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1. **abolitionist** a person who supported abolition, or the ending of slavery
2. **accumulated** to increase in quantity or size over time
3. **acknowledged** to recognize; to show that something is seen or accepted
4. **acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)** a disease that attacks the immune system, making it much harder for the body to fight illness
5. **acquisition** the act of getting or obtaining something
6. **acquitted** to declare a person innocent of a crime or wrongdoing
7. **adapting** to change in order to adjust to a new condition or environment
8. **advocated** to support an interest or a cause
9. **agrarian** a person who favors an agricultural way of life and government policies that support agricultural interests
10. **ally** a nation that joins another nation in some common effort, such as fighting a war
11. **ambitious** having a desire to be successful or powerful
12. **American Revolution** the struggle of the colonies in North America to gain their independence from Great Britain
13. **American System** a proposal to the government that called for taxes on imports, federally funded transportation projects, and a new national bank
14. **annex** to add a territory to a country. Such an addition is called an annexation.
15. **Appomattox Court House** a village in Virginia that was the site of the Confederate surrender to Union forces under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant
16. **arms race** a competition to develop and manufacture more and more powerful weapons
17. **Articles of Confederation** the first written plan of government for the United States. A confederation is an association of states that cooperate for a common purpose.
18. **asserted** to state firmly
19. **assimilation** the process by which immigrants or other newcomers acquire the attitudes, behaviors, and cultural patterns of the society around them
20. **atomic bomb** an immensely powerful weapon whose violent energy comes from splitting the atom (the basic unit of matter)
21. **authority** the government or controlling power
22. **authorized** to grant permission for something
23. **baby boom** a large increase in the number of babies born in proportion to the size of a population
24. **Bill of Rights** a formal listing of the basic rights of U.S. citizens
25. **black codes** laws passed in 1865 and 1866 in the former Confederate states to limit the rights and freedoms of African Americans
26. **blacklist** a list of people or groups who are under suspicion for something and are thus excluded from certain opportunities
27. **black power** the call by some civil rights activists, beginning in the mid-1960s, for African Americans to have economic and political power, with an emphasis on not relying on nonviolent protest
28. **blockade** a closing off of an area to keep people or supplies from going in or out
29. **bonds** government certificate that pays interest; selling bonds is a way for the government to raise money temporarily for some public purpose
30. **boycott** to refuse to buy one or more goods from a certain source. An organized refusal by many people is also called a boycott.
31. **Brown vs Board of Education** the 1954 Supreme Court ruling declaring that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional
32. **brutality** harsh, cruel, or violent treatment of another person
33. **capitalism** an economic system based on private ownership of farms and businesses

34. **cash crop** a crop, such as tobacco, sugar, and cotton, raised in large quantities and sold for profit
35. **casualties** people or things injured or destroyed
36. **cease** to stop doing something
37. **charter** a formal document issued by the king that outlined a colony's geographic boundaries and specified how it would be governed
38. **checks and balances** the system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other two branches
39. **civilized** well organized and socially developed
40. **civil rights** the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people as citizens, especially equal treatment under the law
41. **civil servant** an employee of the government
42. **civil service** a branch of governmental service other than the military, in which individuals are employed based on merit
43. **civil war** a war between opposing groups of citizens from the same country
44. **Cold War** the global struggle for power and influence between the United States and the Soviet Union that followed World War II
45. **colony** a new settlement or territory established and governed by a country in another land
46. **Columbian Exchange** the exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and people across the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and the Americas
47. **committed** to agree or pledge to support someone or something
48. **Common Sense** a pamphlet published in 1776 by Thomas Paine that persuaded many American colonists to support independence
49. **communism** an economic system based on the idea that farms and businesses should be owned in common by the workers who do the labor
50. **compensation** payment given to someone to offset, or make up for, a loss or injury
51. **Compromise of 1850** the agreements made in order to admit California into the Union as a free state. These agreements included allowing the New Mexico and Utah territories to decide whether to allow slavery, outlawing the slave trade in Washington, D.C., and creating a stronger fugitive slave law.
