

The American Nation: Glossary

This glossary defines all vocabulary words and many important historical terms and phrases. These words and terms appear in blue type the first time that they are used in the text. The page number(s) after each definition refers to the page(s) on which the word or phrase is defined in the text. For other references, see the index.

Pronunciation Key

When difficult names or terms first appear in the text, they are respelled to help you with pronunciation. A syllable printed in small capital letters receives the greatest stress. The pronunciation key below lists the letters and symbols that will help you pronounce the word. It also includes examples of words using each of the sounds and shows how each word would be pronounced.

Symbol	Example	Respelling
a	hat	(hat)
ay	pay, late	(pay), (layt)
ah	star, hot	(stahr), (haht)
ai	air, dare	(air), (dair)
aw	law, all	(law), (awl)
eh	met	(meht)
ee	bee, eat	(bee), (eet)
er	learn, sir, fur	(lern), (ser), (fer)
ih	fit	(fiht)
i	mile	(mīl)
ir	ear	(ir)
oh	no	(noh)
oi	soil, boy	(soil), (boi)
oo	root, rule	(root), (rool)
or	born, door	(born), (dor)
ow	plow, out	(plow), (owt)

Symbol	Example	Respelling
u	put, book	(put), (buk)
uh	fun	(fuhn)
yoo	few, use	(fyoo), (yooz)
ch	chill, reach	(chihl), (reech)
g	go, dig	(goh), (dihg)
j	jet, gently	(jeht), (JEHNT lee),
	bridge	(brihj)
k	kite, cup	(kīt), (kuhp)
ks	mix	(mihks)
kw	quick	(kwihk)
ng	bring	(brihng)
s	say, cent	(say), (sehnt)
sh	she, crash	(shee), (krash)
th	three	(three)
y	yet, onion	(yeht), (UHN yuhn)
z	zip, always	(zihp), (AWL wayz)
zh	treasure	(TREH zher)

A

abolitionist person who wanted to end slavery completely in the United States (p. 440)

Act of Toleration a 1649 law passed by the Maryland assembly that provided religious freedom for all Christians (p. 114)

Adams-Onís Treaty an 1821 treaty between Spain and the United States in which Spain agreed to give Florida to the United States in exchange for \$5 million (p. 350)

adobe sun-dried brick (p. 41)

Alamo old Spanish mission in Texas where Mexican forces under Santa Anna

besieged American rebels, who were fighting to make Texas independent of Mexico in 1836 (p. 387)

Albany Plan of Union proposal by Benjamin Franklin to create one government for the 13 colonies (p. 143)

Alien and Sedition acts in 1798, Federalist-supported laws that permitted the President to expel foreigners, made it harder for immigrants to become citizens, and allowed for citizens to be fined or jailed if they criticized the government or its officials (p. 293)

alliance agreement between nations to aid and protect one another (p. 85)

ally nation that works with another nation for a common purpose (p. 183)

altitude height above sea level (p. 15)

amend change (p. 218)

American Colonization Society organization in the early 1800s that proposed to end slavery by helping African Americans move to Africa (p. 440)

American Federation of Labor organization of trade unions (p. 545)

American System program for economic growth promoted by Henry Clay in the early 1800s; called for high tariffs on imports and federal funds to improve transportation (p. 345)

amnesty government pardon (p. 517)

annex to add on (p. 389)

anthropology the study of how people and cultures develop (p. 30)

Antifederalists people who opposed

the Constitution and a strong national government (p. 215)

appeal to ask that a decision be reviewed by a higher court (p. 256)

Appomattox Court House Virginia town that was the site of the Confederate surrender in 1865 (p. 509)

apprentice person who learns a trade or craft from a master (p. 128)

archaeology the study of evidence left by early peoples in order to find out about their way of life (p. 22)

arsenal place where guns are stored (p. 476)

Articles the main body of the Constitution, divided into seven sections, which establishes the framework for the United States government (p. 249)

Articles of Confederation first American constitution, passed in 1777, which created a loose alliance of 13 independent states (p. 201)

artifact object made by humans (p. 22)

artisan skilled worker (p. 413)

astrolabe navigational instrument used to determine latitude while at sea (p. 59)

authenticity the quality or condition of being genuine (p. 21)

B

Bacon's Rebellion a 1676 raid led by Nathaniel Bacon against the governor and Native Americans in Virginia (p. 114)

Bank of the United States bank set up in 1791 to hold government deposits, to issue paper money to pay government bills, and to make loans to farmers and businesses (p. 281)

Battle of Antietam an 1862 Civil War battle in Maryland; in the day-long battle, more than 23,000 soldiers were killed or wounded (p. 493)

Battle of Bull Run first major battle of the Civil War; fought in Virginia in 1861 (p. 491)

Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, first major battle of the Revolution (p. 170)

Battle of Chancellorsville an 1863 Civil War battle in Virginia; important victory for the Confederacy (p. 493)

Battle of Cowpens a 1781 battle in South Carolina, where Americans won an important victory over the British (p. 192)

Battle of Fredericksburg an 1862 Civil War battle in Virginia; one of the Union's worst defeats (p. 493)

Battle of Gettysburg an 1863 Civil War battle in Pennsylvania that left more

than 50,000 soldiers dead or wounded; the Confederates never invaded the North again (p. 506)

Battle of Lake Erie In the War of 1812, an American victory led by Oliver Perry against the British (p. 322)

Battle of Long Island a 1776 battle in New York in which more than 1,400 Americans were killed, wounded, or captured (p. 181)

Battle of New Orleans At the end of the War of 1812, a battle between British and American forces that ended in an American victory (p. 324)

