

Georgia Milestones
Review
5th Grade Social
Studies

Topics

Civil War

Reconstruction

Changes on the Plains

19th Century

New Territories

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1930s

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Boom Years

Civil Rights

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Geographical Understandings

Economic Understandings

Name: _____

My
Milestones
Review
Packet

Civil War

- Uncle Tom's Cabin
 - a story about the cruelties of slavery
 - written by Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - showed that slavery was not just the South's problems
- John Brown
 - abolitionist who led a raid on Harper's Ferry
 - trying to fight slavery
 - attacked a US Army post
- Causes of the Civil War
 - Slavery
 - States' Rights
- Major Battles
 - Fort Sumter: where the first shots of the Civil War were fired. Located in South Carolina (part of the Confederacy)
 - Gettysburg: turning point of the Civil War. The North began winning from this point. Confederate army was weakened.
 - Atlanta Campaign: Led by Union General William T. Sherman. Atlanta was a center for southern supplies, factories, and railroads. Sherman was successful and captured Atlanta. He then led his army on the March to the Sea (Savannah). He used total war and destroyed everything in his path.
 - Appomattox Court House: This is where Confederate General Lee surrendered after much fighting. He surrendered on April 9, 1865. The Civil War ended shortly after this.
- Major People
 - Abraham Lincoln- President of the United States
 - Robert E. Lee- Confederate general
 - Ulysses S. Grant- Union general
 - Jefferson Davis- President of the Confederate States of America (Confederacy)
 - Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson- Confederate general. Got his nickname at the Battle of Bull Run for standing strong in the face of danger.
- Effects of the Civil War
 - North: grew stronger- industries and railroads grew quickly during and after the war
 - South: disaster- farms, cities, and factories were ruined.

Reconstruction

- Amendments
 - 13th- declared slavery illegal
 - 14th- gave citizenship to African Americans
 - 15th - gave all **men** the right to vote
- Freedmen's' Bureau: provided food, clothing, medical care, and legal advice to poor blacks and whites. It also set up hospitals and schools and found jobs for many.
- Sharecropping: a system in which landowners let poor farmers use small areas of their land, and in return, the farmers gave the landowners a share of the crop.
- Jim Crow: laws that segregated African Americans from other Americans. These laws made segregation legal. Segregation is the forced separation of the races. This separate schools, hospitals, and even cemeteries.

Changes on the Plains

- cattle trails in the late 19th century
 - Black Cowboys of Texas: When the Civil War ended the slaves were free, but many had no place to go and no way to survive without continuing to work for their former slave owners. Many blacks decided to head west and became black cowboys.
 - The cattle trails of the old west, including the [Chisholm Trail](#) and the [Great Western Cattle Trail](#), were adventurous but also a business.
- Wright brothers (flight): made the first successful flight in 1903 at Kitty Hawk, South Carolina
- George Washington Carver (science): teacher at Tuskegee Institute. Carver studied how to improve the lives of poor farmers. He invented over 300 products made from peanuts.
- Alexander Graham Bell (communication): invented the telephone in 1876
- Thomas Edison (electricity): developed the electric light bulb in 1879. He also invented the the phonograph, record player, and many other items.
- Spanish American War: Began in 1898 when the US Navy ship Maine exploded in Havana Harbor, Cuba. American newspapers blamed Spain.

President McKinley asked Congress to declare war on Spain. Theodore Roosevelt joined the Rough Riders and fought in the war. Spain surrendered in August 1898. Spain gave the US Puerto Rico, the Phillipines, and Guam.

- Panama Canal: the canal would save ships the long, expensive trip around the southern tip of South America when traveling from the east coast to the west coast of the United States. This was built in Panama (Central America). the canal opened in August of 1914.
- Emigrating; immigrants went through immigration stations before entering the US. Immigrants from Europe went to Ellis Island and immigrants from Asia went to Angel Island. Immigrants faced hard times and faced prejudice. They often lived in tenements.
 - Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)- excluded almost all new Chinese immigrants
 - 1921 and 1924- Congress passed new laws that greatly lowered the number of Europeans allowed in the US
- Westward expansion on Native Americans
 - Battle of the Little Bighorn:
 - relocation of Native Americans to reservations: US officials tried to convince Plains Indians to sell land and move to reservations. A reservation is land that the government set aside for American Indians. They did not want to live on reservations and this caused conflicts. 1887 the Dawes Act was passed. This law took Reservation lands away from Indian nations and split it into smaller pieces. Native Americans were forced to assimilate.