52. **Confederacy** another name for the Confederate States of America, made up of the 11 states that seceded from the Union
53. **conform** to obey established rules and patterns
54. **confront** to meet, especially in a challenge
55. **conquistadors** Spanish soldier-explorers, especially those who conquered the native peoples of Mexico and Peru
56. **conservation** preservation and protection of a natural resource to prevent overuse, destruction, or neglect
57. **constitution** a written plan that provides the basic framework of a government
58. **Constitutional Convention** a meeting held in Philadelphia in 1787 at which delegates from the states wrote the U.S. Constitution
59. **consumer goods** products intended for personal use by consumers, such as cars, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners
60. **containment** the U.S. policy of fighting the spread of communism by limiting it to countries where it already existed
61. **Continental army** the American army during the American Revolution
62. **contract** a written agreement signed by two or more parties, which binds those parties to do what is stated in the agreement
63. **contradiction** a difference between two statements or situations that means they cannot both be true
64. **controversial** when many people have strong opinions on a subject, causing conflict and disagreement

65. **conventional** usual or traditional; accepted by most people
66. **convert** to change a person's religious beliefs so they accept a different or new religion
67. **coordinating** to organize things or people so they work well together
68. **corporation** a business that is owned by many investors
69. **cotton gin** a hand-operated machine that cleans seeds and other unwanted material from cotton
70. **counterculture** a way of life that runs counter to or against society's traditional culture
71. **coureurs de bois** French fur trappers who learned many skills from the American Indians with whom they worked and lived
72. **credit** an arrangement in which the consumer buys something now with borrowed money and pays off the loan over time
73. **crisis** a dangerous moment with a high chance of an unwanted result
74. **crucial** very important or necessary
75. **cultural region** an area in which a group of people share a similar culture and language
76. **culture** a people's way of life, including beliefs, customs, food, dwellings, and clothing
77. **D-Day** June 6, 1944, the day that the Allied invasion of German-occupied France began
78. **debated** to formally discuss an issue
79. **Declaration of Independence** the document written to declare the American colonies as an independent nation, free from British rule
80. **Declaration of Sentiments** a formal statement of injustices suffered by women, written by the organizers of the Seneca Falls Convention. Sentiments means "beliefs" or "convictions."
81. **defendant** a person who is required to defend himself or herself in a legal action. An example is an accused person who is put on trial for a crime.
82. **deforestation** the clearing away of forests
83. **democracy** a system of government in which the power to govern belongs to the people
84. **democratic** ruled by the people. In a democracy, the power to govern belongs to the people.
85. **denounced** to declare to be blameworthy or evil
86. **depression** a period when economic activity decreases and many people do not have jobs
87. **deprived** to withhold or take away something
88. **derive** to get from
89. **devoted** to give time, money, or effort to help a person or cause
90. **dictate** to control, or order how something should be done
91. **dictator** someone who rules with absolute power, often harshly
92. **diplomacy** the art of conducting negotiations with other countries
93. **discriminate** to treat a person or group unfairly
94. **discrimination** unequal treatment based on a person's race, gender, religion, place of birth, or other arbitrary characteristic
95. **disillusioned** to cause to stop believing that something is good, important, or true
96. **dispute** a strong disagreement
97. **distinct** noticeably different] regional lifestyles developed. This led to stereotypes [stereotypes: to characterize someone based on a group they belong to
98. **diverse** a group of people or things with obvious differences among them
99. **divine** heavenly or godlike
100. **domestic** relating to issues within a country
101. **domesticated** plants or animals that live and breed in a human environment; tame
102. **dominate** to be most noticeable within a group
103. **dominated** to be most noticeable within a group
104. **double jeopardy** putting a person on trial more than once for the same crime

105. **drastically** extreme or sudden
106. **Dred Scott decision** a Supreme Court decision in 1857 that held that African Americans could never be citizens of the United States and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional
107. **due process** the concept that the government must follow clear rules and act reasonably as it carries out the law
108. **economy** the way a society organizes the manufacture and exchange of things of value, such as money, food, products, and services
109. **efficient** capable of producing results without wasting materials, time, or energy
110. **Eighteenth Amendment** an amendment added to the Constitution in 1919 that prevented the making, sale, or transporting of alcoholic beverages; repealed by the Twenty- First Amendment in 1933
111. **Electoral College** the group established by the Constitution to elect the president and vice president. Voters in each state choose their electors.