Battle of San Jacinto an 1836 battle between Texans and Mexicans during the Texas war for independence from Mexico (p. 389)

Battle of Saratoga in 1777, the first major American victory in the Revolution, which ended the British threat to New England (p. 183)

Battle of Shiloh an 1862 Civil War battle in Tennessee that ended in a Union victory; one of the bloodiest encounters of the Civil War (p. 494)

Battle of Tippecanoe In 1811, battle over white settlement in the Indiana Territory (p. 318)

Battle of Trenton a 1776 battle in New Jersey in which George Washington's troops captured a Hessian encampment in a surprise attack (p. 182)

Battle of Yorktown final battle in the Revolution; this 1781 American victory in Virginia forced the British to surrender (p. 193)

battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, conflicts between Massachusetts colonists and British soldiers that started the Revolutionary War (p. 160)

Bear Flag Republic nickname for California after it declared independence from Mexico in 1846 (p. 396)

Bessemer process method developed in the 1850s for making stronger steel at a lower cost (p. 544)

bias a leaning toward or against a certain person, group, or idea (p. 22)

bill proposed law (p. 253)

bill of rights written list of freedoms that a government promises to protect (pp. 123, 200)

Bill of Rights first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution (p. 218)

black codes laws passed by southern states that severely limited the rights of African Americans after the Civil War (p. 521)

blockade the shutting of a port to keep people or supplies from moving in or out (p. 171)

bond certificate that promises to repay money loaned, plus interest, on a certain date (p. 280)

Border Ruffians proslavery bands from Missouri who often rode across the border into Kansas to battle the antislavery forces there (p. 470)

border state slave state that remained in the Union during the Civil War (p. 487)

Boston Massacre a 1770 conflict between colonists and British troops in which five colonists were killed (p. 152)

Boston Tea Party a 1773 protest in which colonists dressed as Indians dumped British tea into Boston harbor (p. 156)

boycott refusal to buy certain goods and services (p. 150)

Brown v. Board of Education 1954 Supreme Court case that brought about the end of legal segregation in public schools (p. 561)

burgess representative to the colonial Virginia government (p. 89)

C

Cabinet group of officials who head government departments and advise the President (p. 279)

capital money raised for a business venture (pp. 331, 544)

capitalist person who invests in a business in order to make a profit (p. 331)

caravan group of people who travel together for safety (p. 52)

carpetbagger uncomplimentary nickname for a northerner who went to the South after the Civil War (p. 527)

cartographer person who makes maps (p. 8)

cash crop crop sold for money at market (p. 111)

cash economy economy in which people exchange money for goods and services (p. 28)

caucus private meeting; often a political meeting (p. 364)

causeway raised road made of packed earth (p. 38)

cavalry troops on horseback (p. 184)

cede to give up (pp. 202, 396)

Chapultepec fort outside of Mexico City that was the site of an 1847 battle between the United States and Mexico during the Mexican War (p. 396)

charter legal document giving certain rights to a person or company (p. 88)

checks and balances a principle of the United States Constitution that

safeguards against abuse of power by giving each branch of government the power to check the other branches (p. 251)

chronology sequence of events over time (p. 24)

circumnavigate travel all the way around the Earth (p. 71)

citizen person who owes loyalty to a particular nation and is entitled to all its rights and protections (p. 265)

city-state large town that has its own government and controls the surrounding countryside (p. 52)

civic virtue the willingness to work for the good of the nation or community even at great sacrifice (p. 266)

civics the study of the rights and responsibilities of citizens (p. 29)

civil relating to lawsuits involving the private rights of individuals, as opposed to criminal lawsuits (p. 261)

civil disobedience idea that people have a right to disobey laws they consider to be unjust if their consciences demand it (p. 451)

civil rights movement the efforts of African Americans to win equal rights (p. 560)

civil service system of government employment that awards federal jobs on the basis of examination scores, not political influence (p. 548)

civil war war between people of the same country (p. 465)

Civil War amendments the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, guaranteed citizenship to former slaves, and gave African American men the right to vote (p. 261)

civilian nonmilitary (p. 249)

clan group of two or more related families (p. 48)

Clermont steamboat built in 1807 by Robert Fulton; first steamboat to be commercially successful in American waters (p. 339)

climate average weather of a place over a period of 20 to 30 years (p. 15)

clipper ship fast-sailing ship of the mid-1800s (p. 410)

Cold War long period of intense rivalry after World War II between the Soviet Union and the United States (p. 558)

colony group of people who settle in a distant land but are still ruled by the government of their native land (p. 70)

Columbian Exchange the global exchange of goods and ideas resulting from the encounter between the peoples of the Eastern and the Western hemispheres (p. 71)

committee of correspondence letter-writing campaign that became a major tool of protest in the colonies (p. 153)

Common Sense published in 1776, an essay by Thomas Paine that urged the colonies to declare independence (p. 173)

compromise settlement in which each side gives up some of its demands in order to reach an agreement (p. 208)

Compromise of 1850 agreement over slavery by which California joined the Union as a free state and a strict fugitive slave law was passed (p. 465)

confederation league of independent states or nations (p. 317)

conquistador name for the Spanish explorers who claimed lands in the Americas for Spain (p. 74)

Conservatives during Reconstruction, white southerners who resisted change (p. 527)

constitution document that sets out the laws, principles, organization, and processes of a government (p. 200)

Constitutional Convention gathering of state representatives on May 25, 1787, to revise the Articles of Confederation (p. 206)

constitutional initiative process by which citizens can petition for amendments to their state constitution (p. 263)

consumer user of goods and services (p. 27)

