

Glossary

abolitionist–blockade runner

A

- abolitionist** a person who strongly favors doing away with slavery (p. 418)
- abstain** to not take part in some activity, such as voting (p. 439)
- adobe** a sun-dried mud brick used to build the homes of some Native Americans (p. 32)
- affirmative action** an active effort to improve educational and employment opportunities for minority groups and women (p. 902)
- affluence** the state of having much wealth (p. 822)
- airlift** a system of transporting food and supplies by aircraft into an area otherwise impossible to reach (p. 792)
- alien** an immigrant living in a country in which he or she is not a citizen (p. 271)
- allege** state as a fact but without proof (p. 808)
- alliance** a close association of nations or other groups, formed to advance common interests or causes (p. 122)
- alliance system** defense agreements among nations (p. 667)
- ambush** a surprise attack (p. 187)
- amendment** an addition to a formal document such as the Constitution (pp. 213, 221)
- American System** policies devised by Henry Clay to stimulate the growth of industry (p. 324)
- amnesty** the granting of pardon to a large number of persons; protection from prosecution for an illegal act (pp. 501, 907)
- anarchist** person who believes that there should be no government (p. 701)
- anarchy** disorder and lawlessness (p. 658)
- annex** to add a territory to one's own territory (p. 367)
- annexation** bringing an area under the control of a larger country (p. 645)
- Antifederalists** individuals who opposed ratification of the Constitution (p. 212)
- anti-Semitism** hostility toward or discrimination against Jews (p. 753)
- apartheid** racial separation and economic and political discrimination against nonwhites, a policy formerly practiced in the Republic of South Africa (p. 912)
- appeasement** accepting demands in order to avoid conflict (p. 755)
- apprentice** assistant who is assigned to learn the trade of a skilled craftsman (p. 112)
- appropriate** to set something aside for a particular purpose, especially funds (p. 223)
- arbitration** settling a dispute by agreeing to accept the decision of an impartial outsider (p. 621)
- archaeology** the study of ancient peoples (p. 17)
- armistice** a temporary peace agreement to end fighting (pp. 652, 680)

- arms race** the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to build more and more weapons in an effort to surpass the other's military strength (p. 817)
- arsenal** a storage place for weapons and ammunition (p. 448)
- article** a part of a document, such as the Constitution, that deals with a single subject (p. 209)
- artifact** an item left behind by early people that represents their culture (p. 17)
- assembly line** a production system with machines and workers arranged so that each person performs an assigned task again and again as the item passes before him or her (p. 565)
- assimilate** to absorb a group into the culture of a larger population (p. 585)
- astrolabe** an instrument used by sailors to observe positions of stars (p. 40)
- autocracy** government in which one person has unlimited power (p. 675)
- automation** a system or process that uses mechanical or electronic devices that replace human workers (p. 830)

B

- baby boom** a marked increase in the birthrate, especially in the United States immediately following World War II (p. 822)
- backcountry** a region of hills and forests west of the Tidewater (p. 105)
- balance of power** the distribution of power among nations so that no single nation can dominate or interfere with another (pp. 667, 897)
- bankruptcy** the condition of being unable to pay one's debts; one's property is managed or sold to pay those to whom one owes money (p. 933)
- barrio** a Spanish-speaking neighborhood in a city, especially in the southwest U.S. (p. 633)
- bicameral** consisting of two houses, or chambers, especially in a legislature (p. 193)
- black codes** laws passed in the South just after the Civil War aimed at controlling freedmen and enabling plantation owners to exploit African American workers (p. 505)
- blacklist** list of persons who are disapproved of and are punished, such as by being refused jobs (p. 807)
- blitzkrieg** name given to the sudden, violent offensive attacks the Germans used during World War II; "lightning war" (p. 759)
- blockade** cut off an area by means of troops or warships to stop supplies or people from coming in or going out; to close off a country's ports (pp. 179, 463, 869)
- blockade runner** ship that sails into and out of a blockaded area (p. 468)

bond a note issued by the government, which promises to pay off a loan with interest (p. 261)

boomtown a community experiencing a sudden growth in business or population (p. 376)

border ruffians Missourians who traveled in armed groups to vote in Kansas's election during the mid-1850s (p. 443)

border states the states between the North and the South that were divided over whether to stay in the Union or join the Confederacy (p. 461)

bounty money given as a reward, such as to encourage enlistment in the army (p. 482)

boycott to refuse to buy items from a particular country (p. 134); to refuse to use in order to show disapproval or force acceptance of one's terms (p. 841)

brand a symbol burned into an animal's hide to show ownership (p. 534)

budget deficit the amount by which government spending exceeds revenue (p. 937)

bureaucracy system in which nonelected officials carry out laws and policies (p. 337)

burgesses elected representatives to an assembly (p. 73)

