Chapter 1

 **Economic** **Problem**: Difficulty getting and keeping things that people need or want.

 **Right**: Guarantee of certain freedoms

 **People’s** **Rights** **Problem**: Not given basic Rights

 **Religious** **Freedom**: Right to believe what you want

 **Freedom** **of** **Speech**: Right to criticize the government

 **Protection** **under** **the** **Law**: Must be charged with a specific crime prior to imprisonment

 Right to Lawyer

 Right to Jury Trial

 **Equality** **of** **Rights**: All people have the same Rights

 **Immigrant**: person who comes from another country

 **Domination**: using force of power to influence or control another

 **Toleration**: acceptance of another concept or behavior

 **Accommodation**: negotiating to reach agreement

 **Compromise**: giving something up to reach an agreement

 **Natural** **Resources**: things of the Earth which are valuable to humanity: animals, water, arable land, etc.

 **Climate**: the weather of a given region

 **Geography**: land features of a given region

 **World** **Views**: the perception of a group toward others

 **Multiculturalism**: many cultures within a group

 **Treaty**: agreement between two or more groups

Chapter 2 Vocabulary

 **Tundra**: Flat treeless plain in the Arctic

 **Game**: Wild Animals that could be hunted

 **Nomadic**: Culture where people move around

 **Tribe**: A Group of Native Americans who came from same ancestors

 **Spawn**: fish lay eggs and reproduce

 **Ritual**: religious ceremony

 **Totem**: animal symbols of a clan or tribe

 **Ancestor**: deceased distant relative

 **Moral**: Knowing right from wrong

 **Spiritual**: having to do with the world of gods or spirits

 **Irrigation**: bringing water to crops

 **Pueblo**: Spanish for town

 **Sod**: Grass with dirt and roots attached

 **Temperate**: Hot summers and cold winters

 **Confederation**: various groups which align for the common good

 **Tribute**: payment to a conqueror to assure peace

 **Ally**: State which will aid in time of need

Chapter 3

 Trade: transportation of products and merchandise

 Luxuries: merchandise that is not needed for survival

 Land routes: long travel lanes, usually international in nature

 Equator: line which splits the Earth into North and South

 Astrolabe: device for charting location using stars

 Caravel: Type of sailing ship which Tack into the wind

 Expedition: special purpose journey

 Line of Demarcation: Line on a map drawn for given purpose

 Rivals: Competitors

 Conquistadores: Conquerors

 Armada: Fleet of ships

 Commercialize: create a business to manage a given thing

 Capability: what a given person or group can accomplish

 Cash Crop: Agriculture which creates wealth

 Leadership: skills, resourcefulness, and knowledge used to direct a group

 Pilgrims: religious group which immigrated to North America from England

 Charter: Set of rules of a community

 Puritans: Another religious group which immigrated to North America from England

 Indentured Servants: People who could not pay, were forced to work to repay debt

 Headright System: 50 acres given to anyone able to pay for passage to Virginia

 Enclosure: fenced structure meant to separate livestock

 Legislature: group designated to make laws for a community

Chapter 4

 Manufacturing: creation of products or goods by hand or machine

 Agriculture: growing crops

 Apprentice: one who learns a specific skill

 Imports: merchandise and goods which are brought to

 Exports: merchandise and goods which are sent out

 Subsistence farming: making only enough to survive

 Naval Products: materiel needed to outfit ships

 Triangular trade: regular routes and trade patterns between North America, Europe, and Africa

 Plantations: large farms for growing cash crops

 Livestock: Cattle, other farm animals

 Quakers: Another religious group which immigrated to North America from England

Chapter 5

 Trade Laws: Legislation for control of trade or trade-related money

 Revenue-generating Laws: Legislation to build money for gov’t

 Repeal: Cancellation of a law

 Treason: Acts conducted to overthrow or damage a State

 Boycott: Group of people refuse to participate or support a given entity

 Radical: dedicated groups or individuals, usually too severe for most

 Customs House: place where trade is taxed and/or inspected

 Intolerable: excessive, unbearable, unable to endure

 Coercive: to use threats to achieve ends

 Escalation: increase in severity

 Resolution: Formal Written solution or suggestion

Chapter 6

 Militia: Civilian soldiers. Not formal armed forces

 Stockpile: holding in quantity

 Casualty: Death or injury in battle

 Assymetrical warfare: fighting with adaptive, covert, and guerilla tactics

 Deserter: person who leaves the armed forces without authorization

 Mercenaries: Soldiers for hire

 Tories: Political party loyal to Monarchy

 Loyalists: See Tories

 Alliance: group of Allies working toward common goal

Chapter 7

 Recur: to happen again

 Ratify: Formal passage of a plan, treaty, etc., through legislative and/or executive branch