World War I

- Causes
 - Begin in 1914 when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Austria-Hungary had an alliance with Germany, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire; they were called the Central Powers. Serbia had an alliance with Russia, France, Great Britain, and many other countries; they were called the Allied Powers. The war started because of feelings of nationalism. Trench warfare was used (soldiers fought from trenches)

- U.S. involvement
 - They believed in isolationism; President Woodrow Wilson did not want to be involved and wanted the US to remain neutral.
 - Items were rationed, propaganda was used, and women and African Americans worked in factories.
- Lusitania
 - Germany used U-boats (submarines) to sink British ships. They sank the Lusitania which had American passengers on board. Germany then agreed to not attack any more ships, but broke their promise and began attacking US ships. In April of 1917, the US declared war on the Central Powers.
- Treaty of Versailles: This was the treaty to end World War I. Many people blamed Germany for the fighting and used the treaty to punish them. The US Senate did not want to punish Germany so the US did not sign the treaty.

1920s

- Jazz Age (Louis Armstrong): singer and trumpeter who helped to make jazz popular in the 1920s.
- Harlem Renaissance (Langston Hughes): African American poet from Harlem that wrote poems during the Harlem Renaissance.
- baseball (Babe Ruth): famous baseball player of the 1920s, became the first player to hit 60 home runs in a season
- automobile (Henry Ford): created the assembly line. This allowed him to pay his workers more and charge less for his cars. He made cars affordable for everyone.
- airplane (Charles Lindbergh): made the first successful solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean
- Prohibition: 18th Amendment made selling and drinking alcohol illegal. Prohibition is the act of forbidding something. This was unsuccessful and ended with the 21st Amendment.

1930s

- Great Depression
 - Stock Market Crash of 1929, also known as Black Tuesday. This occurred October of 1929. Many people rushed the banks and people lost all of their money because it was not insured.
 - Herbert Hoover: President from 1928 to 1932. Many people blamed him for the Great Depression
 - Franklin Roosevelt: President from 1932 to 1945. He created programs that helped get the United States out of the Great Depression.
 - Dust Bowl: A disaster that struck the United States - specifically those living on the Great Plains - during the 1930's.
 - soup kitchens- where people went to receive a free meal during the Great Depression
- New Deal: Government programs that helped people get food, shelter, and jobs during the Great Depression
 - Civilian Conservation Corps: CCC- its goal was to create jobs and conserve the natural environment. Workers planted trees, cleared hiking trails, and completed other conservation projects.
 - Works Progress Administration: WPA- hired people to build streets, parks, libraries, and schools. It also hired artists to paint murals on public buildings and writers to write about the places in the US.
 - Tennessee Valley Authority: TVA- built dams on the Tennessee River to provide electricity to rural areas
- Cultural Information
 - Duke Ellington: musician during the Jazz Age- 1930's
 - Margaret Mitchell: She won a Pulitzer Prize for writing the novel, *Gone with the Wind*
 - Jesse Owens: was an African American athlete who participated in the Summer Olympics in Berlin, Germany. He won four gold medals

World War II

- Causes (6 steps)
 1. Hitler became dictator of Germany.
 2. Hitler began taking over other countries around Germany.
 3. The leaders of Great Britain and France met with Hitler. Hitler agreed to stop taking over countries and he could keep the land he already had.
 4. Hitler broke his promise and invaded Poland in 1939.
 5. Great Britain and France (Allied Powers) declared war on Germany.
 6. Germany, Japan, and Italy (Axis Powers) declared war on Allied Powers.
- Pearl Harbor: Americans were stunned by the attack on Pearl Harbor. Most Americans thought they had no choice but to fight back. President Roosevelt went to Congress and told them that the attack was “a date which will live in infamy.”
- Iwo Jima: The Battle of Iwo Jima took place during World War II between the United States and Japan. It was the first major battle of World War II to take place on Japanese homeland. The island of Iwo Jima was a strategic location because the US needed a place for fighter planes and bombers to land and take off when attacking Japan.
- D-Day: Who: General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 175,00 soldiers, and 6,000 ships. Where: Normandy, France. What: The Allies fought their way onto the beach and successfully invaded Normandy, making their way toward Germany. When: June 6, 1944
- VE Day: Victory in Europe May 8, 1945; Germany surrendered
- VJ Days: Victory in Japan August 14, 1945. Harry S. Truman (New US President) decided to use atomic bombs on Japan.
- Holocaust: A concentration camp is a place where large numbers of people are held and forced to work. At the camps, men, women, and children were beaten, starved, and killed. Many of those killed were Jews, the people Hitler blamed for Germany’s problems. German soldiers arrested and killed Jews in the countries that Germany invaded.
- Atomic Bomb: a powerful bomb that can destroy an entire city
- Roosevelt: Leader of the United States, died during the war
- Stalin: Dictator of the Soviet Union

