6. Jamestown was the first permanent settlement. What year was it founded and what hardships did it face?
7. What crop made Virginia successful?
8. What were the reasons for settling Plymouth in 1620 different from Jamestown in 1607?

Where did the Pilgrims settle? WHY?

What names are given to the Pilgrims?

Where did the Puritans settle? WHY?

What are the differences between the Pilgrims and Puritans?

**Growth of Representative Government:**

	Year	Significance on colonial government
Magna Carta	1215	
English Bill of Rights	1689	
Virginia House of Burgesses	1619	
Mayflower Compact	1620	
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	1639	

9. Define Salutary Neglect and its result on the colonies. neglecting the colonist it led them to lead however they want

10. How did distance from Great Britain, Town Meetings, and traditional rights of Englishmen contribute to the formation and growth of representative government in the colonies?

11. Why did colonies want representative assemblies?

12. Great Awakening – What was it?- What effect did it have on the colonial government?

13. Fill in the chart below.

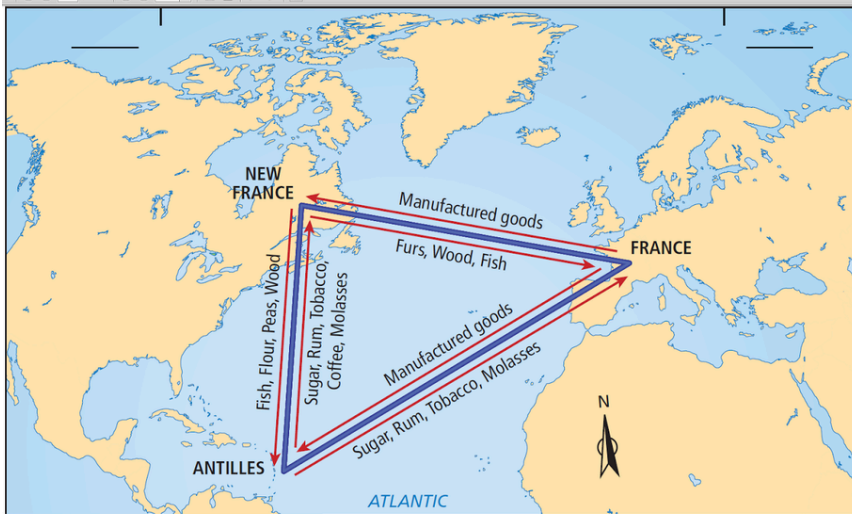
**Colony's Geography + Climate = Economy**

Colonial Region	Climate	Geography	Economy
<b>New England Colonies</b> 1. New Hampshire 2. Massachusetts 3. Rhode Island 4. Connecticut			
<b>Middle Colonies</b> 1. New York 2. Pennsylvania 3. New Jersey 4. Delaware			
<b>Southern Colonies</b> 1. Maryland 2. Virginia 3. North Carolina 4. South Carolina 5. Georgia			

14. REASON WHY and WHO founded these colonies?

	REASON it was founded	WHO was the founder
<b>GEORGIA</b>		
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		

15. Why was slavery introduced in the South and not the North?



16. What was the triangle trade route and explain what was traded on each route:

17. Describe the Middle Passage-

18. Define Mercantilism

What does it mean to have a favorable balance of trade-

To the mother country, for what purpose did the colonies exist?

## Part 2 French and Indian/American Revolution

19. What did all of these cities have in common and why were they important to the colonists? (New Orleans, Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston, New York. Think about their location)

20. French and Indian War-

Explain the main causes of the war:

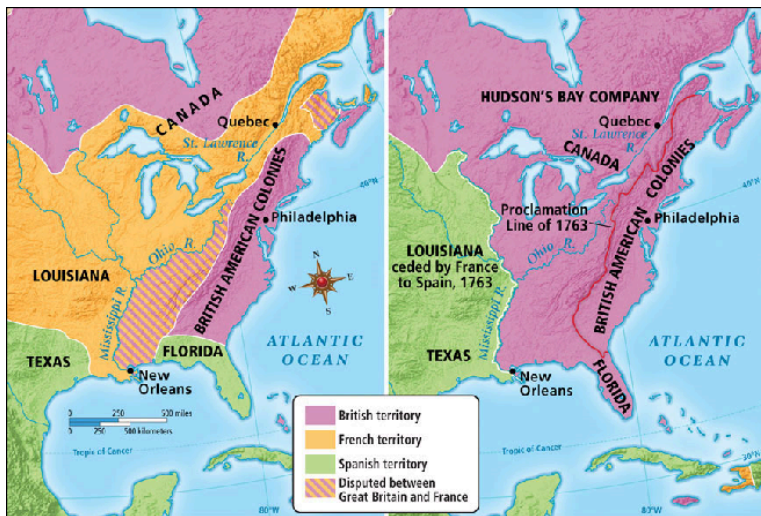


21. Explain why Benjamin Franklin wrote the Albany Plan of Union.

Why is this considered a significant act in American history?

