

# Glossary

abolitionist—census

## A

- abolitionist** a person who strongly favors doing away with slavery (p. 418)
- abstain** to not take part in some activity, such as voting (p. 439)
- adobe** a sun-dried mud brick used to build the homes of some Native Americans (p. 32)
- affluence** the state of having much wealth (p. 566)
- alien** an immigrant living in a country in which he or she is not a citizen (p. 271)
- alliance** a close association of nations or other groups, formed to advance common interests or causes (pp. 122, 547)
- ambush** a surprise attack (p. 187)
- amendment** an addition to a formal document such as the Constitution (p. 213, 221)
- American System** policies devised by Henry Clay to stimulate the growth of industry (p. 324)
- amnesty** the granting of pardon to a large number of persons; protection from prosecution for an illegal act (p. 501)
- annex** to add a territory to one's own territory (p. 367)
- Antifederalists** individuals who opposed ratification of the Constitution (p. 212)
- apprentice** assistant who is assigned to learn the trade of a skilled craftsman (p. 112)
- appropriate** to set something aside for a particular purpose, especially funds (p. 223)
- archaeology** the study of ancient peoples (p. 17)
- arsenal** a storage place for weapons and ammunition (p. 448)
- article** a part of a document, such as the Constitution, that deals with a single subject (p. 209)
- artifact** an item left behind by early people that represents their culture (p. 17)
- astrolabe** an instrument used by sailors to observe positions of stars (p. 40)

## B

- backcountry** a region of hills and forests west of the Tidewater (p. 105)
- bicameral** consisting of two houses, or chambers, especially in a legislature (p. 193)
- black codes** laws passed in the South just after the Civil War aimed at controlling freedmen and enabling plantation owners to exploit African American workers (p. 505)

- blockade** cut off an area by means of troops or warships to stop supplies or people from coming in or going out; to close off a country's ports (pp. 179, 463)
- blockade runner** ship that sails into and out of a blockaded area (p. 468)
- bond** a note issued by the government, which promises to pay off a loan with interest (p. 261)
- boomtown** a community experiencing a sudden growth in business or population (pp. 376, 529)
- border ruffians** Missourians who traveled in armed groups to vote in Kansas's election during the mid-1850s (p. 443)
- border states** the states between the North and the South that were divided over whether to stay in the Union or join the Confederacy (p. 461)
- bounty** money given as a reward, such as to encourage enlistment in the army (p. 482)
- boycott** to refuse to buy items from a particular country (p. 134)
- bureaucracy** system in which nonelected officials carry out laws and policies (p. 337)
- burgesses** elected representatives to an assembly (p. 73)

## C

- cabinet** a group of advisers to the president (p. 259)
- Californios** Mexicans who lived in California (p. 373)
- canal** an artificial waterway (p. 318)
- capital** money for investment (pp. 308, 399, 536)
- capitalism** an economic system based on private property and free enterprise (p. 308)
- caravel** small, fast ship with a broad bow (p. 40)
- carbon dating** a scientific method used to determine the age of an artifact (p. 19)
- carpetbaggers** name given to Northern whites who moved South after the Civil War and supported the Republicans (p. 510)
- cash crop** farm crop raised to be sold for money (pp. 103, 518)
- casualty** a military person killed, wounded, or captured (p. 469)
- caucus** a meeting held by a political party to choose their party's candidate for president or decide policy (pp. 269, 337)
- cede** to give up by treaty (p. 374)
- census** official count of a population (p. 314)

## charter—emancipate

**charter** a document that gives the holder the right to organize settlements in an area (p. 71)

**charter colony** colony established by a group of settlers who had been given a formal document allowing them to settle (p. 110)

**checks and balances** the system in which each branch of government has a check on the other two branches so that no one branch becomes too powerful (p. 210)

**circumnavigate** to sail around the world (p. 49)

**citizen** a person who owes loyalty to and is entitled to the protection of a state or nation (p. 229)

**civil disobedience** refusal to obey laws that are considered unjust as a nonviolent way to press for changes (p. 566)

**civil war** conflict between opposing groups of citizens of the same country (p. 444)

**civilization** a highly developed culture, usually with organized religions and laws (p. 22)

**classical** relating to ancient Greece and Rome (p. 39)

**clipper ship** a fast sailing ship with slender lines, tall masts, and large square sails (p. 387)

**coeducation** the teaching of male and female students together (p. 427)

**collective bargaining** discussion between an employer and union representatives of workers over wages, hours, and working conditions (p. 537)