- Churchill: Leader of Great Britain
- Hirohito: Emperor of Japan
- Truman: Leader of the United States (Vice President to FDR)
- Mussolini: Dictator of Italy
- Hitler: Dictator of Germany
- “Rosie the Riveter”: nickname given to women who worked in factories
- Tuskegee Airmen: group of African American pilots during WWII, they received the nickname the Fighting Red Tails
- United Nations: formed at the end of WWII as a way to keep the peace and avoid another world war.

The Cold War

- Iron Curtain: This was a symbol for the differences between the communist and noncommunist countries in Europe.
- Berlin airlift: A time when the US and Great Britain dropped supplies from cargo planes to those trapped in Berlin (due to the Soviet Union closing access to West Berlin). This lasted over a year.
- Korean War: Korea was split into two parts; North Korea (communist-aided by the Soviet Union) and South Korea (noncommunist supported by the US). North Korea invaded South Korea. China helped North Korea and the United Nations helped South Korea. No one won; the country is still divided. Cease-fire line 38th parallel (border between two countries)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization: NATO- an alliance formed to keep the Soviet Union from spreading communism to other countries.
- Joseph McCarthy: US Senator who said that secret communist worked in the US government. He made up most of these claims, but some were true. He also accused teachers, artist, and actors.
- Nikita Khrushchev: leader of the Soviet Union during most of the Cold War
- Cuban Missile Crisis: In 1962 the US discovered that the Soviet Union and placed powerful missiles in Cuba (only 90 miles from the US). American warships surrounded Cuba. Finally, Khrushchev decided to remove the missiles and US President Kennedy agreed not to attack Cuba (a communist country).
- Vietnam War: The Vietnam War was fought between communist North Vietnam and the government of Southern Vietnam. The North was

supported by communist countries such as the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. The South was supported by anti-communist countries, primarily the United States. The United States lost the Vietnam War. It lasted for twenty years.

- Television: changed the way people learned about the world around them. It made the world appear smaller.
- Space Race: competition between the US and the Soviet Union to send people into outer space. Soviet Union sent the first man into space, but the US had the first man on the moon.

Civil Rights Movement

- Brown v. Board of Education (1954): In 1954, the parents of Linda Brown went to court against the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. They argued that since Linda was in a segregated school, she was not getting the same education as white students. Thurgood Marshall brought the case to the Supreme Court. They decided that school segregation was illegal under the constitution.
- Montgomery Bus Boycott: Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus. She was arrested. A protest was organized to boycott the buses. This was a nonviolent protest. In late 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was illegal.
- March on Washington: In 1963, Congress was discussing a bill to end segregation in the US. To show support for the bill, Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders organized a protest march in Washington D.C. Over 200,000 people participated.
- Civil Rights Act: passed in 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson. This banned segregation in schools, workplaces, and public places such as restaurants and theaters.
- Voting Rights Act: passed in 1965. This made it illegal to prevent or hinder citizens from voting because of their racial or ethnic background.
- Thurgood Marshall: Civil Rights activist and lawyer for Linda Brown
- Rosa Parks: Civil Rights activist and refused to give up her seat on the bus
- Martin Luther King, Jr: Civil Rights activist; helped lead many boycotts and nonviolent protest. Assassinated in 1968, with this the Civil Rights movement lost one of its most important leaders

- assassinations of President John F. Kennedy (people were shocked and saddened by his sudden death- hoped for a Great Society) and Robert F. Kennedy (ran for president in 1968, he supported Civil Rights and aid for the poor)