Continental Army army established by the Second Continental Congress to fight the British (p. 169)

continental divide mountain ridge that separates river systems flowing toward opposite sides of a continent (p. 309)

Copperhead northerner who opposed using force to keep the southern states in the Union (p. 501)

corduroy road road made of logs (p. 339)

corporation business owned by investors (p. 544)

"cottonocracy" name for the wealthy planters who made their money from cotton in the mid-1800s (p. 422)

coureur de bois French colonists who lived and worked in the woods as fur trappers (p. 83)

creole person born in Spain's American colonies to Spanish parents (pp. 78, 349)

Crusades between 1095 and 1300, series of wars fought by Christians to control the Holy Land (p. 58)

Cuban missile crisis major Cold War confrontation between the United States

and the Soviet Union in 1962 when the United States blocked a Soviet attempt to install missiles in Cuba (p. 560)

culture entire way of life developed by a people (pp. 23, 40)

culture area region in which people share a similar way of life (p. 42)

currency money (p. 202)

D

D-Day the invasion of western Europe on June 6, 1944, when American, British, and other allied troops landed on the coast of Normandy, France, and pressed eastward toward Germany (p. 557)

dame school private school run by a woman, usually in her own home (p. 128)

debtor person who cannot pay money he or she owes (pp. 116, 436)

Declaration of Independence a 1776 document stating that the 13 English colonies were a free and independent nation (p. 175)

deficit spending government practice of spending more money than it takes in from taxes (p. 555)

democratic ensuring that all people have the same rights (p. 302)

Democratic Republican supporter of Thomas Jefferson, who favored a decentralized government (p. 289)

Democrats supporters of Andrew Jackson; included frontier farmers and factory workers (p. 363)

depression period when business activity slows, prices and wages fall, and unemployment rises (pp. 204, 373)

détente President Nixon's policy, continued under Presidents Ford and Carter, to reduce tensions between the superpowers (p. 565)

dictator ruler with absolute power and authority (p. 386)

dictatorship government in which one person or a small group holds complete authority (p. 212)

direct democracy form of government in which ordinary citizens have the power to govern (p. 57)

discrimination policy or attitude that denies equal rights to certain groups of people (p. 417)

domestic tranquillity peace and order at home; one of the six goals defined in the Preamble to the United States Constitution (p. 249)

draft law requiring certain people to serve in the military (p. 501)

Dred Scott v. Sandford an 1857 Supreme Court case in which a slave,

Dred Scott, sued for his freedom and lost; case brought into question the federal power over slavery in the territories (p. 471)

E

economics the study of how people manage limited resources to satisfy their wants and needs (p. 26)

electoral college group of electors from every state who meet every four years to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States (p. 256)

elevation height above sea level (p. 13)

emancipate to set free (p. 497)

Emancipation Proclamation President Lincoln's 1863 declaration freeing slaves in the Confederacy (p. 497)

embargo ban on trade (p. 314)

Embargo Act an 1807 law that imposed a total ban on foreign trade (p. 314)

encomienda land grant given by the Spanish government to Spanish settlers that included the right to demand labor or taxes from Native Americans (p. 79)

English Bill of Rights a 1689 document that guaranteed the rights of English citizens (pp. 123, 213)

Enlightenment movement in Europe in the 1600s and 1700s that emphasized the use of reason (p. 129)

environmentalist person who works to reduce pollution and protect the environment (p. 566)

Era of Good Feelings the eight years of James Monroe's presidency, from 1817 to 1825, when the Democratic Republicans dominated the nation's politics (p. 343)

Erie Canal artificial waterway opened in 1825 linking Lake Erie to the Hudson River (p. 340)

erosion gradual wearing away (p. 13)

established church chosen religion of a state (p. 94)

execute carry out (p. 201)

executive branch branch of government that carries out laws (p. 208)

expedition long voyage of exploration (p. 308)

export trade product sent to markets outside a country (p. 120)

extended family family group that includes grandparents, parents, children, aunts, uncles, and cousins (pp. 53, 425)

F

faction opposing group within a party (p. 287)

factory system method of producing goods that brought workers and machinery together in one place (p. 331)

famine severe food shortage (p. 415)

Farewell Address final official speech of Presidents as they leave office (p. 286)

federalism a principle of the United States Constitution that establishes the division of power between the federal government and the states (p. 251)

Federalist supporter of the Constitution, who favored a strong federal, or national, government (pp. 215, 289)

The Federalist Papers series of essays by Federalists James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay in support of ratifying the Constitution (p. 216)

feudalism system of rule by lords who ruled their own lands but owed loyalty and military service to a monarch (p. 58)

Fifteenth Amendment an 1869 amendment to the United States Constitution that forbids any state to deny African Americans the right to vote because of race (p. 524)

54th Massachusetts Regiment African American unit in the Union Army (p. 499)

First Amendment amendment to the United States Constitution that safeguards basic individual liberties including freedom of religion, speech, and the press (p. 260)

First Continental Congress in 1774, meeting in Philadelphia of delegates from 12 colonies (p. 158)

first global age era at the beginning of the 1400s, when long-distance trade and travel increased dramatically, linking far-off parts of the world (p. 50)

First Great Awakening religious movement in the English colonies in the early 1700s (p. 127)

flatboat boat with a flat bottom used for transporting heavy loads on inland waterways (p. 337)

foreign policy actions that a nation takes in relation to other nations (p. 285)

Fort Wagner fort in South Carolina that was the site of an attack by the African American 54th Massachusetts Regiment in 1863 (p. 499)

forty-niner one of the more than 80,000 people who joined the gold rush to California in 1849 (p. 400)