C

cabinet a group of advisers to the president (p. 259)

Californios Mexicans who lived in California (p. 373)

canal an artificial waterway (p. 318)

capital money for investment (pp. 308, 399)

capitalism an economic system based on private property and free enterprise (pp. 308, 701)

caravel small, fast ship with a broad bow (p. 40)

carbon dating a scientific method used to determine the age of an artifact (p. 19)

carpetbaggers name given to Northern whites who moved South after the Civil War and supported the Republicans (p. 510)

cash crop farm crop raised to be sold for money (pp. 103, 518)

casualty a military person killed, wounded, or captured (p. 469)

caucus a meeting held by a political party to choose their party's candidate for president or decide policy (pp. 269, 337)

cede to give up by treaty (p. 374)

censure to express formal disapproval of some action (p. 809)

census official count of a population (p. 314)

charter a document that gives the holder the right to organize settlements in an area (p. 71)

charter colony colony established by a group of settlers who had been given a formal document allowing them to settle (p. 110)

checks and balances the system in which each branch of government has a check on the other two branches so that no one branch becomes too powerful (p. 210)

circumnavigate to sail around the world (p. 49)

citizen a person who owes loyalty to and is entitled to the protection of a state or nation (p. 229)

civil disobedience refusal to obey laws that are considered unjust as a nonviolent way to press for changes (p. 842)

civil service the body of nonelected government workers (p. 612)

civil war conflict between opposing groups of citizens of the same country (p. 444)

civilization a highly developed culture, usually with organized religions and laws (p. 22)

classical relating to ancient Greece and Rome (p. 39)

clipper ship a fast sailing ship with slender lines, tall masts, and large square sails (p. 387)

closed shop a workplace in which the employer by agreement hires only union members (p. 798)

coeducation the teaching of male and female students together (p. 427)

cold war a struggle over political differences between nations carried on by methods short of war (p. 792)

collective bargaining discussion between an employer and union representatives of workers over wages, hours, and working conditions (p. 574)

Columbian Exchange exchange of goods, ideas, and people between Europe and the Americas (p. 60)

commission a group of persons directed to perform some duty (p. 516)

committee of correspondence an organization that spread political ideas through the colonies (p. 137)

compromise agreement between two or more sides in which each side gives up some of what it wants (p. 204)

concurrent powers powers shared by the states and the federal government (p. 219)

Conestoga wagon sturdy vehicle topped with white canvas and used by pioneers to move west (p. 283)

conquistador Spanish explorer in the Americas in the 1500s (p. 51)

conservation the protection and preservation of natural resources (p. 622)

consolidation the practice of combining separate companies into one (p. 557)

constituents people that members of Congress represent (p. 223)

constitution a formal plan of government (pp. 89, 193)

containment the policy or process of preventing the expansion of a hostile power (p. 791)

convoy a group that travels with something, such as a ship, to protect it (p. 678)

- cooperative** store where farmers bought products from each other; an enterprise owned and operated by those who use its services (p. 549)
- corporation** a business in which investors own shares (p. 568)
- corruption** dishonest or illegal actions (p. 510)
- cotton gin** a machine that removed seeds from cotton fiber (pp. 308, 398)
- counterculture** a social movement whose values go against those of established society (p. 878)
- counter-terrorism** military or political activities intended to combat terrorism (p. 949)
- coup** a sudden overthrow of a government by a small group (pp. 873, 930)
- coureur de bois** French trapper living among Native Americans (p. 62)
- court-martial** to try by a military court (p. 326)
- credibility gap** lack of belief; a term used to describe the lack of trust in the Johnson administration's statements about the Vietnam War (p. 879)
- credit** a form of loan; ability to buy goods based on future payment (p. 403)
- culture** a way of life of a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs (p. 19)
- customs duties** taxes on foreign imported goods (p. 280)

D

- D-Day** the day on which the Allied forces invaded France during World War II; June 6, 1944 (pp. 772, 774)
- debtor** person or country that owes money (p. 90)
- decree** an order given by one in authority (p. 364)
- default** to fail to meet an obligation, especially a financial one (p. 726)
- deferment** an excuse, issued by the draft board, that lets a person be excused from military service for various reasons (p. 878)
- deficit** the shortage that occurs when spending is greater than income (p. 903)
- demilitarize** to remove armed forces from an area (p. 326)
- demilitarized zone** a region where no military forces or weapons are permitted (p. 805)
- deport** to send out of a country aliens who are considered dangerous (p. 701)
- depreciate** to fall in value (p. 197)
- depression** a period of low economic activity and widespread unemployment (pp. 199, 350)
- deregulation** the act of cutting the restrictions and regulations that government places on business (p. 923)
- desert** to leave without permission (p. 173)
- détente** a policy which attempts to relax or ease tensions between nations (p. 897)
- dictator** a leader who rules with total authority, often in a cruel or brutal manner (p. 753)