**Columbian Exchange** exchange of goods, ideas, and people between Europe and the Americas (p. 60)

**commission** a group of persons directed to perform some duty (p. 516)

**committee of correspondence** an organization that used meetings, letters, and pamphlets to spread political ideas through the colonies (p. 137)

**compromise** agreement between two or more sides in which each side gives up some of what it wants (p. 204)

**concurrent powers** powers shared by the states and the federal government (p. 219)

**Conestoga wagon** sturdy vehicle topped with white canvas and used by pioneers to move west (p. 283)

**conquistador** Spanish explorer in the Americas in the 1500s (p. 51)

**constituents** people that members of Congress represent (p. 223)

**constitution** a formal plan of government (pp. 89, 193)

**corruption** dishonest or illegal actions (p. 510)

**cotton gin** a machine that removed seeds from cotton fiber (pp. 308, 398)

**counter-terrorism** military or political activities intended to combat terrorism (p. 583)

**coureur de bois** French trapper living among Native Americans (p. 62)

**court-martial** to try by a military court (p. 326)

**credit** a form of loan; ability to buy goods based on future payment (p. 403)

**culture** a way of life of a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs (p. 19)

**customs duties** taxes on foreign imported goods (p. 280)

## D

**debtor** person or country that owes money (p. 90)

**decree** an order or decision given by one in authority (p. 364)

**demilitarize** to remove armed forces from an area (p. 326)

**depreciate** to fall in value (p. 197)

**depression** a period of low economic activity and widespread unemployment (pp. 199, 350)

**desert** to leave without permission (p. 173)

**dictator** a leader who rules with total authority, often in a cruel or brutal manner (p. 559)

**disarmament** removal of weapons (p. 326)

**discrimination** unfair treatment of a group; unequal treatment because of a person's race, religion, ethnic background, or place of birth (pp. 392, 543)

**dissent** disagreement with or opposition to an opinion (p. 76)

**diversity** variety or difference (p. 104)

**domestic tranquility** maintaining peace within the nation (p. 217)

**draft** the selection of persons for required military service (p. 481)

**drought** a long period of time with little rainfall (p. 29)

**due process of law** idea that the government must follow procedures established by law and guaranteed by the Constitution (p. 228)

## E

**effigy** rag figure representing an unpopular individual (p. 134)

**Electoral College** a special group of voters selected by their state's voters to vote for the president and vice president (p. 210)

**emancipate** to free from slavery (p. 475)

**embargo** an order prohibiting trade with another country (pp. 290, 573)

**emigrant** a person who leaves a country or region to live elsewhere (p. 358)

**empresario** a person who arranged for the settlement of land in Texas during the 1800s (p. 363)

**encomienda** system of rewarding conquistadors with tracts of land and the right to tax and demand labor from Native Americans who lived on the land (p. 55)

**Enlightenment** movement during the 1700s that spread the idea that knowledge, reason, and science could improve society (p. 208)

**entrenched** occupying a strong defensive position (p. 486)

**enumerated powers** powers belonging only to the federal government (p. 219)

**executive branch** the branch of government, headed by the president, that carries out the nation's laws and policies (p. 210)

**export** to sell goods abroad (p. 109)

## F

**factory system** system bringing manufacturing steps together in one place to increase efficiency (p. 309)

**famine** an extreme shortage of food (p. 393)

**favorite son** candidate that receives the backing of his home state rather than of the national party (p. 335)

**federal debt** the amount of money owed by the government (p. 575)

**federalism** the sharing of power between federal and state governments (pp. 208, 219)

**Federalists** supporters of the Constitution (p. 211)

**federation** a type of government that links different groups together (p. 33)

**feminist** a person who advocates or is active in promoting women's rights (p. 567)

**fixed costs** regular expenses such as housing or maintaining equipment that remain about the same year after year (p. 403)

**forty-niners** people who went to California during the gold rush of 1849 (p. 375)

**free enterprise** the freedom of private businesses to operate competitively for profit with minimal government regulation (p. 308)

**freedman** a person freed from slavery (p. 502)

**frigate** warship (p. 297)

**fugitive** runaway or trying to run away (p. 438)

## G

**genocide** the deliberate destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group (p. 561)

**global warming** a steady increase in average world temperatures (p. 578)

**grandfather clause** a clause that allowed individuals who did not pass the literacy test to vote if their fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction began; an exception to a law based on preexisting circumstances (p. 519)

**greenback** a piece of U.S. paper money first issued by the North during the Civil War (p. 483)

**guerrilla tactics** referring to surprise attacks or raids rather than organized warfare (p. 344)

**guerrilla warfare** a hit-and-run technique used in fighting a war; fighting by small bands of warriors using tactics such as sudden ambushes (p. 180)