112. **eliminated** to put an end to or get rid of
113. **eloquently** to express ideas or feelings in a way that is moving and well-spoken
114. **Emancipation Proclamation** an order issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, declaring slaves in the Confederate states to be free
115. **embargo** a government order that forbids trade with another country
116. **emerging** to come into existence or become more noticeable
117. **Emphasizing** to give special meaning or importance to something
118. **English Bill of Rights** an act passed by Parliament in 1689 that limited the monarch's power by giving certain powers to Parliament and listing specific rights of the citizens
119. **Enlightenment** the "Age of Reason" in 17th- and 18thcentury Europe. Enlightenment thinkers emphasized using rational thought to discover truths about nature and society.
120. **enriched** to make richer; enhance
121. **ensure** to make sure or certain
122. **entrepreneur** a person who assembles and organizes the resources necessary to produce goods and services. Entrepreneurs are willing and able to take the risks involved in starting and managing a business.
123. **environment** all of the physical surroundings in a place, including land, water, animals, plants, and climate
124. **environmentalist** a person who is actively concerned with protecting the environment
125. **espionage** the practice of spying or using spies to obtain information
126. **evident** easily seen or understood
127. **executive branch** the part of government that carries out, or executes, the laws
128. **exert** to put out effort to make something happen
129. **exerted** exerted: something happen
130. **expansionism** the policy of expanding a nation's territory or economic influence
131. **explicitly** leaving no question as to meaning or intent
132. **faction** a group of people within a larger group who have different ideas from the main group
133. **fascism** a political philosophy or system marked by strong central authority that places the nation above individual rights and freedoms
134. **federalism** the constitutional system that shares power between the national and state governments
135. **Fifteenth Amendment** a change to the Constitution, ratified in 1870, declaring that states cannot deny anyone the right to vote because of race or color, or because the person was once a slave
136. **finances** the money that a person, company, or nation has, and how it is managed
137. **folk art** art made by ordinary people (as opposed to trained artists) using traditional methods
138. **forty-niners** a person who joined the rush for gold in California in 1849
139. **Fourteenth Amendment** a change to the Constitution, ratified in 1868, granting citizenship to anyone born in the United States and guaranteeing all citizens equal protection of the law

140. **framework** a basic set of ideas used to develop a larger plan
141. **Freedmen's Bureau** an agency established by Congress at the end of the Civil War to help and protect newly freed black Americans
142. **frontier** unexplored wilderness at the edge of the country
143. **fugitive** a person who flees or tries to escape (for example, from slavery)
144. **function** the use or purpose of something
145. **fundamental** basic
146. **Gettysburg Address** a speech by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863 at the site of the Battle of Gettysburg in memory of the Union soldiers who had died trying to protect the ideals of freedom upon which the nation was founded
147. **Great Awakening** a revival of religious feeling and belief in the American colonies that began in the 1730s
148. **Great Compromise** the plan of government adopted at the Constitutional Convention that established a two-house Congress. In the House of Representatives, representation from each state is based on state population. In the Senate, each state is represented by two senators.
149. **Great Migration** beginning during World War I, the movement of millions of African Americans from the rural South to cities in the North and Midwest in order to take jobs in industry
150. **Great Society** President Lyndon Johnson's domestic reform program from 1965 to 1969, which focused on social welfare improvements, with the War on Poverty as its centerpiece
151. **guarantee** to make something sure or certain
152. **habeas corpus** the right of an accused person to appear in court so a judge can determine whether he or she is being imprisoned lawfully
153. **Harlem Renaissance** a period of creativity among African American artists, writers, and musicians centered in Harlem during the 1920s
154. **Holocaust** the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of Jews and other minority groups by the Nazis
155. **homesteader** a farmer who is given a plot of public land, or homestead, in return for cultivating it
156. **hostage** a person forcibly held by someone who demands that certain things be done before the captured person is freed
157. **hostility** unfriendly or angry feelings or behavior
158. **ignorant** lacking knowledge
159. **immigrant** a person who moves from one country to another. Such a movement is called immigration.