- disarmament** removal of weapons (pp. 326, 761)
- discrimination** unfair treatment of a group; unequal treatment because of a person's race, religion, ethnic background, or place of birth (pp. 392, 628)
- dissent** disagreement with or opposition to an opinion (pp. 76, 685)
- diversity** variety or difference (p. 104)
- dividend** a stockholder's share of a company's profits, usually as a cash payment (p. 568)
- dollar diplomacy** a policy of joining the business interests of a country with its diplomatic interests abroad (p. 659)
- domestic tranquility** maintaining peace within the nation (p. 217)
- domino theory** the belief that if one nation in Asia fell to the Communists, neighboring countries would follow (pp. 819, 873)
- dove** a person who opposes war or warlike policies, such as one who opposed the Vietnam War (p. 878)
- draft** the selection of persons for military service (p. 481)
- drought** a long period of time with little rainfall (p. 29)
- dry farming** a way of farming dry land in which seeds are planted deep in ground where there is some moisture (p. 539)
- due process of law** idea that the government must follow procedures established by law and guaranteed by the Constitution (p. 228)
- Dust Bowl** the name given to the area of the southern Great Plains severely damaged by droughts and dust storms during the 1930s (p. 736)

E

- effigy** rag figure representing an unpopular individual (p. 134)
- Electoral College** a special group of voters selected by their state's voters to vote for the president and vice president (p. 210)
- emancipate** to free from slavery (p. 475)
- embargo** an order prohibiting trade with another country (pp. 290, 899)
- emigrant** a person who leaves a country or region to live elsewhere (p. 358)
- emigrate** to leave one's homeland to live elsewhere (p. 583)
- empresario** a person who arranged for the settlement of land in Texas during the 1800s (p. 363)
- encomienda** system of rewarding conquistadors with tracts of land and the right to tax and demand labor from Native Americans who lived on the land (p. 55)
- Enlightenment** movement during the 1700s that spread the idea that knowledge, reason, and science could improve society (p. 208)
- entente** an understanding between nations (p. 667)
- entrenched** occupying a strong defensive position (p. 486)

enumerated powers powers belonging only to the federal government (p. 219)

escalate to increase or expand (p. 874)

espionage spying (p. 686)

ethnic group a minority that speaks a different language or follows different customs than the majority of people in a country (pp. 583, 667)

evolution the scientific theory that humans and other living things have evolved over time (p. 718)

executive branch the branch of government, headed by the president, that carries out the nation's laws and policies (p. 210)

executive order a rule issued by a chief executive that has the force of law (p. 867)

exile a person forced to leave his or her country (p. 868)

expansionism a policy that calls for expanding a nation's boundaries (p. 639)

expatriate a person who gives up his or her home country and chooses to live in another country (p. 716)

export to sell goods abroad (p. 109)

F

factory system system bringing manufacturing steps together in one place to increase efficiency (p. 309)

famine an extreme shortage of food (p. 393)

fascism a political system, headed by a dictator, that calls for extreme nationalism and racism and no tolerance of opposition (p. 753)

favorite son candidate that receives the backing of his home state rather than of the national party (p. 335)

federal debt the amount of money owed by the government (p. 924)

federalism the sharing of power between federal and state governments (pp. 208, 219)

Federalists supporters of the Constitution (p. 211)

federation a type of government that links different groups together (p. 33)

feminist a person who advocates or is active in promoting women's rights (p. 857)

fixed costs regular expenses such as housing or maintaining equipment that remain about the same year after year (p. 403)

flapper a young woman of the 1920s who defied conventions in her behavior and dress (p. 714)

flexible response a plan that used special military units to fight guerrilla wars (p. 867)

forty-niners people who went to California during the gold rush of 1849 (p. 375)

Fourteen Points the peace plan to end World War I and restructure the countries of Europe, proposed by Woodrow Wilson (p. 689)

free enterprise the freedom of private businesses to operate competitively for profit with minimal government regulation (p. 308)

free silver the unlimited production of silver coins (p. 550)

freedman a person freed from slavery (p. 502)

frigate warship (p. 297)

front a region where warfare is taking place (p. 679)

fugitive runaway or trying to run away (p. 438)

fundamentalist a person who believes in the literal meaning of religious texts and strict obedience to religious laws (p. 913)

G

genocide the deliberate destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group (p. 775)

ghetto a part of a city in which a minority group lives because of social or economic pressure (p. 830)

ghost town former mining town that became deserted (p. 530)