Founding Fathers James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and other leaders who laid the groundwork for the United States (p. 211)

Fourteenth Amendment an 1868 amendment to the United States Constitution that gives citizenship to all persons born in the United States and guarantees equal protection of the laws (p. 522)

free enterprise system in which the government plays a limited role in the economy (p. 28)

free market economy economic system in which individuals, rather than the government, decide what and how much to produce and sell (pp. 303, 565)

Free-Soil party bipartisan, antislavery party founded in the United States in 1848 to keep slavery out of the western territories (p. 462)

freedmen men and women who had been slaves (p. 517)

Freedmen's Bureau United States government agency founded during Reconstruction to help former slaves (p. 517)

French and Indian War a war that took place from 1754 to 1763 between England and France, both aided by Native American allies, that led to the end of French power in North America (p. 142)

French Revolution a 1789 rebellion in France that ended the French monarchy for a time (p. 284)

frigate fast-sailing ship with many guns (p. 292)

fugitive runaway (p. 464)

Fugitive Slave Act law passed in 1850 that required all citizens to aid in the capture of runaway slaves (p. 465)

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut a 1639 plan of government in the Puritan colony in Connecticut; expanded the idea of representative government in the English colonies (p. 104)

G

Gadsden Purchase strip of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico for which the United States paid Mexico \$10 million in 1853 (p. 397)

General Court elected representative assembly in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (p. 103)

general welfare well-being of all the citizens of a nation; one of the six goals defined in the Preamble to the United States Constitution (p. 249)

gentry highest social class in the 13 English colonies (p. 126)

geography the study of people, their environments, and their resources (p. 4)

Gettysburg Address speech made by President Lincoln in 1863 after the Battle of Gettysburg (p. 507)

Gibbons v. Ogden an 1824 case in which the Supreme Court upheld the power of the federal government to regulate interstate commerce (p. 346)

glacier thick sheet of ice (p. 36)

Glorious Revolution in 1688, movement that brought William and Mary to the throne of England and strengthened the rights of English citizens (p. 123)

grandfather clause law that excused a voter from a literacy test if his father or grandfather had been eligible to vote on January 1, 1867; protected the voting rights of southern whites, but not those of southern blacks (p. 532)

Great Compromise plan at the Constitutional Convention that settled the differences between large and small states (p. 208)

Great Depression worst period of economic decline in United States history, beginning in 1929 and lasting until the start of World War II (p. 554)

Green Mountain Boys Vermont colonial militia led by Ethan Allen, which made a surprise attack on Fort Ticonderoga, giving Americans control of the key route into Canada (p. 169)

guerrilla soldier who uses hit-and-run tactics (p. 192)

guerrilla warfare the use of hit-and-run military tactics (p. 470)

Gullah combination of English and West African languages spoken by African Americans in the South Carolina colony (p. 126)

H

habeas corpus the right that no person can be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime (pp. 213, 502)

Hartford Convention gathering of New England delegates during the War of 1812 to protest the war by threatening to secede from the Union (p. 325)

Holocaust murder of millions of Jews and others by the government of Nazi Germany and its allies during World War II (p. 555)

Homestead Act an 1862 law that gave land to settlers to be developed as farms (p. 543)

House of Burgesses representative assembly in colonial Virginia (p. 90)

House of Representatives the larger of the two bodies that make up the legislative branch of the United States government; representation is based on population (p. 252)

Hudson River School group of American artists who painted landscapes of New York's Hudson River Valley in the mid-1800s (p. 448)

immigrant person who enters another country in order to settle there (p. 266)

impeach to bring charges of serious wrongdoing against a public official (pp. 257, 524)

imperialism policy of powerful countries seeking to control the political and economic affairs of weaker countries or regions (p. 549)

import trade product brought into a country (p. 121)

impressment practice of forcing people into military service (p. 313)

inauguration ceremony in which the President officially takes the oath of office (p. 278)

income tax a tax on people's earnings (p. 502)

incriminate to give evidence against (p. 260)

indentured servant person who agreed to work without wages for a period of time in exchange for passage to the colonies (p. 126)

Indian Removal Act law passed in 1830 that forced many Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River (p. 372)

indigo plant used to make a valuable blue dye (p. 115)

individualism concept that stresses the importance of each individual (p. 451)

Industrial Revolution gradual process by which machines replaced hand tools, and steam and other new sources of power replaced human and animal power (p. 330)

inflation a rise in prices and a decrease in the value of money (p. 502)

infrastructure system of roads, bridges, and tunnels (p. 263)

interchangeable parts identical, machine-made parts for a tool or instrument (p. 332)

internal improvements improvements to roads, bridges, and canals (p. 346)

interstate commerce trade between different states (p. 346)

intervention direct involvement (p. 351)

Intolerable Acts series of laws passed in 1774 to punish Boston for the Tea Party (p. 157)

irrigation bringing water to dry lands (p. 6)

Islam monotheistic religion founded by the prophet Muhammad in the early A.D. 600s (p. 50)

isolationism policy of limiting involvement in the political affairs of foreign nations (p. 549)

isthmus narrow strip of land (p. 11)

Jay's Treaty a 1795 agreement between Britain and the United States that called for Britain to pay damages for seized American ships and to give up forts it still held in the West. In exchange, the United States would repay debts owed to British merchants (p. 286)

jazz original American music style that blends West African rhythms, European harmonies, and African American work songs and spirituals (p. 554)

Jim Crow laws laws that separated people of different races in public places in the South (p. 532)

judicial branch branch of government that decides if laws are carried out fairly (p. 208)

judicial review power of the Supreme Court to decide whether acts of a President or laws passed by Congress are constitutional (p. 305)