## H

**habeas corpus** a legal order for an inquiry to determine whether a person has been lawfully imprisoned (p. 481)

**hieroglyphics** an ancient form of writing using symbols and pictures to represent words, sounds, and concepts (p. 24)

**Holocaust** the name given to the mass slaughter of Jews and other groups by the Nazis during World War II (p. 561)

**horizontal integration** the combining of competing firms into one corporation (p. 536)

**human rights** rights regarded as belonging to all persons, such as freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture, and execution (p. 574)

## I

**Ice Age** a period of extremely cold temperatures when part of the planet's surface was covered with massive ice sheets (p. 17)

**impeach** to formally charge a public official with misconduct in office (pp. 223, 507, 573)

**imperialism** the actions used by one nation to exercise political or economic control over smaller or weaker nations (p. 544)

**implied powers** powers not specifically mentioned in the Constitution (pp. 221, 268)

**import** to buy goods from foreign markets (p. 109)

**impressment** forcing people into service, as in the navy (pp. 265, 290)

**indentured servant** laborer who agreed to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America (p. 87)

**Industrial Revolution** the change from an agrarian society to one based on industry which began in Great Britain and spread to the United States around 1800 (p. 307)

**inflation** a continuous rise in the price of goods and services (pp. 175, 483)

**integrate** to end separation of different races and bring into equal membership in society (p. 512)

**interchangeable parts** uniform pieces that can be made in large quantities to replace other identical pieces (p. 309)

**internal improvements** federal projects, such as canals and roads, to develop the nation's transportation system (p. 322)

**Internet** a worldwide linking of computer networks (p. 577)

**ironclad** armored naval vessel (p. 468)

**Iroquois Confederacy** a powerful group of Native Americans in the eastern part of the United States made up of five nations: the Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida (p. 117)

**island hopping** a strategy used during World War II that called for attacking and capturing certain key islands and using these islands as bases to leapfrog to others (p. 562)

J

**joint occupation** the possession and settling of an area shared by two or more countries (p. 357)

**joint-stock company** a company in which investors buy stock in the company in return for a share of its future profits (p. 71)

**judicial branch** the branch of government, including the federal court system, that interprets the nation's laws (p. 210)

**judicial review** the right of the Supreme Court to determine if a law violates the Constitution (pp. 222, 281)

L

**laissez-faire** policy that government should interfere as little as possible in the nation's economy (pp. 279, 350)

**landslide** an overwhelming victory (p. 336)

**legislative branch** the branch of government that makes the nation's laws (p. 209)

**line of demarcation** an imaginary line running down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean from the North Pole to the South Pole dividing the Americas between Spain and Portugal (p. 47)

**literacy** the ability to read and write (p. 113)

**literacy test** a method used to prevent African Americans from voting by requiring prospective voters to read and write at a specified level (p. 519)

**lock** in a canal, an enclosure with gates at each end used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level (p. 318)

**log cabin campaign** name given to William Henry Harrison's campaign for the presidency in 1840, from the Whigs' use of a log cabin as their symbol (p. 351)

**Loyalists** American colonists who remained loyal to Britain and opposed the war for independence (p. 145)

**lynching** putting to death a person by the illegal action of a mob (p. 520)

M

**maize** an early form of corn grown by Native Americans (p. 19)

**majority** more than half (p. 335)

**Manifest Destiny** the idea popular in the United States during the 1800s that the country must expand its boundaries to the Pacific (p. 360)

**manumission** the freeing of some enslaved persons (p. 201)

**martyr** a person who sacrifices his or her life for a principle or cause (p. 448)

**Mayflower Compact** a formal document, written in 1620, that provided law and order to the Plymouth colony (p. 77)

**mercantilism** the theory that a state's or nation's power depended on its wealth (pp. 59, 109)

**mercenary** paid soldier who serves in the army of a foreign country (p. 164)

**migration** a movement of a large number of people into a new homeland (p. 17)

**militia** a group of civilians trained to fight in emergencies (pp. 118, 142)

**minutemen** companies of civilian soldiers who boasted that they were ready to fight on a minute's notice (p. 142)

- mission** religious settlement (pp. 54, 92)
- monopoly** total control of an industry by one company (p. 536)
- Morse code** a system for transmitting messages that uses a series of dots and dashes to represent the letters of the alphabet, numbers, and punctuation (p. 389)
- mosque** a Muslim house of worship (p. 42)
- mountain man** a frontiersman living in the wilderness, as in the Rocky Mountains (p. 357)
- muckraker** a journalist who uncovers abuses and corruption in a society (p. 541)
- mudslinging** attempt to ruin an opponent's reputation with insults (p. 336)