Gilded Age the name associated with America in the late 1800s, referring to the extravagant wealth of a few and the terrible poverty that lay underneath (p. 592)

glasnost a Soviet policy allowing more open discussion of political and social issues, as well as more widespread news and information (p. 925)

global warming a steady increase in average world temperatures (p. 944)

grandfather clause a clause that allowed individuals who did not pass the literacy test to vote if their fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction began; an exception to a law based on preexisting circumstances (p. 519)

grassroots society at the local and popular level away from political or cultural centers (p. 936)

greenback a piece of U.S. paper money first issued by the North during the Civil War (p. 483)

gross domestic product the value of all the goods and services produced in a nation during a one-year period (p. 938)

gross national product the total value of all goods and services produced by a nation's residents during a year, regardless of where production takes place (p. 709)

guerrilla tactics referring to surprise attacks or raids rather than organized warfare (p. 344)

guerrilla warfare a hit-and-run technique used in fighting a war; fighting by small bands of warriors using tactics such as sudden ambushes (pp. 180, 867)

H

habeas corpus a legal order for an inquiry to determine whether a person has been lawfully imprisoned (p. 481)

hawk a person who advocates war or warlike policies, such as a supporter of the Vietnam War (p. 878)

hieroglyphics an ancient form of writing using symbols and pictures to represent words, sounds, and concepts (p. 24)

Hispanic a person from or descended from people who came from the countries of Latin America or Spain (p. 858)

Holocaust the name given to the mass slaughter of Jews and other groups by the Nazis during World War II (p. 776)

homestead to acquire a piece of U.S. public land by living on and cultivating it (p. 537)

horizontal integration the combining of competing firms into one corporation (p. 569)

hot line a direct telephone line for emergency use (p. 870)

human rights rights regarded as belonging to all persons, such as freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture, and execution (p. 912)

Hundred Days a special session of Congress that dealt with problems of the Depression (p. 732)

I

Ice Age a period of extremely cold temperatures when part of the planet's surface was covered with massive ice sheets (p. 17)

impeach to formally charge a public official with misconduct in office (pp. 223, 507, 938)

impeachment charging a public official with misconduct in office; if proven guilty before a designated court, the official is removed from office (p. 906)

imperialism the actions used by one nation to exercise political or economic control over smaller or weaker nations (p. 640)

implied powers powers not specifically mentioned in the Constitution (pp. 221, 268)

import to buy goods from foreign markets (p. 109)

impressment forcing people into service, as in the navy (pp. 265, 290)

incumbent someone who currently holds an office or position (p. 939)

indentured servant laborer who agreed to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America (p. 87)

Industrial Revolution the change from an agrarian society to one based on industry which began in Great Britain and spread to the United States around 1800 (p. 307)

inflation a continuous rise in the price of goods and services (pp. 175, 483, 796)

initiative the right of citizens to place a measure or issue before the voters or the legislature for approval (p. 614)

injunction a court order to stop an action, such as a strike (p. 575)

installment buying a system of paying for goods in which customers promise to pay small, regular amounts over a period of time (p. 711)

integrate to end separation of different races and bring into equal membership in society (pp. 512, 840)

interchangeable parts uniform pieces that can be made in large quantities to replace other identical pieces (p. 309)

internal improvements federal projects, such as canals and roads, to develop the nation's transportation system (p. 322)

Internet a worldwide linking of computer networks (p. 943)

internment camps the detention centers where Japanese Americans were moved to and confined during World War II (p. 768)

interstate across state lines; connecting or existing between two or more states (p. 849)

iron curtain the political and military barrier that isolated Soviet-controlled countries of Eastern Europe after World War II (p. 790)

ironclad armored naval vessel (p. 468)

Iroquois Confederacy a powerful group of Native Americans in the eastern part of the United States made up of five nations: the Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida (p. 117)

island hopping a strategy used during World War II that called for attacking and capturing certain key islands and using these islands as bases to leapfrog to others (p. 779)

isolationism a national policy of avoiding involvement in world affairs (pp. 639, 707)

isthmus a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas (p. 657)

J

joint occupation the possession and settling of an area shared by two or more countries (p. 357)

joint-stock company a company in which investors buy stock in the company in return for a share of its future profits (p. 71)

judicial branch the branch of government, including the federal court system, that interprets the nation's laws (p. 210)

judicial review the right of the Supreme Court to determine if a law violates the Constitution (pp. 222, 281)

K

kamikaze during World War II, a Japanese suicide pilot whose mission was to crash into his target (p. 779)

L

laissez-faire policy that government should interfere as little as possible in the nation's economy (pp. 279, 350, 621)