 Inflation: Decline in value of the $, forcing more $ to buy

 Hypocrite: Person who does not follow his own morality

Chapter 8

 Override: overturn a veto

 Veto: power of President to cancel a law by Congress

 Impeachment: removal of President by Congress

 Nullify: judgement by Supreme Court to cancel a law

 Judicial Review: Supreme Court hearing on a challenged law

 Debate: discussion of a given issue from opposing positions

 Bill of Rights: List of rights by the citizenry

 Amendment: formal written change to an official document

 Assembly: gathering of people

 Petition: a letter of complaint or request for change

 Libel: printing untrue or harmful information

 Subpoena: Formal, judicial request for persons or information

 Bail: money given to court in lieu of jail until trial starts

 Literacy: reading and writing level of an individual or group

 Precedent: first use or interpretation of a thing- usually legal

Chapter 9

 Cabinet: Advisory group to President

 Bonds: promissory note to be exchanged for money or valuables at later date

 Speculator: person who under pays for stocks/bonds expecting raise in value

 Drafted: fulfilling duty of serving in military

 Conscripted: being forced to serve in military

 Embargo: ban on trade with given State

 War Hawks: those who want war

 Trail of Tears: path taken in removal of Natives

Chapter 10

 Frontier: border of unexplored lands

 Political Boundary: border of a State, recognized internationally

 Territory: part of the State which does not have autonomous gov’t

 Successive: repeating frequency

 Blaze: mark a path

 Pioneer farmers: the first farmers to enter a region

 Manifest Destiny: policy that USA must move west to Pacific

 Dictator: absolute control over the State by individual

 Annex: taking land by absorbing it into the larger State

Chapter 11

 Slavery: complete control of one individual by another

 Slave Coast: West Africa

 Middle Passage: part of the Triangular Trade

 Cotton gin: Device that changed cotton industry

 Primogeniture: inheritance to the eldest son

 Domestic: taking place within the State

 Foreclosure: seizure of property by governing authority

Chapter 12

 Labor forces: the population eligible to work

 Credit: ability to borrow money

 Interest: cost of borrowing money

 Demand: the want by the public

 Profit: money made of transaction after costs are deducted

 Supply: how much of a product is available- proportional to Demand

 Trade Union: group of like-professionals seeking to address concerns

 Textiles: fabrics industry

 Power loom: machine that weaves cloth

 Turnpike: toll road

 Canal: man-made waterway for transporting goods

 Locks: devices in rivers and canals for changing depth of water

 Barge: boats designed for transport on canals

 Suffrage: women’s right to vote

 Mechanical reaper: machine which harvested grain

Chapter 13

 Sectionalism: elitism; one section is better than another

 Tariff: tax paid on goods imported goods

 Protective Tariffs: tax on foreign goods which drives up cost

 Secede: declare independence from a State

 Balance of Power: each side of an issue is evenly matched

 Popular Sovereignty: Choice by population

 Polarization: strong opinions and/or feelings on an issue; divisive in Gov’t

 Abolitionist: One who demands end to slavery

Chapter 14

 Strategic Political Move: action taken to further party or individual ambition

 Blockade: naval term for stopping trade into a region

Chapter 15:

 Black Codes: State-level restrictions to freedoms

 Tenure: Length of time something is held

 Segregation: separating public places by color

Chapter 16

 Regional Economy: trade, supply & demand within a given area

 Annuity: annual payment

Chapter 17

 Industrialization: Manufacturing on large scale

 Consumer goods: products used every day by the populace

 Patent: legal ownership of an invention

 Ghetto: Area of a city with predominantly one ethnicity

Chapter 18

 Vertical integration: Owning all aspects of production without need for external costs

 Consumer: person buying products of services

 Bankrupt: unable to pay debts

 Boom: increased economic wealth

 Depression: economic decline

 Holding Company: owning majority of a several similar businesses to create monopoly