160. **immigration** the action of leaving one country to permanently live in another
161. **impact** to have a direct effect on a person or thing
162. **impeach** to charge a government official with an offense committed while in office
163. **imperialism** the policy of extending a nation's power by gaining political and economic control over other countries
164. **impose** to put in place by authority, such a law, tax, or punishment
165. **independence** freedom from control by another government or country
166. **individualism** to act based on one's own beliefs
167. **industrialist** a person whose wealth comes from the ownership of industrial businesses and who favors government policies that support industry
168. **Industrial Revolution** the dramatic change in economies and cultures brought about by the use of machines to do work formerly done by hand
169. **inferior** of less importance, value, or quality
170. **inflation** a rise in prices caused by an increase in the supply of money and a resulting decline in its value
171. **ingenious** an especially original, intelligent, or clever idea
172. **initial** at the beginning

173. **initiative** a process that allows citizens to propose and pass laws directly without the state legislature
174. **innovations** new idea, method, or invention
175. **integration** the blending of people of all races as equals; the opposite of segregation
176. **interest group** an organization that actively promotes the view of some part of the public on specific issues in order to influence government policy
177. **internal** inside or within
178. **Internet** a network that allows computers in locations around the world to share information
179. **internment camp** a prison camp where people are forcibly confined
180. **interstate commerce** trade and other business dealings between two or more states
181. **intervened** to become involved in something in order to influence what happens
182. **intolerance** unwillingness or refusal to accept or respect persons of different races or backgrounds or opinions and beliefs different from one's own
183. **intuition** to know or understand based on feeling, not facts
184. **invest** to give money to a company or bank, or to buy something, in order to make a profit later
185. **isolated** separated or set apart from other people or things
186. **isolationism** a policy of avoiding political or military agreements with other countries
187. **issuing** to supply or make available
188. **Jacksonian Democracy** the idea that the common people should control the government
189. **Jim Crow laws** laws enforcing segregation of blacks and whites in the South after the Civil War
190. **judicial branch** the part of government, consisting of the Supreme Court and lower federal courts, that interprets the laws
191. **judicial review** the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws and acts made by the legislative and executive branches are unconstitutional
192. **justifiable** done for a good reason
193. **Kansas-Nebraska Act** an act passed in 1854 that created the Kansas and Nebraska territories and abolished the Missouri Compromise by allowing settlers to determine whether slavery would be allowed in the new territories
194. **labor unions** an organization that brings together workers in the same trade, or job, to fight for better wages and working conditions
195. **laissez-faire** a theory that economies work best when there is minimal involvement from government
196. **legacy** a person's or a group's impact on future generations
197. **legislative branch** the lawmaking part of government, called the legislature. To legislate is to make a law.
198. **leisure** time spent not working
199. **Lewis and Clark expedition** a journey made from 1804 to 1806 by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the territory gained in the Louisiana Purchase
200. **liberal** supporting ideas of freedom, change, and progress
201. **liberated** to free
202. **Lincoln-Douglas debates** a series of political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, who were candidates in the Illinois race for U.S. senator, in which
203. **loose construction** a broad interpretation of the Constitution, meaning that Congress has powers beyond those specifically given in the Constitution
204. **Magna Carta** an agreement made in 1215 listing the rights granted by King John to all free men of the kingdom
205. **majority rule** a basic principle of democracy that says laws are passed by majority vote and elections are decided by a majority of the voters
206. **manifest destiny** the belief that it was America's right and duty to spread the nation across the North American continent

207. **manually** using human effort, not electricity or other power]
208. **Marshall Plan** a U.S. aid plan designed to promote economic recovery in Europe after World War II
209. **mass production** the use of interchangeable parts and assembly lines to make large quantities of identical goods
210. **Mayflower Compact** an agreement that Pilgrims wrote and signed describing how they would govern themselves in the Americas
211. **mercantilism** an economic policy in which nations tried to gain wealth by controlling trade and establishing colonies
212. **Mexican-American War** the war with Mexico from 1846 to 1847 that resulted in Mexico ceding to the United States a huge region from Texas to California
213. **migrated** to move from one place and establish a home in a new place. A move of a large number of people is called a migration, and the people are called migrants.