- land-grant college** originally, an agricultural college established as a result of the 1862 Morrill Act that gave states large amounts of federal land that could be sold to raise money for education (p. 598)
- landslide** an overwhelming victory (p. 336)
- League of Nations** an association of nations to preserve peace and resolve international disputes proposed in Wilson's Fourteen Points (p. 689)
- lease** to hand over property in return for rent (p. 705)
- legislative branch** the branch of government that makes the nation's laws (p. 209)
- lend-lease** the act passed during World War II allowing the United States to sell, lend, or lease arms or other war supplies to any nation considered "vital to the defense of the United States" (p. 761)
- line of demarcation** an imaginary line running down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean from the North Pole to the South Pole dividing the Americas between Spain and Portugal (p. 47)
- line-item veto** the power that allows the president to cancel individual spending items in a budget or bill (p. 937)
- literacy** the ability to read and write (p. 113)
- literacy test** a method used to prevent African Americans from voting by requiring prospective voters to read and write at a specified level (p. 519)
- lock** in a canal, an enclosure with gates at each end used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level (p. 318)
- lode** a mass or strip of ore sandwiched between layers of rock (p. 529)
- log cabin campaign** name given to William Henry Harrison's campaign for the presidency in 1840, from the Whigs' use of a log cabin as their symbol (p. 351)
- Loyalists** American colonists who remained loyal to Britain and opposed the war for independence (p. 145)
- lynching** putting to death a person by the illegal action of a mob (p. 520)

M

- maize** an early form of corn grown by Native Americans (p. 19)
- majority** more than half (p. 335)
- Manifest Destiny** the idea popular in the United States during the 1800s that the country must expand its boundaries to the Pacific (p. 360)
- manumission** the freeing of some enslaved persons (p. 201)
- martial law** the law applied by military forces in occupied territory or in an emergency (p. 887)
- martyr** a person who sacrifices his or her life for a principle or cause (p. 448)
- mass media** types of communication that reach large numbers of people, such as newspapers, radio, and television (p. 714)
- mass production** the production of large quantities of goods using machinery and often an assembly line (p. 566)
- materialism** attaching too much importance to physical possessions and comforts (p. 830)
- Mayflower Compact** a formal document, written in 1620, that provided law and order to the Plymouth colony (p. 77)
- Medicaid** a social program that gives the states money to help those who cannot afford to pay for their hospital bills (p. 847)
- Medicare** a social program that helps pay for medical care for the elderly (p. 847)
- mercantilism** the theory that a state's or nation's power depended on its wealth (pp. 59, 109)
- mercenary** paid soldier who serves in the army of a foreign country (p. 164)
- merger** the combining of two or more businesses into one (p. 571)
- MIAs** soldiers classified as missing in action (p. 889)
- migrant worker** a person who moves from place to place to find work harvesting fruits and vegetables (p. 737)
- migration** a movement of a large number of people into a new homeland (p. 17)
- militarism** a buildup of military strength within a country (p. 667)
- militia** a group of civilians trained to fight in emergencies (pp. 118, 142)
- minutemen** companies of civilian soldiers who boasted that they were ready to fight on a minute's notice (p. 142)
- mission** religious settlement (pp. 54, 92)
- mobilization** gathering resources and preparing for war (pp. 683, 765)
- moderate** opposed to major social change or extreme political ideas (p. 815)
- monopoly** total control of a type of industry by one person or one company (p. 570)
- Morse code** a system for transmitting messages that uses a series of dots and dashes to represent the letters of the alphabet, numbers, and punctuation (p. 389)
- mosque** a Muslim house of worship (p. 42)
- mountain man** a frontiersman living in the wilderness, as in the Rocky Mountains (p. 357)
- muckraker** a journalist who uncovers abuses and corruption in a society (p. 613)
- mudslinging** attempt to ruin an opponent's reputation with insults (p. 336)

N

- national debt** the amount of money a national government owes to other governments or its people (p. 260)
- National Grange** the first farmers' organization in the United States (p. 549)

- nationalism** loyalty to a nation and promotion of its interests above all others (pp. 293, 667)
- nativism** the belief that those born in a country are superior to immigrants (p. 717)
- nativist** a person who favors those born in his country and is opposed to immigrants (p. 395)
- naturalization** to grant full citizenship to a foreigner (p. 229)
- neutral** taking no side in a conflict (p. 163)
- neutral rights** the right to sail the seas and not take sides in a war (p. 290)
- neutrality** a position of not taking sides in a conflict (p. 265)
- New Deal** the name given to the new laws aimed at relieving the Depression, which were passed by Congress during the Hundred Days and the months that followed (p. 733)
- nomadic** moving from place to place with no permanent home (p. 543)
- nomads** people who move from place to place, usually in search of food or grazing land (p. 17)
- nominating convention** system in which delegates from the states selected the party's presidential candidate (p. 337)
- nonimportation** the act of not importing or using certain goods (p. 134)
- normal school** a two-year school for training high school graduates as teachers (p. 413)
- Northwest Passage** water route to Asia through North America sought by European explorers (p. 60)
- nullify** to cancel or make ineffective (pp. 271, 338)

