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# SOCIAL STUDIES

## APPENDIX: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### General Terms

- adopted***—to take as one’s own.
- Allies***—during World War I and II, the side that included Great Britain, France, Russia (which was the Soviet Union by World War II), and the United States.
- American Revolution***—the revolt of the American colonists against their ruler, King George III of England.
- appalled***—dismayed, concerned.
- authorized***—to give official approval or power.
- Black Death***—another name for bubonic plague.
- Brown vs. Board of Education***—a case decided by the Supreme Court in 1954 which ruled that the school board in Topeka, Kansas, could not segregate pupils.
- bubonic plague***—a contagious, usually fatal disease, transmitted by fleas.
- campaign***—a series of military operations.
- Cheyenne***—a nomadic tribe of Plains Indians.
- collective behavior***—group behavior outside of normal behavior.
- Commander-in-Chief***—the supreme commander of all the armed forces of a nation; in the U.S., it is the President.
- communist***—a person who believes that all property, business, and goods are owned by the state.
- Confederacy***—the alliance of Southern states during the American Civil War (1861–1865).
- confidence***—trust.
- confronted***—faced with, presented.
- context***—the sentence or paragraph in which a word or group of words occurs.
- Continental Army***—the American colonists who revolted against England’s King George III in the American Revolution.
- controversial***—something or someone whose ideas, worth, practices can be disputed or debated.
- corrupt***—immoral, perverted, ruin.
- culture***—behavioral characteristics among a group of people.
- D-Day***—June 6, 1944, the day of the Allied invasion of Normandy, France.

**debate**—deliberation, discussion of opposing views.

**decipher**—to interpret, to determine.

**disallow**—to not allow or to refuse to allow.

**discretionary income**—household money not earmarked for regular expenses such as rent, utilities, etc.

**dominated**—controlled, outnumbered.

**educational attainment**—the highest grade level a person has achieved.

**electoral college**—group of electors representing their states who choose the President and Vice President. The number of electors from the state equals the number of Senators and Representatives the state sends to the U.S. Congress.

**encompassed**—included, contained.

**engaged**—became involved in.

**essential**—basic, necessary.

**excrement**—bodily waste, fecal matter.

**executive branch**—the branch of government that carries out laws.

**fervent**—very devoted or passionate.

**function**—how a group operates or carries out its activities.

**Great Depression**—a period of greatly reduced business activity in the 1930s that resulted in widespread unemployment, falling wages, and falling prices.

**Gross National Product (GNP)**—the total value of goods and services produced in a year by a nation.

**Hiroshima**—the Japanese city where the first atomic bomb was dropped by the United States during World War II, August 6, 1945.

**House of Representatives**—one of two sections of the United States Congress. The number of Representatives each state has is based upon its population.

**inception**—the start or beginning of something.

**increments**—increases in number or size.

**inherent**—existing as an essential part.

**institution**—an established custom or practice.

**interference**—to come between or to meddle.

**invaded**—entered by force, took over.

**judicial**—of, or about, judges.

**judicial branch**—the branch of government that decides what laws mean.

**justified**—warranted, correct, right.

**Korean War**—the 1950–1953 war between North Korea, a communist country backed by the Soviet Union, and South Korea, a capitalist country backed by the United States.

**legislative branch**—the branch of government that makes laws.

**liberate**—to free from.

**majority**—the greater number or part of something.

**mandate**—to order or command.

**manifesto**—a public declaration of principles or intentions.

**mass hysteria**—uncontrollable fear or anxiety among a group of people.

**Nagasaki**—the Japanese city that was the site of the second atomic bomb dropped by the United States during World War II, August 9, 1945.

**nomadic**—having no fixed abode or home.

**nominate**—to name someone to a position.

**Normandy invasion**—when Allied troops landed on the beaches of Normandy, France on June 6, 1944, beginning the final Allied campaign in Europe during World War II.

**offended**—created anger.

**Okinawa**—the largest of Japan's Ryukyu Islands. It was the site of a famous battle during World War II.

**Operation Overlord**—the code name for the Normandy invasion, which occurred on June 6, 1944.

**origins**—the beginnings of, how something came to be.

**osmosis**—learning or absorbing by utilizing the surroundings.

**overturn**—to turn over or to conquer.

**panic**—a sudden overpowering terror.

**Pawnee**—a sedentary tribe of Plains Indians.

**Pearl Harbor**—located on Oahu Island, Hawaii, it was the scene of a surprise attack on American ships, planes, and servicemen by the Japanese. This led to the United States' entrance into World War II.

**Plains Indians**—Native Americans who lived between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and from Southern Canada to Texas.

**pledged**—promised.

**Plessy vs. Ferguson**—a case decided by the Supreme Court in 1896 that said the state of Louisiana had the right to segregate blacks and whites in railway carriages.