1970s - Present Day

- collapse of the Soviet Union: its command economy could not provide enough jobs, goods, and housing for most people. The cost of the arms race made the failing economy worse. New leader Mikhail Gorbachev met with US president Reagan and discussed ending the arms race. The Berlin Wall fell and eventually the Soviet Union itself fell apart. The Soviet Union split into independent countries.
- Persian Gulf War: 1991- US led a coalition with the United Nations against Iraq (Saddam Hussein). This lasted about 7 weeks. The coalition won the war quickly using advanced weapons and and highly trained soldiers. However, Hussein remained in power.
- September 11, 2001: several attacks of terrorism were carried out against the United States. Two planes hit the Twin Towers in New York City, another plane hit the Pentagon in Washington D.C., and a final plane crashed in Pennsylvania.
- War on Terrorism: War declared on Afghanistan (where the leader of al-Qaeda was- Osama bin Laden). This war lasted 3 months. The US defeated Afghanistan, but did not capture Osama bin Laden.

Constitution

- Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10)
 1. Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Assembly, and Petition the Government
 2. Right to bear arms
 3. The Government cannot force you to shelter soldiers in your home without your consent in time of war or peace.
 4. What does a policeman need in order to search your home?
 - A warrant given to him by a judge
 - Probable cause is also needed

5. You cannot be tried for the same crime twice—called “Double Jeopardy”. You do not have to testify against yourself. “I plead the fifth”. You must have due process of law before you are convicted. The government cannot take your land unless it pays.
 6. Right to speedy trial by impartial jury—meaning not favoring either side
 7. guarantees the right to a jury trial in most civil cases
 8. No excessive bail and No cruel and unusual punishment
 9. The Bill of Rights cannot deny other rights previously held by the people.
 10. The states remain in charge within their own borders
- Due Process of Law: The idea that an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards.
 - Responsibilities of Citizens: educate yourself, respect others, help in your community, set a good example, vote, obey laws, pay taxes, and serve on juries.
 - 12th Amendment: Presidential Elections Procedures
 - 17th Amendment: Allowed citizens to elect senators
 - 15th Amendment: Gave all men the right to vote
 - 19th Amendment: Gave all women the right to vote
 - 23rd Amendment: Allowed citizens in Washington DC the right to vote
 - 24th Amendment: Banned poll taxes
 - 26th Amendment: Gave all citizens age 18 and older the right to vote

Amendment Process

- Process:
 - Proposal
 - A Constitutional Amendment can be proposed in one of two ways
 - By 2/3 of the members of both the House and Senate
 - At a convention by 2/3 of the states
 - Ratification
 - After an Amendment is proposed, it must be ratified. This too can be some in one of two ways:
 - By 3/4 of the state legislatures
 - By 3/4 of ratifying conventions in the states

- Purpose

- The purpose of the amendment process is to make sure that most people approve of any changes to the Constitution. That way small groups of people cannot pass amendments (most citizens have to want the change to occur).

Geographical Understanding

- Grand Canyon, Salton Sea, Great Salt Lake, and Mojave Desert, Chisholm Trail; Pittsburgh, PA; Gettysburg, PA; Kitty Hawk, NC; Pearl Harbor, HI; and Montgomery, AL.



Economic Understanding

- Supply and Demand:
 - supply- the amount of something that people want to **sell** at a certain price
 - demand- the amount of something that people want to **buy** at a certain price
 - example- The cattle of Texas and Oklahoma were not worth very much in Texas, because there were so many cows there. However, if cowboys could get their herds to the railroads in Kansas, then they could sell the cattle to people on the east coast who were willing to pay a much higher price for the cattle. It is an example of simple supply and demand. If the supply is high, then the price will be low, but if the supply is low, then the price will be higher.
- Opportunity Cost: the thing you give up when you decide to do or have something else.
 - example: World War II- At the beginning of the war America wanted to remain neutral to save American lives. The opportunity cost of remaining neutral was that the US might have been able to end the war sooner.
- Price Incentives: when prices affect the decisions people make. The Homestead Act is an example of a price incentive. The Homestead Act offered 160 acres of land to adults who were US citizens or wanted to become citizens. They only had to pay a small amount of money and farm the land for five years.
- Technological Advancements: new technology made economy more productive.
 - personal computer: boosted the economy and made production safer, quicker, and less expensive
 - internet: linked computers around the world together