## N

- national debt** the amount of money a national government owes to other governments or its people (p. 260)
- nationalism** loyalty to a nation and promotion of its interests above all others (pp. 293, 547)
- nativist** a person who favors those born in his country and is opposed to immigrants (p. 395)
- naturalization** to grant full citizenship to a foreigner (p. 229)
- neutral** taking no side in a conflict (p. 163)
- neutral rights** the right to sail the seas and not take sides in a war (p. 290)
- neutrality** a position of not taking sides in a conflict (p. 265)
- nomads** people who move from place to place, usually in search of food or grazing land (p. 17)
- nominating convention** system in which delegates from the states selected the party's presidential candidate (p. 337)
- nonimportation** the act of not importing or using certain goods (p. 134)
- normal school** a two-year school for training high school graduates as teachers (p. 413)
- Northwest Passage** water route to Asia through North America sought by European explorers (p. 60)
- nullify** to cancel or make ineffective (pp. 271, 338)

## O

- offensive** position of attacking or the attack itself (p. 463)
- ordinance** a law or regulation (p. 196)
- override** to overturn or defeat, as a bill proposed in Congress (p. 505)

- overseer** person who supervises a large operation or its workers (pp. 106, 403)
- ozone** the layer of gas composed of a form of oxygen that protects the earth and its people from cancer-causing sun rays (p. 578)

## P

- pacifist** person opposed to the use of war or violence to settle disputes (p. 85)
- partisan** favoring one side of an issue (p. 268)
- patent** a document that gives an inventor the sole legal right to an invention for a period of time (pp. 308, 535)
- Patriots** American colonists who were determined to fight the British until American independence was won (p. 145)
- patroon** landowner in the Dutch colonies who ruled like a king over large areas of land (p. 83)
- perjury** lying when one has sworn an oath to tell the truth (p. 576)
- persecute** to treat someone harshly because of that person's beliefs or practices (p. 76)
- petition** a formal request (pp. 148, 196)
- pilgrimage** a journey to a holy place (p. 42)
- Pilgrims** Separatists who journeyed to the colonies during the 1600s for a religious purpose (p. 77)
- plantation** a large estate run by an owner or manager and farmed by laborers who lived there (p. 55)
- plurality** largest single share (p. 335)
- poll tax** a tax of a fixed amount per person that had to be paid before the person could vote (p. 519)
- popular sovereignty** political theory that government is subject to the will of the people (p. 218); before the Civil War, the idea that people living in a territory had the right to decide by voting if slavery would be allowed there (p. 442)
- preamble** the introduction to a formal document, especially the Constitution (pp. 151, 217)
- precedent** a tradition (p. 259)
- prejudice** an unfair opinion not based on facts (p. 392)
- presidio** Spanish fort in the Americas built to protect mission settlements (p. 54)
- privateer** armed private ship (pp. 179, 297)
- Prohibition** the nationwide ban on the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor in the United States that went into effect when the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified in 1919 (p. 550)

## propaganda—subsistence farming

**propaganda** ideas or information designed and spread to influence opinion (pp. 137, 547)

**proportional** to be the same as or corresponding to (p. 203)

**proprietary colony** colony run by individuals or groups to whom land was granted (pp. 83, 111)

**pueblo** home or community of homes built by Native Americans (pp. 29, 54)

**Puritans** Protestants who, during the 1600s, wanted to reform the Anglican Church (p. 77)

## R

**radical** extreme (p. 501)

**ranchero** Mexican ranch owner (p. 371)

**rancho** huge properties for raising livestock set up by Mexican settlers in California (p. 371)

**ratify** to give official approval to (pp. 185, 211, 476)

**Rebel** Confederate soldier, so called because of opposition to the established government (p. 464)

**reconciliation** settling by agreement or coming together again (p. 514)

**Reconstruction** the reorganization and rebuilding of the former Confederate states after the Civil War (p. 501)

**recruit** to enlist soldiers in the army (p. 165)

**relocate** to force a person or group of people to move (p. 342)

**Renaissance** a period of intellectual and artistic creativity, c. 1300–1600 (p. 39)

**rendezvous** a meeting (p. 357)

**reparations** payment by the losing country in a war to the winner for the damages caused by the war (p. 549)

**repeal** to cancel an act or law (p. 134)

**republic** a government in which citizens rule through elected representatives (p. 193)

**republicanism** favoring a republic, or representative democracy, as the best form of government (p. 218)

**reservation** an area of public lands set aside for Native Americans (p. 531)

**reserved powers** powers retained by the states (p. 219)

**resolution** a formal expression of opinion (p. 134)

**revenue** incoming money (p. 133)

**revival** a series of meetings conducted by a preacher to arouse religious emotions (p. 413)

**royal colony** colony run by a governor and a council appointed by the king or queen (p. 111)

## S

**scalawags** name given by former Confederates to Southern whites who supported Republican Reconstruction of the South (p. 510)