**previewing**—looking over an article to see what it is about.

**progressive**—tax system that takes a greater percentage from those who have higher incomes.

**projections**—anticipated numbers or results.

**proletariat**—a member of the industrial working class.

**proportional**—tax system that takes the same percentage of every person's income, whether they are rich or poor.

**regressive**—tax system in which everyone pays the same, such as a sales tax.

**Republican party**—one of the two major political parties in the United States.

**resurgence**—rising, or being utilized again.

**scientific perspective**—acquiring knowledge from experience and observation.

**sedentary**—sitting or staying in one place.

**segregate**—to separate or isolate.

**Senate**—one of two sections of the United States Congress. Each state has two senators.

**sentiment**—feeling.

**sophisticated**—complicated.

**spontaneously**—happening all of a sudden, without premeditation or cause.

**status quo**—the existing state of affairs.

**structure**—organization, arrangement.

**subsequent**—following, coming after.

**supporting sentences**—sentences that help you understand the topic sentence.

**Supreme Court**—the highest ranking court in the United States.

**surrender**—to give up or abandon.

**taxation**—a system allowing government to take money from its citizens to fund the government.

**territory**—an area or region.

**topic sentence**—the sentence containing the main idea of a passage.

**treaties**—formal agreements.

**Union**—the alliance of Northern states during the American Civil War, 1861–1865.

**urban sanitation**—method of disposing of sewage and garbage in cities and towns.

**urbanization**—changing from rural life to city life.

**veto**—to reject.

**World War II**—the 1939–1945 war between the Allied Powers (which included Great Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union) and the Axis Powers (which included Germany, Italy, and Japan).

## World History Terms

### **World History: The Ancient World**

**Abraham**—Founder of the Hebrews who migrated from Ur during the late second millennium.

**Akkadians**—A Near Eastern people who conquered the Sumerians about 2300 to 2200 B.C.; this development resulted in the cultural assimilation of the Sumerians and the Akkadians.

**Akhenaton**—Also known as Amenhotep IV, this Egyptian pharaoh (ca. 1360 B.C.) advanced monotheism when he argued that there was one god, Aton.

**Archaic Period**—A phase of Egyptian history that started with the earliest indications of Egyptian society at about 5000 B.C. and concluded when Menes (or Narmer) unified Upper and Lower Egypt about 3200 B.C. This term is also applied to a period of Greek life from 800 to 500 B.C. during which the polis (city-state) emerged and dominated Greek life.

**Edict of Milan**—A decree by the Roman Emperor Constantine that proclaimed Christianity as the Empire's official religion.

**First Intermediate Period**—A phase of Egyptian history that occurred when the Old Kingdom collapsed as a result of reaction against centralized authority (2180 B.C.); the Egyptian nobility reasserted its authority.

**Gilgamesh**—An epic Sumerian poem that provides historians with a valuable primary source on Sumerian culture and values.

**Hellenic Age**—The culture of the Greek city-states to the ascendancy of Alexander the Great.

**Hellenistic Age**—A culture that resulted from the dissemination of Greek values and attitudes throughout the Eastern Mediterranean; it resulted from the establishment of Alexander's Empire.

**Middle Kingdom**—A phase of Egyptian history (2040–1785 B.C.) that is considered as a cultural watershed in ancient history.

**Nebuchadnezzar**—Babylonian leader who ordered the destruction of Solomon's Temple in 587 B.C. and enslaved the Jews in Babylon.

**New Kingdom**—A phase of Egyptian history (1560–1085 B.C.) that was characterized by Egyptian aggression into Palestine and Syria and into Nubia in the south.

**Old Kingdom**—A phase of Egyptian history (2685–2180 B.C.) during which pharaohs were considered gods and the Egyptian capital was moved to Memphis.

**Pax Romana**—The “Roman Peace” that was imposed by Roman authority between the establishment of the Empire by Octavian in 27 B.C. and the death of Marcus Aurelius in A.D. 180.

**Peloponnesian War**—The Greek Civil War (431–404 B.C.) with Athens and Sparta as the principal protagonists.

**Persian War**—Consisted of a series of conflicts between the Persians and Greek city-states (490s–480 B.C.).

**Polis**—Greek city-state; a structure and form of society that dominated Greek life.

**Punic Wars**—A series of three wars between Carthage and Rome that resulted in the establishment of Roman dominance of the central Mediterranean by 146 B.C.

**Second Intermediate Period**—A phase of Egyptian history during which the Middle Kingdom was destroyed by the invasion of the Hyksos (1785–1560 B.C.).

**Zoroastrianism**—A Persian religion that conceived of the universe as a dualism, a struggle between the gods of good and evil.

### **World History: The Middle Ages**

**Carolingian**—The dynasty established by Charles the Great, or Charlemagne, at the beginning of the ninth century.

**Carolingian Renaissance**—A revival of learning and scholarship centered at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), which was sponsored by Carolingian monarchs.