 Monopoly: controlling nearly all of a type

 Interstate Commerce: Trade between states

 Patronage: sponsoring an individual, usually associated with nepotism

 Commission: Group of people tasked by gov’t to perform particular task

Chapter 19

 Rural: Not in the City

 Urban: In the City

 Self-sufficient: to rely on oneself

 Interdependent: each aspect of a thing relies on some or all others

 Strike: work stoppage to address a complaint

 Yellow Dog Contract: written refusal to join union

 Union: group of like professionals joined to address concerns

 Anarchist: Person who refuses gov’t right to rule

 Strikebreakers: person hired who will not strike

 Coalition: Different groups ally to solve same problem

 Nonperishable goods: products and crops that may be stored for long periods

Chapter 20

 Muckrakers: People only wrote about bad things

 Progressive: Changing for the perception of improvement

 Endow: investment for a cause

 Direct Primary: members of a party elect the candidate

 Initiative: Direct proposal of legislation from the public

 Referendum: public vote of a given law

 Recall: removal of a politician by public vote

 Laissez Faire: Lack of interest or desire to intervene

Chapter 21

 Nationalism: Fierce belief in the superiority of State, not Patriotism

 Imperialism: Policy of external economic and geographic expansion

 Dollar Diplomacy: actions taken to assist business interests while ignoring locals

 Isthmus: Narrow Strip of land joining two distinct larger masses

Chapter 22:

 Total War: when all aspects of States populace is geared toward war

 Stalemate: When neither party can proceed

 Unanimous: in vote, all members vote the same

 Convoy: series of vehicles moving together

 Propaganda: media designed to perpetuate or influence State policy masked as public opinion

 Reparations: Monetary payments as punishment for crime

 Communism: All Property belongs to the State, as representative of the people

 Socialism: All programs and institutions are administered by the State

Chapter 23

 Isolationism: remaining staunchly neutral and denying *any* involvement

 Quota: the highest set number in a total

 Gross National Product (GDP): Total Value of all products and services from one State

 Dividend: profit from investments

 Oligopoly: Small group of like manufacturers supply the entire market for that item

 Buying On Margin: tactic of speculators; paying only a portion of stocks’ worth

 Productivity of Workers: How much the worker can produce in a given amount of time

 Installment Plan: paying a small amount within structure

 Down Payment: putting a given amount toward a product with the remaining balance payed in a plan

 Stock Certificate: document representing partial ownership in a company

 Mass Culture: behavior of a large heterogeneous group due to shares experiences

 Bolsheviks: Pro-Communists of Russia; radical Socialists; radical economic reformers

 Overproduction: Producing far more than the demand needs

Chapter 24

 Parity Payments: Government Subsidies paid for goods to farmers

 Pension: Payment to employer for meeting given requirements

 Inheritance: Money & property left after person dies

 Erosion: the process of soil movement by water

Chapter 25

 Fascism: totalitarianism regime with a dictator

 Kamikaze: manned airplane filled with explosives and flown into a ship

 Genocide: Systematic murder based on religion or race

Chapter 26

 Third World: Poor States; Little Industry and low Quality of Life

Chapter 27

 Diversification: owning a variety of companies

 Baby Boom: Sudden growth in Birth Rate

 Price Controls: government regulation on cost

 Recession: Economic slow-down

 Subversive: Person or action to covertly overthrow a government

 McCarthyism: Attacking one’s loyalty with circumstantial or no evidence

 Integrate: involvement with equal status

Chapter 28

 Détente: Easing of diplomatic tensions

 Embargo: restriction on trade

Chapter 29

 Sit-in: Sitting, and refusing to leave, for a political or social cause

 Filibuster: Senate that allows a Senator to continue speaking indefinitely

 Migrants: Workers who follow the seasons

 Naturalization: giving a foreign-born the rights & privileges of a U.S. citizen

 Oppressor: One who wields unjust power to subdue a populace

 Executive Privilege: President may deny access to documentation

Chapter 30

 Deregulation: Removing Gov’t control

 Budget Deficit: Spending more than its income

 Balance Budget: Spending as much as income

 National Debt: Money owed by Gov’t

 Trade Deficit: Value of Imports is greater than value of Exports

Chapter 31

 None