Why did the colonies **reject** the Albany Plan?

22. Treaty of Paris 1763-



22. What territories did the British get after the French and Indian War?

23. Why did more Natives fight for the French during the war?

24. Why did the Proclamation of 1763 anger the colonists?

25. Stamp Act and the Sugar Act –

Which came first?

What was the argument/slogan that colonists used to justify not paying the taxes?

“

26. Explain what happened at the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770



27. Explain how Paul Revere used this engraving as propaganda.

How would people viewing it in England differ from people viewing in the colonies?

28. What were the Sons of Liberty protesting at the Boston Tea Party?

Define civil disobedience.

How is the Boston Tea Party an example of civil disobedience?

29. What was the British response to the Boston Tea Party?

30. What was the purpose behind Thomas Paine's pamphlet 'Common Sense'?

What audience was he trying to reach?

31. Patrick Henry said, "Give me Liberty or give me death!" Explain this quotation.

32. Declaration of Independence 1776

Who wrote it?	Why did they write it?
What are 3 rights humans possess?	From what <u>Enlightenment</u> thinker did he get this idea?
Define <u>Unalienable rights</u> :	What is the purpose of the government?
Where does the government get its power?	Define "Consent of the Governed"
What can people do if the government doesn't protect their rights?	Why is this such a significant moment in history?

33. Abigail Adams said, “Remember the ladies”. What did she mean?
34. Who was commissioned General Commander of the Continental Army?
35. What were the **advantages** of the British vs. Americans at the start of the war?
36. Thomas Paine wrote a pamphlet called “The Crisis”.  
WHAT was its purpose?  
HOW did this affect the soldiers at Valley Forge?

37.

	<b>When?</b>	<b>Where?</b>	<b>Importance?</b>
<b>Lexington &amp; Concord</b>	1775		
<b>Saratoga</b>			
<b>Valley Forge</b>		Valley Forge, PA	
<b>Yorktown</b>	1781		

38. Treaty of Paris, 1783 –  
What were the terms of the Treaty?

What were the new geographical boundaries?

39. Compare and contrast Patriot and Loyalist beliefs.

- Patriot-
- Loyalist-

40. How did these people contribute to the American Revolution?

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Abigail Adams        | a. African dock worker killed at Boston Massacre |
| ___ 2. Wentworth Cheswell   | b. French commander/helped Washington            |
| ___ 3. Sam Adams            | c. women's rights advocate                       |
| ___ 4. Mercy Otis Warren    | d. slave who fought and spied for Americans      |
| ___ 5. Marquis de Lafayette | e. founded Sons of Liberty in Boston             |
| ___ 6. Bernardo Galvez      | f. "African Paul Revere"                         |
| ___ 7. Crispus Attucks      | g. King of England                               |
| ___ 8. George III           | h. wrote plays mocking British soldiers          |
| ___ 9. Haym Solomon         | i. Governor of New Spain; captured British forts |
| ___ 10. James Armistead     | j. Jewish businessman who lent \$\$ to America   |

### **Part 3 Creating the Constitution**

41. Articles of Confederation is considered America's 1st attempt at a Constitution. It was designed to be weak and limit the power of the central government to avoid a government like Britain.

Weakness	Results/Effects
1. Congress had no power to levy or collect taxes	The government was always short of money
2. Weak central government	
3. No executive branch	
4. No regulation of trade	

5. No court system	

42. How did Shay's Rebellion prove a need for the restructuring of the Federal government?

43. Northwest Ordinance. What was its purpose?

What was the process to become a state?

44. Constitutional Convention:

**Virginia Plan:**

1. 3 Separate branches \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_ (2 houses) legislature, House of \_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
  - Representation based on \_\_\_\_ in both houses
  - \_\_\_\_ people → \_\_\_\_ reps
  - \_\_\_\_\_ states liked this!

**New Jersey Plan:**

1. 3 Separate branches \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (1 house) legislature, House of \_\_\_\_\_ only
  - \_\_\_\_\_ representation for \_\_\_\_\_ states, like in the Articles of Confederation
  - \_\_\_\_\_ state → \_\_\_\_\_ vote
  - \_\_\_\_\_ states liked this!

**Great Compromise**

How should states be represented in the government?

