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