Judiciary Act a 1789 law that created the structure of the Supreme Court and set up a system of district courts and circuit courts for the nation (p. 279)

jury duty the responsibility of every citizen to serve on a jury when called (p. 268)

K

kachina masked dancer at religious ceremonies of the Southwest Indians (p. 47)

Kansas-Nebraska Act an 1854 law that established the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, giving the settlers the right of popular sovereignty to decide on the issue of slavery (p. 468)

Kentucky and Virginia resolutions declarations passed in 1798 and 1799 that claimed that each state has the right to decide whether a federal law is constitutional and to nullify laws deemed unconstitutional within a state's borders (p. 293)

kinship sharing a common ancestor (p. 53)

"kitchen cabinet" group of unofficial advisers to Andrew Jackson who met

with him in the White House kitchen (p. 367)

Know-Nothing party political party of the 1850s that was anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant (p. 416)

Korean War conflict that lasted from 1950 to 1953 between North Korea, aided by China, and South Korea, aided by United Nations forces consisting primarily of United States troops (p. 560)

Ku Klux Klan secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of violence (p. 527)

L

laissez faire idea that government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs (p. 303)

Lancaster Turnpike road built in the 1790s by a private company, linking Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pennsylvania (p. 339)

Land Ordinance of 1785 law setting up a system for settling the Northwest Territory (p. 203)

latitude distance north or south from the equator (p. 4)

lawsuit legal case brought to settle a dispute between a person or group (p. 471)

League of the Iroquois alliance of the five Iroquois nations (p. 48)

legislative branch branch of government that passes laws (p. 208)

legislature group of people who have the power to make laws (p. 122)

libel act of publishing a statement that may unjustly damage a person's reputation (p. 130)

The Liberator most influential antislavery newspaper; begun by William Lloyd Garrison in 1831 (p. 440)

liberty freedom (p. 249)

limited government a principle of the United States Constitution that states that government has only the powers that the Constitution gives it (p. 250)

literacy test examination to see if a person can read and write; used in the past to restrict voting rights (p. 532)

local government government on the county, parish, city, town, village, or district level (p. 263)

locomotive engine that pulls a railroad train (p. 409)

Lone Star Republic nickname for Texas after it won independence from Mexico in 1836 (p. 389)

longitude distance east or west from the Prime Meridian (p. 4)

Louisiana Purchase vast territory between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, purchased from France in 1803 (p. 308)

Lowell girl young woman who worked in the Lowell Mills in Massachusetts during the Industrial Revolution (p. 333)

Loyalist colonist who remained loyal to Britain (p. 170)

lynch to hang without a legal trial (p. 401)

M

Magna Carta signed in 1215, a British document that contains two basic ideas: Monarchs themselves have to obey the laws, and citizens have basic rights (pp. 90, 213)

majority more than half (p. 362)

Manifest Destiny belief held in the 1800s that Americans had the right and the duty to spread across the continent all the way to the Pacific Ocean (p. 393)

manor district ruled by a lord, including the lord's castle and the lands around it (p. 58)

map projection way of drawing Earth on a flat surface (p. 8)

Marbury v. Madison an 1803 court case in which the Supreme Court ruled that it had the power to decide whether laws passed by Congress were constitutional and to reject laws that it considered unconstitutional (pp. 304, 305)

margin buying practice by which investors buy stock for a small downpayment and borrow the rest from their brokers, hoping to sell for a profit when the price of the stock rises (p. 554)

Marshall Plan American plan to help European nations rebuild their economies after World War II (p. 559)

martial law rule by the army instead of the elected government (p. 487)

martyr person who dies for his or her beliefs (p. 476)

Mason-Dixon Line boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland that divided the Middle Colonies from the Southern Colonies (p. 113)

Mayflower Compact a 1620 agreement for ruling the Plymouth Colony, signed by Pilgrims before they landed at Plymouth (p. 95)

McCulloch v. Maryland an 1819 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that states had no right to interfere with federal institutions within their borders (p. 346)

mercantilism theory that a nation's economic strength came from protecting and increasing its home economy by

keeping strict control over its colonial trade (p. 120)

mercenary soldier who fights merely for pay, often for a foreign country (p. 171)

mestizo in Spain's American colonies, person of mixed Spanish and Indian background (p. 78)

Mexican Cession Mexican territory of California and New Mexico given to the United States in 1848 (p. 396)

middle class in the 13 English colonies, a class that included skilled craftsmen, farmers, and some tradespeople (p. 126)

militia army of citizens who serve as soldiers during an emergency (p. 158)

minuteman colonial militia volunteer who was prepared to fight at a minute's notice (p. 159)

mission religious settlement run by Catholic priests and friars (p. 78)

missionary person who tries to spread certain religious beliefs among a group of people (pp. 56, 84)

Missouri Compromise agreement, proposed in 1819 by Henry Clay, to keep the number of slave and free states equal (p. 460)

Monitor ironclad Union warship (p. 492)

monopoly a single company that controls or dominates an entire industry (p. 544)

Monroe Doctrine President Monroe's foreign policy statement warning European nations not to interfere in Latin America (p. 351)

Mormons members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints founded by Joseph Smith in 1830 (p. 398)

Mound Builders the name for various North American cultures that built large earth mounds beginning about 3,000 years ago (p. 41)

mountain man trapper who explored and hunted in Oregon in the early 1800s (p. 381)

muckraker journalist who exposed corruption and other problems of the late 1800s and early 1900s in the United States (p. 547)

mudslinging the use of insults to attack an opponent's reputation (p. 374)