**Cluniac Movement**—A ninth-century church reform movement centered at Cluny, France; it stressed the need for the church to be independent of temporal rulers.

**Corpus Juris Civilis**—Also known as the Code of Justinian, this assembly of law was developed under the direction of the

Byzantine Emperor Justinian I during the sixth century.

**Feudalism**—The decentralized political system of personal ties and obligation that bound vassals to their lords.

**Great Schism**—A disruption within Christianity that had its origins in a dispute over differing interpretations of the Nicene Creed; in 1054 the Orthodox patriarch and the pope formalized the split between the Roman and Eastern churches by excommunicating one another.

**Koran**—The holy book of Islam that consists of the teachings of Mohammed.

**Magna Carta**—An English medieval document (1215) that forced King John to recognize the ancient rights of the nobility; it established the principle of a limited English monarch.

**Manorialism**—The economic system in which nobles who were granted large estates by the kings strove for self-sufficiency.

**Merovingian**—The Frankish dynasty established by Clovis in A.D. 481.

**Reconquista**—The process (1085–1492) of reducing Muslim control of Spain by the efforts of the Spanish Christian nobility.

**Scholasticism**—An effort to reconcile reason and faith and to instruct Christians on how to make sense of the pagan tradition.

**serfs**—Peasants (also called *villeins*) who were bound to the lord's land.

**vassals**—Members of the feudal nobility who held property and authority in accord with the king.

## **World History: The Renaissance**

**Anticlericalism**—The misdeeds of the clergy and the problems of the temporal church were popular themes in Renaissance literature.

**Classicism**—A cultural designation characterized by symmetry, harmony, and an aesthetic element identified with Greco-Roman tradition.

**Humanism**—The reading and understanding of writings and ideals of the classical past.

**Individualism**—Renaissance individualism emphasized the “hero in history” and magnified the significance of individual acts or accomplishments.

**Italian Renaissance**—The Renaissance in Italy that was characterized by a genuine interest in the ancients and the pursuit of art.

**Nationalism**—Renaissance national identity contributed to the movement to establish nation-states in western Europe and assisted political leaders in their struggles with the church.

**Northern Renaissance**—The Renaissance outside of Italy that was characterized by a halfhearted interest in the ancients and by the pursuit of literary scholarship.

**Renaissance**—French for “rebirth”; the word describes the reawakening of interest in the heritage of the classical past.

## **World History: The Reformation**

**Anglicanism**—The English Protestant movement that was embodied by Elizabethan statutes.

**Catholic Reformation**—The Roman Catholic response to Protestantism; the Council of Trent and the establishment of new religious orders were major elements of this movement. This was also known as the Counter-Reformation.

**Consubstantiation**—Lutheran concept of the Eucharist in which the body and blood of Jesus are mystically present at the Communion service.

**Indulgences**—The Roman Catholic doctrine that remits the temporal punishment (purgatory) due to sin.

**Mysticism**—An approach to spirituality that emphasizes direct communication with God and minimizes the need of the institutional church.

**Predestination**—Emphasized by John Calvin, it argues that God knew who would obtain salvation before those people were born.

**Presbyterianism**—Manifestation of Calvinism in Scotland under the leadership of John Knox.

**Puritanism**—English Protestant movement that was Calvinist influenced and determined to eliminate the vestiges of Romanism that existed in the Elizabethan Anglican church.

**Transubstantiation**—The Catholic view of the Eucharist in which the actual body and blood of Jesus is present at the Communion of the Mass.

**Tridentine**—Relating to the decrees and ordinances of the Council of Trent, the major component of the Catholic Reformation.

### **World History: Exploration, Commercialism, and the New States**

**Absolutism**—Emphasized the role of the state and its fulfillment of some specific purpose, such as nationalism, religion, or the glory of the monarch.

**Capitalism**—The economic philosophy characterized by private property, profit, competition, and the institution of bank credit.

**Cavaliers**—Royalist supporters of the monarchy during the English Civil War.

**Commercialism**—The revival of trade and economic activity that emerged after the collapse of feudalism and was caused by the impact of discovery and the emergence of new nation-states.

**Constitutionalism**—Rules, often unwritten, defining and limiting government; it sought to enhance the liberty of the individual.

**Divine Right Theory**—Advocated by James I of England, it maintained the medieval notion that monarchs held office and authority by the will of God.

**Huguenots**—French Protestants who resisted the absolutism of the French monarchs.

**Mercantilism**—An economic philosophy based on a fixed amount of wealth and the maintenance of a favorable balance of trade.

**Roundheads**—Supporters of Parliament during the English Civil War.

**Sovereignty**—Concept developed by Jean Bodin; Bodin argued that in each country one power or institution must be strong enough to make everyone else obey.