- \_\_\_\_\_ legislature with 2 houses: House of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
- Representation based on \_\_\_\_\_ in House of Reps.
- \_\_\_\_\_ representation in Senate (each state gets \_\_\_\_\_ Senators)

**Three-Fifths Compromise**

How should the population be counted for representation and taxation?

- Count \_\_\_\_\_ of the slaves. For every \_\_\_\_\_ slave, \_\_\_\_\_ would be counted for population and taxation

3/5 Compromise – Why did Southerners agree to this compromise?

3/5 Compromise – Why did Northerners agree to this compromise?

46. How did the Magna Carta influence the framers of the Constitution?

47. How did Patrick Henry feel about the Constitution?

48. Why is free speech important in a democracy?

49. Define each of the following terms. Then circle which one is a more reliable historical document/account.

Primary Source:

Secondary Source:

50) Federalists vs. Anti Federalists Beliefs

	<b>Federalists</b>	<b>Anti Federalists</b>
Leaders		
View on Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● strong national govt</li> <li>● 3 =branches</li> <li>● 1 executive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● strong state gov't</li> <li>● more power in the legislative branch</li> <li>● feared a king</li> </ul>
Bill of Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● no need for BOR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● wanted a BOR to protect individual rights</li> </ul>
Members background	rich, educated, merchants, manufacturing	common man, small farms and plantation owners

**51- Analyze how the U.S. Constitution reflects the 7 principles of government**

<b>Summary / Description</b>	<b>Example in the Constitution OR Everyday Life</b>
<b>Separation of Powers (define) -</b>	<b>Separation of Powers -</b>
<b>Checks and Balances (define) -</b>	<b>Checks and Balances -</b>
<b>Limited Government (define) -</b>	<b>Limited Government -</b>
<b>Federalism (define) -</b>	<b>Federalism -</b>

Republicanism (define) -	Republicanism -
Popular Sovereignty (define) -	Popular Sovereignty -
Individual Rights (define) -	Individual Rights -

**52 - summarize rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights**

Bill of Rights	
<b>1st Amendment</b> - freedom of _____, _____, _____, and petition (RAPPS)	<b>6th Amendment</b> - right to _____ public _____.
<b>2nd Amendment</b> -bear _____	<b>7th Amendment</b> - right to a trial by _____ in _____ trials
<b>3rd Amendment</b> - no _____ troops during times of peace	<b>8th Amendment</b> - right not to have excessive _____ and/or _____.
<b>4th Amendment</b> - no illegal _____ and _____ without a warrant	<b>9th Amendment</b> - rights reserved for the _____
<b>5th Amendment</b> - right to _____, not to be tried for the same crime twice (double _____) & not to _____ against yourself	<b>10th Amendment</b> -rights reserved to the _____.

## Key Vocabulary

**Constitution**-the supreme law of the land in the United States. Written in 1787.

**Compromise**-agreement between two or more sides, in which both sides give up something they want.

**Federalist**-person who supported the US Constitution.

**Anti-Federalist**-person who opposed the US Constitution.

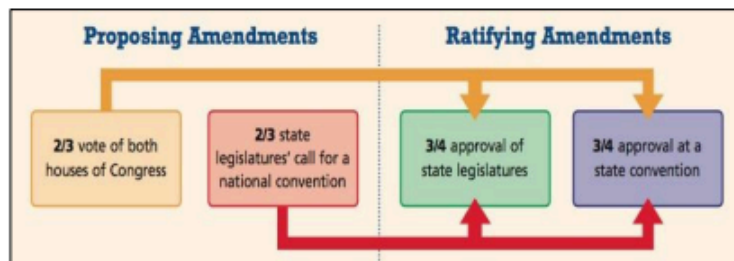
**Due Process**- idea that the government must follow procedures established by law.

**Ratification** – approval of a document or policy

**Amendment** – an addition to a document

**Sovereignty** – independent power

JULY



## Amending the Constitution

**Purposes** – the Constitution can be changed or amended when it is deemed necessary by the people to adjust to changing times and to maintain a “living” document

**Process** – proposal by Congress (by two-thirds vote of both houses) or proposal from a convention called by two-thirds of the states. The proposal is then sent to the state legislatures

## 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.



**54.**

a. Two political parties developed in the U.S. because of different beliefs in what 5 things?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_

b. What were the two parties?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. How did each group feel about the power of the national government?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Tariffs:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Banks:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

f. Economy:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

g. U.S. trading partners:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

h. Who were the leaders of the parties?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

**55.** What were the foreign policies of Washington and Adams?

**56.** President Washington ordered the army to put down the \_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion because he believed it threatened the authority of the national government.

**57.** The Kentucky and Virginia Resolution stated that states could