N

national debt total amount of money that a government owes to others (p. 280)

National Road first federally funded national road project, begun in 1811 (p. 339)

nationalism devotion to one's country (p. 318)

nativist person who wanted to limit immigration and preserve the United States for native-born, white citizens (p. 416)

natural resources materials that humans can take from the environment to survive and satisfy their needs (p. 5)

natural rights rights that belong to all people from birth (p. 175)

naturalize to complete the official process for becoming a citizen (p. 266)

Nauvoo Mormon community built on the banks of the Mississippi River in Illinois in the 1840s (p. 398)

Navigation Acts series of laws passed by the English Parliament in the 1650s that regulated trade between England and its colonies (p. 121)

Negro Fort settlement of escaped African American slaves in the Spanish colony of Florida (p. 350)

neutral not taking sides in a conflict (p. 285)

Neutrality Proclamation a 1793 statement by President Washington that the United States would not support or aid either France or Britain in their European conflict (p. 285)

New Deal program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to end the Great Depression (p. 554)

New Jersey Plan plan at the Constitutional Convention, favored by smaller states, that called for three branches of government with a single-chamber legislature (p. 208)

New Mexico Territory huge region in the Southwest owned by Mexico in the 1800s (p. 391)

"New South" term to describe the South in the late 1800s when efforts were made to expand the economy by building up industry (p. 533)

Nineteenth Amendment a 1920 amendment to the United States Constitution that guarantees women's right to vote (pp. 261, 548)

nominating convention meeting at which a political party chooses a candidate (p. 364)

Nonintercourse Act an 1809 law that allowed Americans to carry on trade with all nations except Britain and France (p. 314)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) treaty among the United States, Canada, and Mexico to gradually remove tariffs and other trade barriers (p. 566)

Northwest Ordinance a 1787 article that set up a government for the Northwest Territory, guaranteed basic

rights to settlers, and outlawed slavery there (p. 203)

northwest passage a natural waterway through or around North America (p. 81)

nullification idea that a state has the right to nullify, or cancel, a federal law that the state leaders consider to be unconstitutional (p. 371)

Nullification Act act passed by South Carolina that declared the 1832 tariff illegal (p. 371)

nullify to cancel (p. 293)

O

Olive Branch Petition peace petition sent to King George by colonial delegates after the battles of Lexington and Concord, declaring their loyalty to the king and asking him to repeal the Intolerable Acts (p. 168)

Oregon Country term used in the early 1800s for the region west of the Rocky Mountains, including present-day Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Wyoming, Montana, and Canada (p. 380)

Oregon Trail route to Oregon used by wagon trains in the 1800s (p. 383)

override to overrule, as when Congress overrules a presidential veto (p. 257)

P

Parliament representative assembly in England (p. 90)

Patriot colonist who favored war against Britain (p. 169)

patriotism feeling of love and devotion toward one's country (p. 267)

patroon owner of a huge estate in a Dutch colony (p. 109)

peninsulare person from Spain who held a position of power in a Spanish colony (p. 78)

Pennsylvania Dutch German-speaking Protestants who settled in Pennsylvania (p. 110)

persecution mistreatment or punishment of a group of people because of their beliefs (p. 94)

Persian Gulf War war fought in 1991 between Iraq and a coalition of countries led by the United States to free oil-rich Kuwait from occupying Iraqi forces (p. 565)

petition formal written request to someone in authority, signed by a group of people (p. 149)

Pickett's Charge failed Confederate charge at the Battle of Gettysburg (p. 506)

Pilgrims in the 1600s, English settlers who sought religious freedom in the Americas (p. 93)

Pinckney Treaty a 1795 agreement with Spain that let Americans ship their goods down the Mississippi River and store them in New Orleans (p. 306)

pit house house in the Arctic region dug into the ground and covered with wood and skins (p. 43)

Plains of Abraham a field near Quebec; site of a major British victory over the French in the French and Indian War (p. 144)

plantation large estate farmed by many workers (p. 80)

Plessy v. Ferguson an 1896 court case in which the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public facilities was legal as long as the facilities were equal (p. 532)

political science the study of government (p. 29)

poll tax tax required before a person can vote (p. 532)

Pontiac's War a 1763 conflict between Native Americans and the British over settlement of Indian lands in the Great Lakes area (p. 147)

popular sovereignty a principle of the United States Constitution that states that the people have the right to create, alter, and abolish their government; in the mid-1800s, a term referring to the idea that each territory could decide for itself whether or not to allow slavery (pp. 250, 462)

potlatch ceremonial dinner held by some Native Americans of the Northwest Coast to show off their wealth (p. 44)

preamble introduction to a declaration, constitution, or other official document (pp. 175, 248)

precedent an act or decision that sets the example for others to follow (pp. 96, 278)

precipitation water that falls in the form of rain, sleet, hail, or snow (p. 15)

predestination Protestant idea that God decided in advance which people would attain salvation after death (p. 435)

presidio fort where soldiers lived in the Spanish colonies (p. 78)

primary source firsthand information about people or events (p. 20)

Proclamation of 1763 law forbidding English colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains (p. 147)

profiteer person who takes advantage of a crisis to make money (p. 502)

Progressives reformers who wanted to improve American life in the late

1800s and early 1900s (p. 547)

proprietary colony English colony in which the king gave land to proprietors in exchange for a yearly payment (p. 109)

Protestant Reformation movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church in the 1500s; led to the creation of many different Christian churches (p. 83)

psychology the study of how people think and behave (p. 30)

public school school supported by taxes (p. 128)

pueblo a town in the Spanish colonies; Anasazi village (pp. 41, 77)