**Urbanization**—Both a cause and result of economic growth, it required and created a network of market relationships.

### **World History: The New Thought**

**Baroque**—An artistic style that was prevalent in Mediterranean cultures during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, which was characterized by a revolt against “classicism”; it lacked harmony and advanced grandeur and the spectacle in art.

**deductive reasoning**—Based on the principle, “general to particular.”

**Deism**—An eighteenth-century concept that emphasized direct belief in God and denounced institutional religions.

**Empiricism**—The method that was based on experimentation; advocated by Francis Bacon.

**Enlightened Despotism**—An approach to government that maintained that the best government would be that led by an absolute monarch who was “enlightened,” that is, a devotee of the rationalist principles associated with the Enlightenment.

**Geocentrism**—The Ptolemaic theory that the earth was the center of the universe and that the sun revolved about it.

**Heliocentrism**—The Copernican theory that the sun was the center of the universe and that the earth revolved about it.

**Humanitarianism**—A rationalist concept that argued the need for organized human intervention to resolve problems that adversely affected individuals or groups of individuals.

**inductive reasoning**—Related to the scientific method (empiricism), it was based on the principle “from particular to general.”

**Josephism**—The “enlightened” approach to government undertaken during the reign of Joseph II of Austria.

**Laudism**—Romanist values advanced by Archbishop William Laud during the reign of Charles I of England.

**Mannerism**—The thematic approach of painters and sculptors in the late sixteenth century, it emphasized dramatic and emotional qualities.

**Old Pretender**—Designation given to James, son of James II of England; in 1715 he led an unsuccessful revolt in an attempt to restore the Catholic Stuarts.

**Philosophes**—A group of eighteenth-century social activists for whom knowledge was something to be converted into reform.

**Progress**—The cult of progress as a historical force or inevitable consequence of rationalist human organization emerged during the Enlightenment.

**Rationalism**—Stressed deductive reasoning or mathematical logic as the basis for their epistemology (source of knowledge).

**Salon**—Homes of French nobles in Paris that served as the centers for discussion of new ideas during the Enlightenment.

**Secularism**—A denunciation of the values and ideas associated with organized religions, it advanced a rationalist order and agenda.

**Time of Troubles**—An era in Russian history from the death of Ivan IV in 1584 to the

emergence of the Romanov dynasty in 1613; it was a period of turmoil, famine, palace struggles, and war with Poland.

**Young Pretender**—Designation given to Charles Edward (Bonnie Prince Charlie), son of the “Old Pretender”; he attempted to come to power through an unsuccessful 1745 plot.

### **World History: Louis XIV to Frederick the Great**

**Balance of Power**—A condition of political equilibrium among states that is sustained by limiting the power of the greatest state so that the freedom and independence of all states can be maintained.

**Commonwealth**—The Parliamentary-based government of England between 1649 and 1653.

**Estates-General**—The ancient French assembly that was based on three separate “Estates” or orders: the nobility, the church, and the people.

**Grand Remonstrance**—An English Parliamentary document (1641) that advanced more than 200 grievances against Charles I and demanded that his appointees be approved by Parliament.

**Instrument of Government**—The English document of 1653, which established the Protectorate; it was the only written constitution in English history.

**Intendants**—Agents of the French monarch in administering the kingdom; members of the French bureaucracy.

### **World History: The French Revolution**

**Ancien Regime**—The “Old Regime” which was in power prior to the French Revolution of 1789; the term applies to conservative or reactionary regimes in other countries.

**Bourgeoisie**—The industrial middle class, which was divided into the upper *bourgeoisie* (bankers, merchants, and industrialists) and the lower *bourgeoisie* (small industrialists, merchants, and professionals).

**Congress System**—Based on the principle of collective security and the need to maintain the values of order, European states attempted to coordinate their policies to attain their common purposes (1815–1822).

**Conservatism**—A political belief in order, society, the state, faith, and tradition.

**Consulate**—The French government between 1799 and 1804, which was dominated by Napoleon who served as “First Consul.”

**Convention**—The form of government during the most radical period of the French Revolution, 1792–1795; the most significant achievement of the Convention was to turn the tide against the invading armies of the Coalition.

**Coup d’Etat Brumaire**—Napoleon’s overthrow of the Directory on November 9, 1799.

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen**—A statement of revolutionary ideas and values developed in August 1789; a preamble of subsequent constitutions.

**Directory**—The French government between 1795 and 1799; it was middle class in tone and value and was a reaction against the excesses of the Convention.

**Legitimacy**—Belief at the Congress of Vienna that called for the restoration of “legitimate” regimes, that is, regimes that were in power prior to 1789.

**Liberalism**—The individual is a self-sufficient being whose freedom and well-being are the sole reasons for the existence of society.