O

- offensive** position of attacking or the attack itself (p. 463)
- on margin** to buy stock by paying only a fraction of the stock price and borrowing the rest (p. 725)
- Open Door policy** a policy that allowed each foreign nation in China to trade freely in the other nations' spheres of influence (p. 647)
- open range** land not fenced or divided into lots (p. 534)
- ordinance** a law or regulation (p. 196)
- ore** a mineral mined for the valuable substance it contains, such as silver (p. 529)
- override** to overturn or defeat, as a bill proposed in Congress (p. 505)
- overseer** person who supervises a large operation or its workers (pp. 106, 403)
- ozone** the layer of gas composed of a form of oxygen that protects the earth and its people from cancer-causing sun rays (p. 944)

P

- pacifist** person opposed to the use of war or violence to settle disputes (pp. 85, 686)

- partisan** favoring one side of an issue (p. 268)
- patent** a document that gives an inventor the sole legal right to an invention for a period of time (p. 308)
- Patriots** American colonists who were determined to fight the British until American independence was won (p. 145)
- patronage** another name for the spoils system, in which government jobs or favors are given out to political allies and friends (p. 612)
- patroon** landowner in the Dutch colonies who ruled like a king over large areas of land (p. 83)
- peaceful coexistence** agreement between opposing countries that they will compete with one another but will avoid war (p. 820)
- pension** a sum paid regularly to a person, usually after retirement (p. 743)
- perestroika** a policy of government and economic reform in the Soviet Union in the mid-1980s (p. 926)
- perjury** lying when one has sworn an oath to tell the truth (p. 807)
- persecute** to treat someone harshly because of that person's beliefs or practices (p. 76)
- petition** a formal request (pp. 148, 196)
- philanthropy** charitable acts or gifts of money to benefit the community (p. 570)
- pilgrimage** a journey to a holy place (p. 42)
- Pilgrims** Separatists who journeyed to the colonies during the 1600s for a religious purpose (p. 77)
- plantation** a large estate run by an owner or manager and farmed by laborers who lived there (p. 55)
- plurality** largest single share (p. 335)
- political machine** an organization linked to a political party that often controlled local government (p. 610)
- poll tax** a tax of a fixed amount per person that had to be paid before the person could vote (p. 519)
- pool** a group sharing in some activity, for example, among railroad barons who made secret agreements and set rates among themselves (p. 559)
- popular sovereignty** political theory that government is subject to the will of the people (p. 218); before the Civil War, the idea that people living in a territory had the right to decide by voting if slavery would be allowed there (p. 442)
- Populist Party** U.S. political party formed in 1892 representing mainly farmers, favoring free coinage of silver and government control of railroads and other monopolies (p. 550)
- poverty line** a level of personal or family income below which one is classified as poor according to government standards (p. 847)
- preamble** the introduction to a formal document, especially the Constitution (pp. 151, 217)
- precedent** a tradition (p. 259)
- prejudice** an unfair opinion not based on facts (p. 392)

- presidio** Spanish fort in the Americas built to protect mission settlements (p. 54)
- primary** an election in which voters choose their party's candidate (p. 614)
- privateer** armed private ship (pp. 179, 297)
- productivity** how much work each worker does (pp. 710, 822)
- prohibition** the forbidding by law of the making or selling of alcoholic beverages (p. 619)
- Prohibition** the nationwide ban on the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor in the United States that went into effect when the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified in 1919 (p. 717)
- propaganda** ideas or information designed and spread to influence opinion (pp. 137, 672)
- proportional** to be the same as or corresponding to (p. 203)
- proprietary colony** colony run by individuals or groups to whom land was granted (pp. 83, 111)
- protectorate** a country that is technically independent, but is actually under the control of another country (p. 653)
- public works** projects such as highways, parks, and libraries built with public funds for public use (p. 727)
- pueblo** home or community of homes built by Native Americans (pp. 29, 54)
- Puritans** Protestants who, during the 1600s, wanted to reform the Anglican Church (p. 77)

Q

- quota system** an arrangement placing a limit on the number of immigrants from each country (p. 718)

R

- radical** extreme (p. 501)
- ragtime** a type of music with a strong rhythm and a lively melody with accented notes, which was popular in early 1900s (p. 601)
- ranchero** Mexican ranch owner (p. 371)
- rancho** huge properties for raising livestock set up by Mexican settlers in California (p. 371)
- ratify** to give official approval to (pp. 185, 211, 476)
- ration** to give out scarce items on a limited basis (p. 766)
- realism** an approach to literature, art, and theater that shows things as they really are (p. 600)
- rebate** discount or return of part of a payment (p. 559)
- Rebel** Confederate soldier, so called because of opposition to the established government (p. 464)
- recall** the right that enables voters to remove unsatisfactory elected officials from office (p. 614)
- recession** a downward turn in business activity (p. 709)