Puritans group of English Protestants who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony (p. 102)

Q

Quakers Protestant reformers who believe in the equality of all people (p. 110)

Quebec Act law that set up a government for Canada and protected the rights of French Catholics (p. 158)

quipu device made of cord or string with knots that stood for quantities; used by the Incas to keep accounts and records (p. 40)

Quran sacred book of Islam (p. 51)

R

racism belief that one race is superior to another (p. 119)

radical person who wants to make drastic changes in society (p. 173)

Radical Reconstruction period beginning in 1867 when the Republicans, who had control in both houses of Congress, took charge of Reconstruction (p. 523)

Radical Republican member of Congress during Reconstruction who wanted to break the power of wealthy planters in the South and ensure that freedmen received the right to vote (p. 522)

ratify to approve (p. 194)

Reaganomics President Reagan's economic policy that cut taxes, slowed down spending on social programs, and eliminated many regulations on business (p. 564)

Reconstruction rebuilding of the South after the Civil War (p. 517)

Reconstruction Act an 1867 law that threw out the southern state governments that had refused to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and required that former Confederate states allow African Americans to vote (p. 523)

refuge a place where one is safe from persecution (p. 399)

religious tolerance willingness to let others practice their own beliefs (p. 105)

Renaissance French word meaning rebirth; burst of learning in Europe from the late 1300s to about 1600 (p. 59)

rendezvous French word meaning "get-together"; yearly meeting where mountain men traded furs (p. 382)

repeal cancel (p. 150)

representative government political system in which voters elect representatives to make laws for them (p. 90)

republic system of government in which citizens choose representatives to govern them (pp. 57, 211)

Republic of Great Colombia independent state composed of the present-day nations of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama; established in 1819 after the territory declared independence from Spain (p. 349)

Republican party political party established in the United States in 1854 with the goal of keeping slavery out of the western territories (p. 473)

resident alien noncitizen living in the country (p. 266)

revival huge outdoor religious meeting (p. 435)

Roosevelt Corollary policy established by President Theodore Roosevelt that extended the Monroe Doctrine by stating that the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American affairs (p. 550)

royal colony colony under the direct control of the English crown (p. 109)

rugged individualist person who follows his or her own independent course in life (p. 381)

S

Sabbath holy day of rest (p. 106)

sachem member of the tribal chief council in the League of the Iroquois (p. 48)

salvation everlasting life (p. 56)

Santa Fe Trail route to Santa Fe, New Mexico, that was used by traders in the 1800s (p. 392)

savanna region of grasslands (p. 52)

scalawag white southerner who supported the Republicans during Reconstruction (p. 526)

secede to withdraw from membership in a group (p. 463)

Second Amendment amendment to the United States Constitution related to the right to bear arms (p. 260)

Second Great Awakening widespread religious movement in the United States in the early 1800s (p. 435)

secondary source account provided after the fact by people who did not directly witness or participate in the event (p. 21)

sectionalism loyalty to a state or section rather than to the whole country (p. 345)

sedition stirring up rebellion against a government (p. 293)

segregation legal separation of races (p. 532)

self-sufficient able to produce enough for one's own needs (p. 392)

Seminole War conflict that began in Florida in 1817 between the Seminole Indians and the United States Army when the Seminoles resisted removal (p. 373)

Senate the smaller of the two bodies that make up the legislative branch of the United States government; based on equal representation, with two senators for each state (p. 253)

Seneca Falls Convention an 1848 meeting at which leaders of the women's rights movement called for equal rights for women (p. 445)

separation of powers principle by which the powers of government are divided among separate branches (p. 214)

sharecropper person who rents a plot of land from another person and farms it in exchange for a share of the crop (p. 529)

Shays' Rebellion a 1786 revolt in Massachusetts led by farmers in reaction to high taxes (p. 204)

siege military blockade or bombardment of an enemy town or position in order to force it to surrender (pp. 193, 387, 506)

Silk Road overland trade routes linking China to the Middle East (p. 52)

slave code laws that controlled the lives of enslaved African Americans and denied them basic rights (pp. 119, 424)

smuggling importing or exporting goods in violation of trade laws (p. 314)

social reform an organized attempt to improve what is unjust or imperfect in society (p. 434)

Social Security federal program begun in the 1930s to provide aid for the elderly and unemployed; the program was later expanded (p. 554)

social sciences studies that relate to human society and social behavior (p. 29)

sociology the study of how people behave in groups (p. 30)

Spanish-American War an 1898 war between the United States and Spain over American expansion; enabled the United States to gain control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines (p. 550)

speculator someone who invests in a risky venture in the hope of making a large profit (p. 280)

spinning jenny machine developed in 1764 that could spin several threads at once (p. 331)

spoils system practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs (p. 367)

Stamp Act a 1765 law that placed new duties on legal documents and taxed newspapers, almanacs, playing cards, and dice (p. 149)

states' rights the right of states to limit the power of the federal government (p. 370)

strike refusal by workers to do their jobs until their demands are met (p. 414)

suffrage the right to vote (p. 361)

Supreme Court highest court in the United States established by the Constitution (p. 256)

surplus extra (p. 37)

Sutter's Mill location where gold was discovered in California in 1848, setting off the gold rush (p. 400)

Swahili language that blends Arab words and local African languages spoken widely in East Africa (p. 52)

T

tariff tax on foreign goods brought into a country (p. 281)

Tariff of Abominations tariff passed by Congress in 1828 that favored manufacturing in the North but hurt the farmers in the South (p. 370)