**National Assembly**—The French government between the summer of 1789 and the opening session of the Legislative Assembly in 1791.

**Nationalism**—Based on an enhancing of the level of consciousness of people having a common language, soil, traditions, history, culture, and experience, and resulting in attempts to seek political unity around an identity of what or who constitutes the nation.

**Parliaments**—French courts that were controlled by the nobility; prior to the French Revolution, they were used to manipulate taxes.

### **World History: The Age of Realism and Materialism**

**Anarchism**—Reacting to the consequences of the Industrial Revolution, anarchism advocated a society of no property or authority.

**Eastern Question**—Issues and problems relating to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the ambitions of Russia and Austria-

Hungary in the Balkans, and the emergent nationalist aspirations of Balkan peoples.

**Grossdeutsch**—The “Big Germany” which included both Prussia and Austria.

**Kleindeutsch**—The “Small Germany” which excluded Austria.

**Kulturkampf**—Bismarck’s campaign against the influence of the Catholic Church in the Centre Party.

**Realpolitik**—The “politics of the possible” was the realistic approach to diplomacy adopted by Bismarck in Prussia and Cavour in Sardinia.

**Revisionism**—A modification of Marxism that abandoned Marx’s emphasis on revolution and instead called for communist political power based on democratic principles.

**Scientific Socialism**—Or Marxism, was a philosophy of protest and revolution that advanced the goal of a classless society.

**Utopian Socialism**—Proposed an equitable solution to improve the distribution of society’s wealth; endorsed the productive capacity of industrialism but denounced capitalist-based management.

### **World History: World War I and Europe in Crisis**

**April Theses**—Lenin’s statement of principles in April 1917; it called for the end to the war and advanced a communist domestic agenda for Russia.

**Bloc National**—French coalition headed by Alexandre Millerand in 1919.

**Constituent Assembly**—The political body that resulted from the free elections sponsored by Lenin in November 1917; it rejected Bolshevik proposals and when it convened, it was dissolved by communist forces.

**Easter Rising**—Violent Irish insurrection against British authority in 1916; resulted in enhancing the role of Sinn Fein.

**Entente-Cordiale**—A colonial settlement between France and England in 1904 that resolved differences in Africa and resulted in a diplomatic *rapprochement*.

**July Days**—A failed Bolshevik attempt to force the collapse of the Provisional Government in July 1917.

**Kronstadt Rebellion**—A Soviet naval rebellion in 1921 that resulted from the disastrous economic and social problems that characterized Soviet society.

**NEP [New Economic Policy]**—Lenin’s retreat from communism in 1921 that permitted private property and limited capitalist development.

**Provisional Government**—Ruled Russia from March through November 1917; it was overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

### **World History: World War II to the Collapse of the Soviet Union**

**Appeasement**—Policy advanced by Neville Chamberlain during the 1930s that was based on the premise that it was necessary to “correct” the abuses and errors of the Versailles Treaty.

**Atlantic Charter**—Agreement between Churchill and Roosevelt in August 1941

about war aims and the characteristics of a “new world order.”

**“Big Three”**—Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Franklin Roosevelt of the United States, and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union.

**Brezhnev Doctrine**—Soviet policy that justified armed intervention in suppressing the “liberal” regime of Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

**Common Market**—The basis for the European Union movement at the close of the twentieth century; initiated with the Schuman Plan in 1951.

**Manhattan Project**—The American effort to research, develop, and manufacture the atomic bomb.

**Marshall Plan**—The American European Recovery Program began in 1948 and was designed to assist in the recovery of Western Europe and prevent the further expansion of Soviet influence.

**NATO**—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was established to defend the west against Soviet aggression.

**“Phony War”**—War on the Western Front from September 1939 to May 10, 1940, when the Germans launched their offensive against France; it was characterized by a lack of action.

**Solidarity Movement**—Trade union movement headed by Lech Walesa that forced reform in Communist Poland during the 1980s.

**Stalinism**—Hard-line rule in Soviet Union and its satellites characterized by an absence

of individual freedoms and brutality to preserve order.

**Troika**—Georgy Malenkov, Lavrenti Beria, and Vyacheslav Molotov shared power in the Soviet Union during the immediate period after Stalin's death in March 1953.

## United States History Terms

### U.S. History: 1500–1763

**Chattel Slaves**—Slaves whose status was life-long and would be passed on to their children.

**Conquistadores**—Independent Spanish adventurers, instrumental in the exploration of the New World.

**Creoles**—Those of Spanish parentage born in the New World.

**Encomiendas**—Large manors or estates given as rewards to Spanish *conquistadores*, with Indian slaves ruthlessly managed for their benefit.

**Hacienda**—An estate similar to the *encomiendas*, but somewhat milder.

**Huguenots**—French Protestants.

**Indentured Servant**—A person whose passage to the New World was paid for by an American planter or company in exchange for several years of labor.