**secede** to leave or withdraw (pp. 285, 338, 438)

**secession** withdrawal from the Union (p. 451)

**sectionalism** loyalty to a region (pp. 322, 437)

**sedition** activities aimed at weakening established government (p. 271)

**segregation** the separation or isolation of a race, class, or group (p. 519, 566)

**Separatists** Protestants who, during the 1600s, wanted to leave the Anglican Church in order to found their own churches (p. 77)

**settlement house** institution located in a poor neighborhood that provided numerous community services such as medical care, child care, libraries, and classes in English (p. 538)

**sharecropping** system of farming in which a farmer works land for an owner who provides equipment and seeds and receives a share of the crop (p. 512)

**slave code** the laws passed in the Southern states that controlled and restricted enslaved people (p. 405)

**smuggling** trading illegally with other nations (p. 109)

**speculator** person who risks money in order to make a large profit (pp. 125, 261)

**spiritual** an African American religious folk song (p. 405)

**spoils system** practice of handing out government jobs to supporters; replacing government employees with the winning candidate's supporters (p. 337)

**stalemate** a situation during a conflict when action stops because both sides are equally powerful and neither will give in (p. 565)

**states' rights** rights and powers independent of the federal government that are reserved for the states by the Constitution; the belief that states' rights supersede federal rights and law (pp. 271, 451)

**strait** a narrow passageway connecting two larger bodies of water (p. 49)

**strike** a stopping of work by workers to force an employer to meet demands (p. 392)

**subsistence farming** farming in which only enough food to feed one's family is produced (p. 101)

**suffrage** the right to vote (pp. 336, 426)

**suffragist** a man or woman who fought for a woman's right to vote (p. 542)

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**T**


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**tariff** a tax on imports or exports (pp. 262, 338)

**technology** the application of scientific discoveries to practical use (pp. 40, 308)

**Tejano** a Mexican who claims Texas as his home (p. 363)

**telegraph** a device or system that uses electric signals to transmit messages by a code over wires (p. 389)

**temperance** the use of little or no alcoholic drink (p. 413)

**tenant farmer** farmer who works land owned by another and pays rent either in cash or crops (pp. 92, 402)

**terrace** a raised piece of land with the top leveled off to promote farming (p. 26)

**terrorism** the use of violence by groups against civilians to achieve a political goal (p. 578)

**theocracy** a form of government in which the society is ruled by religious leaders (p. 23)

**Tidewater** a region of flat, low-lying plains along the sea-coast (p. 105)

**toleration** the acceptance of different beliefs (p. 79)

**total war** war on all aspects of the enemy's life (p. 490)

**trade union** organization of workers with the same trade or skill (p. 392)

**Transcendentalist** any of a group of New England writers who stressed the relationship between human beings and nature, spiritual things over material things, and the importance of the individual conscience (p. 415)

**transcontinental** extending across a continent (p. 529)

**triangular trade** a trade route that exchanged goods between the West Indies, the American colonies, and West Africa (p. 102)

**tribute** money paid for protection (pp. 52, 289)

**trust** a combination of firms or corporations formed by a legal agreement, especially to reduce competition (p. 536)

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**U**


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**turnpike** a road that one must pay to use; the money is used to pay for the road (p. 315)

**unalienable right** a right that cannot be surrendered (p. 154)

**unconstitutional** not agreeing or consistent with the Constitution (p. 262)

**Underground Railroad** a system that helped enslaved African Americans follow a network of escape routes out of the South to freedom in the North (p. 422)

**utopia** community based on a vision of a perfect society sought by reformers (p. 412)

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**V**


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**vaquero** Hispanic ranch hand (p. 529)

**vertical integration** the combining of companies that supply equipment and services needed for a particular industry (p. 536)

**veto** to reject a bill and prevent it from becoming a law (p. 349)

**vigilantes** people who take the law into their own hands (p. 377)

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**W**


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**War Hawks** Republicans during Madison's presidency who pressed for war with Britain (p. 293)

**writ of assistance** legal document that enabled officers to search homes and warehouses for goods that might be smuggled (p. 133)

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**Y**


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**Yankee** Union soldier (p. 464)

**yellow journalism** a type of sensational, biased, and often false reporting (p. 545)

**yeoman** Southern owner of a small farm who did not have enslaved people (p. 402)