- reconciliation** settling by agreement or coming together again (p. 514)
- Reconstruction** the reorganization and rebuilding of the former Confederate states after the Civil War (p. 501)
- recruit** to enlist soldiers in the army (p. 165)
- referendum** the practice of letting voters accept or reject measures proposed by the legislature (p. 614)
- regionalism** in art or literature, the practice of focusing on a particular region of the country (p. 600)
- relief** aid for the needy; welfare (p. 727)
- relocate** to force a person or group of people to move (p. 342)
- Renaissance** a period of intellectual and artistic creativity, c. 1300–1600 (p. 39)
- rendezvous** a meeting (p. 357)
- reparations** payment by the losing country in a war to the winner for the damages caused by the war (p. 690)
- repeal** to cancel an act or law (p. 134)
- republic** a government in which citizens rule through elected representatives (p. 193)
- republicanism** favoring a republic, or representative democracy, as the best form of government (p. 218)
- reservation** an area of public lands set aside for Native Americans (p. 543)
- reserved powers** powers retained by the states (p. 219)
- resolution** a formal expression of opinion (p. 134)
- revenue** incoming money (p. 133)
- revenue sharing** money raised from federal taxes and given to the states for use at the state and local levels (p. 902)
- revival** a series of meetings conducted by a preacher to arouse religious emotions (p. 413)
- royal colony** colony run by a governor and a council appointed by the king or queen (p. 111)

S

- sabotage** secret action by enemy agents or sympathizers to damage a nation's war effort (p. 686)
- scalawags** name given by former Confederates to Southern whites who supported Republican Reconstruction of the South (p. 510)
- search-and-destroy mission** a strategy used in Vietnam in which American forces sought Vietcong and North Vietnamese units to destroy them (p. 875)
- secede** to leave or withdraw (pp. 285, 338, 438)
- secession** withdrawal from the Union (p. 451)
- Second New Deal** a new set of programs and reforms launched by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935 (p. 744)
- sectionalism** loyalty to a region (pp. 322, 437)
- sedition** activities aimed at weakening established government (p. 271)
- segregation** the separation or isolation of a race, class, or group (pp. 519, 838)

Separatists Protestants who, during the 1600s, wanted to leave the Anglican Church in order to found their own churches (p. 77)

settlement house institution located in a poor neighborhood that provided numerous community services such as medical care, child care, libraries, and classes in English (p. 593)

sharecropping system of farming in which a farmer works land for an owner who provides equipment and seeds and receives a share of the crop (p. 512)

shareholder a person who invests in a corporation by buying stock and is a partial owner (p. 568)

shuttle diplomacy negotiations between nations carried on by a person who travels back and forth between them (p. 900)

silent majority the phrase used by Nixon to describe the majority of Americans, those who did not protest or demonstrate (p. 882)

sit-in the act of occupying seats or sitting down on the floor of an establishment as a form of organized protest (p. 849)

slave code the laws passed in the Southern states that controlled and restricted enslaved people (p. 405)

slum poor, crowded, and run-down urban neighborhoods (p. 591)

smuggling trading illegally with other nations (p. 109)

Social Security Act a law requiring workers and employers to pay a tax; the money provides a monthly pension for retired people (p. 744)

socialist person who believes industries should be publicly owned and run by the government rather than by private individuals (p. 686)

sodbuster a name given to the Plains farmer (p. 539)

speculator person who risks money in order to make a large profit (pp. 125, 261)

sphere of influence section of a country where one foreign nation enjoys special rights and powers (p. 647)

spiritual an African American religious folk song (p. 405)

spoils system practice of handing out government jobs to supporters; replacing government employees with the winning candidate's supporters (p. 337)

square deal Theodore Roosevelt's promise of fair and equal treatment for all (p. 621)

stagflation a combination of rising prices and a sluggish economy with relatively high unemployment (p. 903)

stalemate a situation during a conflict when action stops because both sides are equally powerful and neither will give in (p. 804)

standard gauge the uniform width of 4 feet, 8.5 inches for railroad tracks, adopted during the 1880s (p. 558)

standard of living a measure of people's overall wealth and quality of life; a minimum of necessities and luxuries that a group is accustomed to (p. 822)

states' rights rights and powers independent of the federal government that are reserved for the states by the Constitution; the belief that states' rights supersede federal rights and law (pp. 271, 451)

steerage cramped quarters on a ship's lower decks for passengers paying the lowest fares (p. 584)