**Isthmus**—A narrow strip of land connecting two larger land masses, with water on two sides.

**Joint-Stock Company**—A company that raises capital by the sale of shares of stock.

**Mayflower Compact**—A contract drawn up on board the *Mayflower* to lay the basis for governing Plymouth Colony.

**Mercantilism**—An economic system based on the belief that the world wealth was finite, and therefore where each nation strove to export more than it imported in order to receive gold and silver, which would make the nation strong both militarily and economically.

**Monarch**—A ruler, such as a king or a queen, who serves as head of state, and whose term of office is for life.

**Northwest Passage**—A water route to the Orient through or around the North American continent.

**Old Lights/New Lights**—Old Lights rejected the religious enthusiasm of the Great Awakening; New Lights accepted it.

**Patroon**—A large landholder in New Netherlands (present-day New York) who had at least 50 tenant farmers working on his land.

**Peninsulares**—Natives of Spain in the New World.

**Pennsylvania Dutch**—Germans who settled in Pennsylvania.

**Proprietary Colony**—A colony that was owned by an individual, rather than a company.

**Puritans**—Calvinists who hoped to reform the Church of England.

**Separatists**—English Protestants who did not believe the Church of England could be saved.

**U.S. History: 1763–1787**

**Boycott**—Merchant’s refusal to import British goods.

**Continentalists**—Regular soldiers paid by the Continental Congress.

**Declaratory Act**—An act that, while following the repeal of the Stamp Act, proclaimed the right of Parliament to tax or make laws for the American colonies.

**The Enlightenment**—An eighteenth-century intellectual movement that emphasized rationalism and human reason as adequate to solve humankind’s problems.

**Hessians**—German mercenaries hired by the British to fight in the American Revolution.

**Intolerable Acts**—The Coercive Acts were laws passed by Britain to respond to the Boston Tea Party and other acts of American rebellion. The Quebec Act declared Roman Catholicism the official religion of Quebec. These two sets of acts together were called the Intolerable Acts by the American colonists.

**Loyalists**—American colonists who sided with the British in the American Revolution.

**Militia**—Citizen-soldiers.

**Privateers**—Privately owned vessels outfitted with guns and authorized by a warring government to capture enemy merchant ships for profit.

**Quartering Act**—A law requiring American colonists to provide housing for British troops.

**Stamp Act**—A direct tax on the American colonies that required stamps to be purchased on everything from newspapers to legal documents.

**Sugar Act**—A tax on goods imported into the Americas. (Also known as the Revenue Act.)

**Tea Act**—An act providing for the direct importation of taxed tea from India to America.

**Townshend Acts**—A program of taxes on the American colonies on imported goods.

**Unicameral Legislature**—A legislature with one body.

**Writs of Assistance**—General search warrants issued to help officers stop evasion of Britain’s mercantilist trade restrictions.

**U.S. History: 1787–1789**

**Bill of Rights**—The first ten amendments to the Constitution, limiting the power of the federal government.

**Federalists**—Those favoring ratification of the Constitution.

**Great Compromise**—A plan for the U.S. Constitution that called for a presidency, a Senate with all states represented equally, and a House of Representatives with representation according to population.

**New Jersey Plan**—A plan for the U.S. Constitution that called for a unicameral legislature with equal representation of the states and sharply increased powers for the national government.

**Virginia Plan**—A plan for the U.S. Constitution that called for an executive branch and two houses of Congress, each based on population.

**U.S. History: 1789–1824**

**Broad Interpretation**—An interpretation of the Constitution as having vested extensive powers in the federal government.

**Cabinet**—Officials who serve as advisors to the President as well as run the executive department.

**Corporation**—A business organization used to raise capital and ensure limited liability for its participants.

**Cotton Gin**—A device used to quickly separate the seeds from the fibers of the cotton plant.

**Faction**—A group of individuals with shared interests, not taking into account the interests of the society at large.

**Mandate**—An overwhelming election victory that gives the winner political credit.

**Monroe Doctrine**—Monroe’s statement that European powers could not interfere in the affairs of the American hemisphere.

**Nullify**—To declare federal law void within a state.

**Quids**—Republican opponents of Jefferson who accused him of complicity in the Yazoo controversy.

**Strict Interpretation**—An interpretation of the Constitution holding that any action not specifically permitted was thereby prohibited.

**Turnpike**—A privately owned toll road.

**U.S. History: 1824–1850**

**Abolitionism**—A movement opposed to slavery.

**American System**—The platform of Henry Clay, providing a high tariff on imports to finance internal improvements.

**Kitchen Cabinet**—Andrew Jackson’s unofficial advisors.

**Labor Union**—A worker group that fights for better wages and working conditions.

**Manifest Destiny**—The belief that the American nation was destined to expand all the way to the Pacific Ocean, and possibly embrace Canada to the north and Mexico to the south.