Tea Act a 1773 law that let the British East India Company bypass tea merchants and sell directly to colonists (p. 156)

Tejano Mexican who lived in Texas (p. 386)

telegraph communications device that sends electrical signals along a wire (p. 409)

temperance movement campaign against alcohol consumption (p. 436)

Ten Percent Plan President Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction that allowed a southern state to form a new government after 10 percent of its voters swore an oath of loyalty to the United States (p. 517)

terrace wide shelf of land cut into a hillside (p. 40)

terrorism deliberate use of random violence, especially against civilians, to achieve political goals (p. 564)

Thanksgiving day at the end of the harvest season set aside by the Pilgrims to give thanks to God (p. 97)

thematic map map that deals with a specific topic, such as population, natural resources, or elections (p. 9)

Thirteenth Amendment an 1865 amendment to the United States Constitution that bans slavery throughout the nation (p. 519)

Three-Fifths Compromise agreement at the Constitutional Convention that three fifths of the slaves in any state be counted in its population (p. 209)

total war all-out war that affects civilians at home as well as soldiers in combat (p. 508)

totalitarian state country where a single party controls the government and every aspect of people's lives (p. 555)

Townshend Acts laws passed in 1767 that taxed goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea (p. 147)

trade union association of trade workers formed to gain higher wages and better working conditions (p. 414)

Trail of Tears forced journey of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to a region west of the Mississippi during which thousands of Cherokees died (p. 372)

traitor person who betrays his or her country (p. 175)

transcendentalist member of the small, influential group of New England writers and thinkers who believed that the most important truths in life transcended, or went beyond, human reason (p. 450)

transcontinental railroad railroad that stretches across a continent (p. 543)

treason actions against one's country (p. 476)

Treaty of Ghent peace treaty signed by Britain and the United States at the end of the War of 1812 (p. 325)

Treaty of Greenville treaty signed by some Native Americans in 1795, giving up land that would later become part of Ohio in exchange for \$20,000 and a promise of more money if they kept the peace (p. 317)

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo an 1848 treaty in which Mexico gave up California and New Mexico to the United States for \$15 million (p. 396)

Treaty of Paris a 1763 agreement between Britain and France that ended the French and Indian War, and marked the end of French power in North

America (p. 145); peace treaty between the United States and Britain, ratified in 1783, that recognized the United States as an independent nation (p. 194)

triangular trade colonial trade route between New England, the West Indies, and Africa (p. 121)

tribe community of people that share common customs, language, and rituals (p. 42)

tributary stream or smaller river that flows into a larger one (p. 15)

tribute bribe (p. 313)

turning point moment in history that marks a decisive change (p. 70)

turnpike road built by a private company that charges a toll to use it (p. 339)

tutor private teacher (p. 128)

Twenty-sixth Amendment amendment to the United States Constitution that lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 (p. 261)

U

Uncle Tom's Cabin an 1852 novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe written to show the evils of slavery and the injustice of the Fugitive Slave Act (p. 466)

unconstitutional not allowed under the Constitution (pp. 257, 288)

Underground Railroad network of black and white abolitionists who secretly helped slaves escape to freedom in the North or Canada (p. 441)

United Provinces of Central America federation of the present-day nations of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; established in 1823 after these states declared independence from Spain (p. 349)

urbanization process of a population's shifting from farms to cities (pp. 335, 546)

V

Valley Forge Pennsylvania site of Washington's Continental Army encampment during the winter of 1777-1778 (p. 185)

vaquero Indian or Mexican cowhand (p. 392)

veto reject, as when the president rejects a law passed by Congress (p. 257)

Vietnam War military conflict between the communist forces of North Vietnam, supported by China and the Soviet Union, and the noncommunist

forces of South Vietnam, supported by the United States; American involvement lasted from 1961 to 1973 (p. 562)

vigilante self-appointed enforcer of the law (p. 401)

Virginia ironclad warship used by the Confederates to break the Union blockade (p. 492)

Virginia Plan plan at the Constitutional Convention, favored by larger states, that called for a strong national government with three branches and a two-chamber legislature (p. 208)

W

Wade-Davis Bill an 1864 plan for Reconstruction that required a majority of white men in each southern state to swear loyalty to the Union and denied the right to vote or hold office to anyone who had volunteered to fight for the Confederacy (p. 517)

War Hawks members of Congress from the South and the West who called for war with Britain prior to the War of 1812 (p. 318)

Watergate affair series of scandals involving the administration of President Richard Nixon, including the burglarizing of the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate office building in Washington, D.C., in 1972; led to Nixon's resignation in 1974 (p. 563)

weather condition of Earth's atmosphere at a given time and place (p. 15)

Whigs members of John Quincy Adams's former National Republican party; included many business people, southern planters, and former Federalists (p. 363)

Whiskey Rebellion a 1794 protest over a tax on all liquor made and sold in the United States (p. 282)

Wilmot Proviso law passed in 1846 that banned slavery in any territories won by the United States from Mexico (p. 461)

World War I war fought from 1914 to 1918, in which Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the United States, and other allies defeated Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria (p. 551)

World War II war fought from 1939 to 1945, in which Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, and other allies defeated Germany, Italy, Japan, and their allies (p. 557)

women's rights movement organized campaign to win property, education, and other rights for women (p. 446)

writ of assistance legal document that allowed British customs officials to inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason (p. 150)

X

XYZ Affair a 1797 French attempt to bribe the United States by demanding payment before talks could begin on the issue of French seizure of neutral American ships (p. 291)

Y

Yankee nickname for New England merchants who dominated colonial trade (p. 121)