214. **militant** being willing to use strong, extreme, and sometimes violent methods to achieve something
215. **militarism** a policy of glorifying military power and military ideas and values
216. **militia** a small army made up of ordinary citizens who are trained to fight in an emergency
217. **missionaries** a person who travels to a territory or community in order to make converts to their religion
218. **Missouri Compromise** an agreement made by Congress in 1820 under which Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state and Maine was admitted as a free state
219. **monopoly** a company that controls all production and sales of a particular product or service
220. **Monroe Doctrine** President James Monroe's declaration in 1823 that the Western Hemisphere was no longer open to European colonization
221. **Mormon** a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, founded by Joseph Smith in 1830
222. **motives** a reason for doing something
223. **mutual** shared
224. **National Grange** an agricultural organization formed in 1867 and committed to the economic and political interests of farmers
225. **nationalism** devotion to a national or ethnic identity, including the desire for independence from rule by foreign countries
226. **nativism** an attitude of resentment and superiority toward foreign-born people
227. **Nat Turner's Rebellion** a slave rebellion led by Nat Turner that took place in Virginia in 1831
228. **natural resources** useful material found in nature, including water, vegetation, animals, and minerals
229. **natural rights** rights common to everyone, as opposed to those given by law
230. **neutral** not supporting either side of an argument, dispute, or war
231. **neutrality** a policy of not choosing sides in a dispute or war between other countries
232. **New Deal** the set of programs adopted under the Roosevelt administration to combat the Great Depression of the 1930s
233. **Nineteenth Amendment** an amendment added to the Constitution in 1920 that extended voting rights to women
234. **nonviolent resistance** peaceful protest or noncooperation with authorities to achieve social or political goals
235. **Northwest Ordinance** a law passed by Congress in 1787 that specified how western lands would be governed
236. **Northwest Territory** a region of the United States bounded by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Great Lakes. The region was given to the United States by the Treaty of Paris in 1783.
237. **nullify** to refuse to recognize a federal law. This action by a state is called nullification.
238. **obstruct** to slow or block the movement or progress of something
239. **oppression** the feeling of being weighed down or held back by severe and unfair force

240. **optimistic** to be hopeful of a positive outcome or that good things will happen in the future
241. **Oregon Trail** an overland route that stretched about 2,000 miles from Independence, Missouri, to the Columbia River in Oregon
242. **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** an association of major oilproducing nations, founded in 1960 with the aim of gaining control over oil prices and production
243. **Parliament** the lawmaking body of England, consisting of representatives from throughout the kingdom
244. **passive** not active
245. **passport** a document issued by a citizen's home government that identifies a person and permits travel to other countries
246. **pension** a sum of money paid to a retired person, usually on a monthly basis
247. **perpetual** continuing forever
248. **persecuted** to cause a person or group to suffer
249. **petition** a formal, written request made to an official person or organization
250. **plantation** a large area of privately owned land where crops were grown through the labor of workers who lived on the land
251. **platform** a statement of the policies favored by a political party or candidate
252. **pogrom** an organized and violent persecution of a minority group
253. **policies** a course of action taken by a government
254. **political machine** a group that keeps political power by controlling the activities of a political party, such as elections
255. **popular sovereignty** the idea that the government's authority comes from the people
256. **Populist Party** a political party, organized in 1892 by leaders of the Farmers' Alliances, that supported such reforms as an eight-hour workday and government-owned railroads
257. **proclaimed** to announce publically
258. **profit** money earned by a business after subtracting its operation costs. It provides an incentive for individuals to take the risks that come with starting a business.