**Mountain Men**—Men who trapped beavers for their pelts in the Rocky Mountains.

**Peculiar Institution**—The Southern term for slavery.

**Romanticism**—An intellectual movement that held a belief in the innate goodness of man, thus in his improvability. It emphasizes emotions and feelings over rationality.

**Social Gospel**—A religious movement that offered universal salvation.

**Spoils System**—Giving jobs and other benefits to one’s partisan supporters.

**Temperance**—Opposition to consumption of alcoholic beverages.

**Transcendentalism**—An intellectual movement that sought to transcend the bounds

of the intellect, to strive for emotional understanding, and to attain unity with God, without the help of organized religion.

**Underground Railroad**—A way that slaves, with the assistance of sympathizers, could escape plantations in the South for the North.

**Utopia**—A small, cooperative community designed to improve life by rejecting impersonal industrialism.

**Yeoman Farmer**—A small, independent farmer in the antebellum South.

### **U.S. History: 1850–1861**

**Fireeaters**—Southern delegates to the Democratic party convention who walked out in protest of the convention's refusal to include a platform plan demanding federal protection of slavery in all the territories.

**Forty-Niners**—Gold seekers from the eastern U.S. who went to California.

**Free-Soil Party**—A political party that stood for prohibiting slavery from newly acquired territories.

**Nativists**—Americans who were alarmed about increasing immigration from Germany and Ireland.

**Popular Sovereignty**—A process where the residents of a territory would decide whether slavery was to be permitted when the territory became a state.

**Young America**—An aggressive program of economic and territorial expansion.

### **U.S. History: 1861–1877**

**Anaconda Plan**—The Northern strategy for the Civil War. It included a naval blockade to shut out supplies from Europe, a campaign to take the Mississippi River, and the taking of a few strategic points and waiting for pro-Union sentiment in the South to overthrow the secessionists.

**Carpetbaggers**—Northerners who came to the South to participate in Reconstruction governments.

**Copperheads**—Northerners who opposed the war.

**Crime of '73**—What pro-inflation forces called the demonetization of silver.

**Greenbacks**—An unbacked fiat currency issued by the Union to help fund the Civil War.

**Ironclad Oath**—An oath required by Radical Republicans, that a requisite number of Southerners would have to take before the state could be readmitted to the Union. It states that the Southerner was now loyal and had never been disloyal to the Union.

**Ironclad Ship**—A technological innovation during the Civil War, in which a ship was protected from cannon fire by iron plates bolted onto the wooden sides.

**Laissez-faire**—The belief that government should not interfere in the economy.

**Pocket Veto**—Preventing a bill from becoming law by letting the bill expire without signing it.

**Reconstruction**—The process by which the defeated Southern states would be admitted back into the Union.

**Redemption**—The end of Reconstruction governments.

**Scalawags**—Southerners who supported Reconstruction programs.

### **U.S. History: 1877–1912**

**Big Stick Diplomacy**—Using American military power to fortify the diplomatic policies of the United States.

**Boxers**—Chinese nationalists who fought against foreign interests in China.

**Bull Moose Party**—Another name for the Progressive party.

**Dollar Diplomacy**—Using American economic power to fortify the diplomatic policies of the United States.

**Gilded Age**—The period between the 1870s and 1890s when the United States emerged as the world's leading industrial and agricultural producer.

**Half-Breeds**—The Republican faction that pushed for civil service reform and merit appointments to government posts.

**Muckrakers**—Investigative journalists and authors who exposed corruption in business and government.

**Mugwumps**—Independent Republicans who favored civil service reforms.

**New Imperialism**—Expansion that replaced territorial colonialism with finding markets for surplus industrial production,

access to raw materials, and opportunities for overseas investment during domestic economic depression.

**Open Door Policy**—Declared that trade with China should be open to all nations.

**Populist**—A political coalition of agrarians with urban workers and the middle class. Its goals included monetization of silver, a graduated income tax, public ownership of railroads, telegraph, and telephone systems, an eight-hour day, and a ban on private armies used to break up strikes.

**Progressivism**—A political movement calling for rejuvenation of free enterprise capitalism and the destruction of illegal monopolies. It also called for civil service reform and honest and efficient government.

**Reservation**—Isolated lands where Native Americans were compelled to live.

**Social Darwinism**—An application of Darwin's theory of evolution, survival of the fittest, to justify unequal distribution of wealth by claiming that God granted wealth to the fittest.

**Stalwarts**—The Republican faction that favored the spoils system of political patronage.

**Yellow Journalism**—Sensationalist newspapers that encouraged direct military intervention on behalf of Cuban independence.

### **U.S. History: 1912–1920**

**Arabic Pledge**—The German pledge to stop submarine attacks on unarmed passenger vessels.

**League of Nations**—An international organization to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts. It called on all members to protect the territorial integrity and the political independence of all other members.