stock shares of ownership a company sells in its business which often carry voting power (p. 568)

stock exchange a place where shares in corporations are bought and sold through an organized system (p. 725)

strait a narrow passageway connecting two larger bodies of water (p. 49)

strike a stopping of work by workers to force an employer to meet demands (p. 392)

strikebreaker person hired to replace a striking worker in order to break up a strike (p. 575)

subsidy grant of money from the government to a person or a company for an action intended to benefit the public (pp. 530, 733)

subsistence farming farming in which only enough food to feed one's family is produced (p. 101)

suburbs residential areas that sprang up close to or surrounding cities as a result of improvements in transportation (p. 592)

subversion an attempt to overthrow a government by persons working secretly from within (p. 806)

suffrage the right to vote (pp. 336, 426)

suffragist a man or woman who fought for a woman's right to vote (p. 616)

summit a meeting of heads of government (p. 820)

surplus excess; amount left over after necessary expenses are paid (p. 815)

sweatshop a shop or factory where workers work long hours at low wages under unhealthy conditions (pp. 573, 585)

T

tariff a tax on imports or exports (pp. 262, 338)

technology the application of scientific discoveries to practical use (pp. 40, 308)

Tejano a Mexican who claims Texas as his home (p. 363)

telegraph a device or system that uses electric signals to transmit messages by a code over wires (p. 389)

temperance the use of little or no alcoholic drink (p. 413)

tenant farmer farmer who works land owned by another and pays rent either in cash or crops (pp. 92, 402)

tenement a building in which several families rent rooms or apartments, often with little sanitation or safety (p. 591)

terrace a raised piece of land with the top leveled off to promote farming (p. 26)

- terrorism** the use of violence by groups against civilians to achieve a political goal (p. 944)
- theocracy** a form of government in which the society is ruled by religious leaders (p. 23)
- Tidewater** a region of flat, low-lying plains along the sea-coast (p. 105)
- toleration** the acceptance of different beliefs (p. 79)
- total war** war on all aspects of the enemy's life (p. 490)
- totalitarian** a political system in which the government suppresses all opposition and controls most aspects of people's lives (p. 754)
- trade deficit** the situation when the value of a country's foreign imports exceeds the value of its exports (p. 911)
- trade union** organization of workers with the same trade or skill (pp. 392, 573)
- transcendentalist** any of a group of New England writers who stressed the relationship between human beings and nature, spiritual things over material things, and the importance of the individual conscience (p. 415)
- transcontinental** extending across a continent (p. 531)
- triangular trade** a trade route that exchanged goods between the West Indies, the American colonies, and West Africa (p. 102)
- tribute** money paid for protection (pp. 52, 289)
- trust** a combination of firms or corporations formed by a legal agreement, especially to reduce competition (pp. 569, 612)
- trustbuster** someone who breaks up a trust into smaller companies (p. 621)
- turnpike** a road that one must pay to use; the money is used to pay for the road (p. 315)

U

- unalienable right** a right that cannot be surrendered (p. 154)
- unconstitutional** not agreeing or consistent with the Constitution (p. 262)
- underemployment** the condition when people work at jobs for which they are overqualified or that do not utilize their skills (p. 908)
- Underground Railroad** a system that helped enslaved African Americans follow a network of escape routes out of the South to freedom in the North (p. 422)

- unemployment insurance** payments by the government for a limited period of time to people who have lost their jobs (p. 744)
- utopia** community based on a vision of a perfect society sought by reformers (p. 412)

V

- vaquero** Hispanic ranch hand (p. 536)
- vaudeville** stage entertainment made up of various acts, such as dancing, singing, comedy, and magic shows (p. 602)
- vertical integration** the combining of companies that supply equipment and services needed for a particular industry (p. 570)
- veto** to reject a bill and prevent it from becoming a law (p. 349)
- Vietcong** the guerrilla soldiers of the Communist faction in Vietnam, also known as the National Liberation Front (p. 872)
- Vietnamization** Nixon's policy that called for South Vietnam to take a more active role in fighting the war and for Americans to become less involved (p. 885)
- vigilantes** people who take the law into their own hands (pp. 377, 529)

W

- War Hawks** Republicans during Madison's presidency who pressed for war with Britain (p. 293)
- work relief** programs that gave needy people government jobs (p. 733)
- writ of assistance** legal document that enabled officers to search homes and warehouses for goods that might be smuggled (p. 133)

Y

- Yankee** Union soldier (p. 464)
- yellow journalism** writing which exaggerates sensational, dramatic, and gruesome events to attract readers, named for stories that were popular during the late 1800s (p. 600); a type of sensational, biased, and often false reporting (p. 650)
- yeoman** Southern owner of a small farm who did not have enslaved people (p. 402)