259. **Progressive movement** a social and political movement in the early 1900s that focused on improving conditions in American life
260. **prohibited** to forbid by authority, such as a law or treaty
261. **prohibition** a legal ban on the production and sale of alcoholic beverages
262. **propaganda** information or ideas spread by a group or government to promote its cause or ideas or to damage an opposing cause or idea
263. **proprietor** owner
264. **prospect** the chance that something will happen
265. **prosperous** wealthy
266. **proxy war** a war in which the superpowers backed different sides, which acted as substitutes (proxies) for the superpowers themselves
267. **pursue** to follow, as in a goal or purpose
268. **quota** a limit based on numbers or proportions, such as the proportion of a country's population allowed to immigrate to the United States
269. **racism** the belief that one race is superior to another
270. **radical** relating to or supporting extreme change
271. **rancho** a land grant made by the Mexican government, used mostly for raising cattle and crops
272. **ratify** to formally approve a plan or an agreement. The process of approval is called ratification.
273. **rebelled** rebelled: or another authority
274. **rebellion** a violent attempt to resist or overthrow the government or another authority]
275. **recall** a process by which citizens can vote an elected official out of office before his or her term is over

276. **Reconstruction** the period of time after the Civil War in which Southern states were rebuilt and brought back into the Union
277. **Red Scare** lasting from 1919 to 1920, a campaign launched by the federal government to arrest communists and other radicals who promoted the overthrow of the U.S. government
278. **referendum** a process in which voters approve or reject laws passed by a legislature
279. **reform** to make changes in order to bring about improvement, end abuses, or correct injustices
280. **reformer** someone who works to make change in order to bring about improvement, end abuses, or correct injustice
281. **refugee** a person who flees his or her home or country to escape war, persecution, or other dangers
282. **regulation** the enforcement of laws that control conduct or practices; for example, government regulations control the way goods, food, and drugs are produced and sold to the public
283. **reinforced** to use additional support to make something stronger
284. **reinforcement** something that increases strength with additional support
285. **reluctance** to have hesitation or an unwillingness to do something
286. **reluctant** to have hesitation or an unwillingness to do something
287. **repealed** to take back, or to cancel, a law
288. **republic** a country governed by elected representatives
289. **reservation** an area of land set aside by the federal government for the use of an American Indian tribe
290. **resolutions** statement of a formal decision agreed on by a group
291. **resolved** to find a solution for
292. **resourceful** good at finding ways to solve problems
293. **restored** to make something as it was before
294. **restricted** to place limits or controls on something
295. **retain** to continue to keep
296. **revise** to change in order to improve
297. **revolt** a violent action in opposition to a government or law
298. **rights** powers or privileges that belong to people as citizens and that cannot or should not be taken away by the government
299. **rigid** difficult to change
300. **Roosevelt Corollary** President Theodore Roosevelt's claim that the United States could intervene to preserve peace and order in the Western Hemisphere and protect U.S. interests
301. **rural** relating to the country, as opposed to the city
302. **scandal** an occurrence that causes shock and upset because of behavior that is morally or legally wrong
303. **secede** to withdraw from an organization or alliance
304. **Second Great Awakening** a revival of religious feeling and belief from the 1800s to the 1840s
305. **sedition** the crime of encouraging rebellion against the government
306. **segregation** the social separation of groups of people, especially by race
307. **self-incrimination** giving testimony that can be used against oneself
308. **Seneca Falls Convention** the gathering of supporters of women's rights in July 1848 that launched the movement for women's right to vote
309. **separation of powers** a key constitutional principle that divides the functions of government among three branches, legislative, executive, and judicial, to prevent any one branch from gaining too much power
310. **Seventeenth Amendment** an amendment added to the Constitution in 1913 that requires the direct election of U.S. senators by popular vote
311. **signifies** means or represents
312. **sit-in** a form of peaceful protest in which people occupied seats in a segregated facility

313. **Sixteenth Amendment** an amendment added to the Constitution in 1913 that allowed the federal government to set an income tax
314. **slavery** the treatment of people as property. People who are denied freedom in this
315. **slave trade** the business of capturing, transporting,
316. **so-called** commonly described as