**Liberty Bonds**—Bonds sold to the American public to fund the federal wartime debt.

**Prohibition**—A Constitutional amendment that prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages in the United States.

**Sussex Pledge**—The German pledge to cease submarine attacks on all shipping.

### **U.S. History: 1920–1929**

**Big Ticket Items**—Large, expensive consumer items such as automobiles, refrigerators, and furniture.

**Black Tuesday**—October 29, 1929, the stock market fell about 40 points with 16.5 million shares traded.

**Creationism**—Belief in the biblical account of the origin of the universe and life on earth.

**Flappers**—Young women who were independent, assertive, and promiscuous.

**Installment Credit**—Purchasing expensive goods by making monthly payments.

**Lost Generation**—Young writers of the 1920s who were dissatisfied with the hypocrisy and materialism of contemporary American society.

**Oligopoly**—A situation in which three or four firms dominate an industry.

**Open Shop**—A nonunion workplace.

**Standard Metropolitan Area**—An area with a central city of at least 50,000 in population.

**Welfare Capitalism**—A system where a firm provides job satisfaction so workers would not see the need for a union.

### **U.S. History: 1929–1941**

**Economic Royalists**—Business people Roosevelt charged with seeking only their own power and wealth by opposing the New Deal.

**Hoovervilles**—Empty spaces around cities where the homeless would set up makeshift shacks to live in.

**Hundred Days**—The period immediately following Roosevelt's first inauguration during which Congress passed the most important legislation of the New Deal.

**Isolationism**—The belief that the United States should stay out of foreign wars and problems.

**Margin Trading**—Purchasing stock by borrowing 90 percent of the purchase through a broker's loan, and putting up the stock as collateral.

**New Deal**—Roosevelt's plan for coping with the Depression. It included social programs as well as regulations on businesses.

**Underconsumption**—An economic situation that occurs when ordinary farmers and workers do not have money to continue purchasing products.

### **U.S. History: 1941–1960**

**Alienation**—The condition of being isolated or separated from mainstream society.

**Big Three**—The leaders of the major Allied powers: Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin.

**Containment**—A strategy that called for containing communism and preventing it from spreading further.

**Dixiecrats**—Southern Democrats who opposed Truman due to his support of civil rights. They nominated Strom Thurmond as their presidential candidate in 1948.

**Manhattan Project**—The project to design and construct a portable atomic bomb.

**Marshall Plan**—The European Recovery Program providing more than \$12 billion in aid to rebuild Europe.

**NATO**—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which pledged that an attack against one member was an attack against all.

**Truman Doctrine**—President Truman stated that the United States must support free peoples who were resisting communist domination.

**White Flight**—The migration of whites from cities to suburbs as blacks migrated to northern cities.

### **U.S. History: 1960–1972**

**Counterculture**—Young people alienated by bureaucracy, materialism, and the Vietnam War, who attempted to create alternative societies.

**Détente**—A French term that meant a relaxation in tensions between two governments.

**Domino Theory**—A justification for American involvement in Vietnam, claiming that if Vietnam fell to the communists, all of Southeast Asia would fall.

**Doves**—Those who favored withdrawal from the Vietnam War.

**Great Society**—Lyndon Johnson’s program of social reform, including federal assistance in housing, education, and health.

**Hawks**—Those who favored continued involvement in the Vietnam War.

**Hippies**—Young people who experimented with Eastern religions, recreational drugs, and sex.

**New Left**—Young radicals of the 1960s who centered their political activities in and around college and university campuses. Strategies often involved protests, demonstrations, and sit-ins.

**Vietcong**—The pro-Communist Vietnamese forces.

**Vietnamization**—The effort to build up South Vietnamese troops while withdrawing American troops.

### **U.S. History: 1972–Present**

**AIDS**—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, a disease that weakens and destroys the immune system, primarily spread through sexual contact and using contaminated needles.

**Contras**—Right wing guerrillas who fought the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

**Junk Bonds**—High interest bonds with a low investment grade.

**Moral Majority**—Christian Conservatives, led by Reverend Jerry Falwell, who favored prayer and teaching of creationism in public schools, opposed abortion, pornography, ERA, and supported a strong national defense.

**Pro-Choice**—Those who wish to keep abortion legal.

**Pro-Life**—Those who wish to make abortion illegal.

**Strategic Defense Initiative**—A defense system, using satellites to prevent enemy missiles from striking the United States.

**Superfund**—A dedicated federal fund for toxic waste site cleanups.

**Supply-Side Economics**—An economic theory that claims that if government policies leave more money in the hands of people, then they will invest it and stimulate the economy.

**Underclass**—A class characterized by extreme poverty and geographic isolation, often in inner-cities.