317. **social Darwinism** the theory that people and societies compete for survival, with the fit becoming wealthy and successful while the weak struggle to survive
318. **spiritual** a religious folk song of African American origin
319. **spoils system** the practice of rewarding political supporters with government jobs
320. **stabilized** to become steady, to become or create a state or condition that is not easily changed or likely to change
321. **states' rights theory** the theory that rights not specifically given to the federal government by the Constitution remain with the states
322. **status** the position of a person, either socially or professionally
323. **stereotypes** to characterize someone based on a group they belong to
324. **stimulated** to encourage activity or growth
325. **strategy** an overall plan, such as for winning a war
326. **stresses** a factor that causes bodily or mental tension
327. **strict construction** a narrow interpretation of the Constitution, meaning that Congress has only those powers specifically given in the Constitution
328. **subsidies** money or other things of value, such as land, that a government contributes to an enterprise considered to benefit the public
329. **suffrage** the right to vote
330. **surveillance** close watch kept over someone or something, especially by a detective or investigator
331. **sympathetic** understanding or agreeing with the feelings or situation of another person
332. **tariff** a tax imposed by the government on goods imported from another country
333. **techniques** a specialized method used to achieve a desired result
334. **technologically** resulting from improvements in knowledge, equipment, or methods
335. **temporary** for a limited, often short-term, period of time
336. **territory** a region of land; also, a region designated by Congress and organized under a governor
337. **terrorism** unlawful violence carried out against non-military targets in order to create fear and advance political goals
338. **Texas War for Independence** the 1836 rebellion of Texans against Mexican rule that resulted in Texas becoming an independent nation
339. **The Federalist Papers** a series of essays written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay in support of the ratification of the Constitution by the states
340. **Thirteenth Amendment** a change to the Constitution, ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery in the United States
341. **Three-Fifths Compromise** an agreement made at the Constitutional Convention stating that enslaved persons would be counted as three-fifths of a person when determining a state's population for representation in the House of Representatives
342. **tolerates** to put up with
343. **totalitarian** a governing system in which a ruling elite holds all power and controls all aspects of society, allowing no opposition and often maintaining power with the use of terror and secret police
344. **Trail of Tears** the removal of Cherokee Indians from Georgia to Indian Territory in 1838 and 1839
345. **transcendentalism** a philosophy emphasizing that people should transcend, or go beyond, logical thinking to reach true understanding, with the help of emotions and intuition

346. **transcontinental railroad** a railroad that crosses a continent
347. **trust** a group of corporations that unite in order to reduce competition and control prices in a business or an industry
348. **tyranny** the unjust use of government power. A ruler who uses power in this way is called a tyrant.
349. **Underground Railroad** a secret network of free blacks and whites who helped thousands of slaves escape to free states and to Canada
350. **Union** the United States as one nation united under a single government. During the Civil War, "the Union" came to mean the government and armies of the North.
351. **United Nations** an international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and cooperation among the world's nations
352. **urban** relating to cities
353. **urbanization** the growth of cities
354. **vague** not clearly defined
355. **violation** breaking an established rule or law
356. **vital** necessary for the existence of something
357. **voluntarily** done willingly, without being forced
358. **war crimes** violation of internationally accepted practices related to waging war
359. **war on drugs** the actions undertaken by the Reagan administration to fight drug use in the United States, including harsher laws against illegal drugs and efforts to reduce drug smuggling
360. **warrant** an order from a judge that authorizes police or other officials to take a certain action, such as searching someone's property
361. **Washington's Farewell Address** George Washington's parting message to the nation, given in 1796, in which he warned of threats to the nation's future
362. **Whiskey Rebellion** a revolt by farmers in 1794 against an excise tax on whiskey
363. **Wilmot Proviso** a proposal made in 1846 to prohibit slavery in the territory added to the United States as a result of the Mexican-American War
364. **yellow journalism** the practice of publishing sensational and often exaggerated news in newspapers in order to attract readers and increase sales