

A
abolition (AB uh LIHSH uhn) *n.* the movement to end slavery. (p. 121)
AEF *n.* the American Expeditionary Force, U.S. forces during World War I. (p. 284)
Agent Orange *n.* a chemical that kills plants. (p. 441)
allies (AL yz) *n.* an alliance of Serbia, Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, and seven other countries during World War I. (p. 278)
Antifederalist (AN tee FED uhr uh list) *n.* a person who opposed the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. (p. 58)
American Federation of Labor (AFL) *n.* a national organization of labor unions founded in 1886. (p. 201)
Angel Island *n.* the first stop in the United States for most immigrants coming from Asia. (p. 213)
Anti-Imperialist (AN tee im PEER y uh LIZT) **League** *n.* a group of well-known Americans that believed the United States should not deny other people the right to govern themselves. (p. 265)
appeasement (uh PEEZ muhnt) *n.* the granting of concessions to a hostile power in order to keep the peace. (p. 355)
Appomattox (AP uh MAT uhks) **Court House** *n.* the place where Confederate general Robert E. Lee finally surrendered to Union general Ulysses S. Grant in 1865, ending the Civil War. (p. 142)
armistice (AHR mi stis) *n.* an end to fighting. (p. 288)
arms race *n.* from the late 1940s to the late 1980s, the United States and the Soviet Union tried to top each other by developing weapons with great destructive power. (p. 396)
Articles of Confederation *n.* a document, adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and approved by the states in 1781, that outlined the form of government of the new United States. (p. 51)
assimilation (uh SIM uh LAY shuhn) *n.* the process of blending into society. (p. 214)
Axis (AK sis) *n.* Germany, Italy, and their allies during World War II. (p. 355)

B
baby boom *n.* the term for the generation born between 1946 and 1961, when the U.S. birthrate sharply increased following World War II. (p. 399)
Bataan (buh TAN) **Death March** *n.* in 1942, the Japanese marched 70,000 Filipino and American soldiers 60 miles to a prison camp. (p. 366)
Battle of Gettysburg (GET eez BURG) *n.* an 1863 battle in the Civil War in which the Union defeated the Confederacy, ending hopes for a Confederate victory in the North. (p. 141)

Battle of Midway *n.* a victory for the United States over the Japanese in a 1942 naval battle that was a turning point of World War II. (p. 368)
Battle of the Bulge *n.* a month-long battle of World War II in which the Allies turned back the last major German offensive of the war. (p. 362)
Battle of the Little Bighorn *n.* an 1876 battle in which the Sioux and the Cheyenne wiped out an entire force of U.S. troops. (p. 163)
Bessemer (BES uh muhr) **steel process** *n.* a new way of making steel that was developed in the 1850s and caused steel production to soar. (p. 185)
Bill of Rights *n.* the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, added in 1791, and consisting of a formal list of citizens' rights and freedoms. (p. 61)
Black Tuesday *n.* a name given to October 29, 1929, when stock prices fell sharply. (p. 329)
Bonus Army *n.* in 1932, thousands of veterans streamed into Washington demanding bonuses that they never received. (p. 331)
boomtown *n.* a town that has a sudden burst of economic or population growth. (p. 156)
Boxer Rebellion *n.* in 1900, Chinese resentment toward foreigners' attitude of cultural superiority resulted in this violent uprising. (p. 267)
bracero (bruH SAIR oh) **program** *n.* the hiring of Mexicans to perform much-needed labor during World War II. (p. 372)
brinkmanship (BRINGKS muhn SHIP) *n.* in international politics, the act of pushing a dangerous situation to the limits; for example, the United States going to the brink of war to stop Communism. (p. 396)
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas *n.* a 1954 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" education for black and white students was unconstitutional. (p. 412)
buffalo soldier *n.* a name given by Native Americans to African Americans serving in the U.S. army in the West. (p. 169)
business cycle *n.* the pattern of good times and bad times in the economy. (p. 184)
buy on margin *v.* to pay a small part of a stock's price and then borrow money to pay for the rest. (p. 328)

C
California gold rush *n.* movement of large numbers of people to California in 1849 after gold was discovered there. (p. 127)
Cambodia (kam BOW dee uh) *n.* a country bordering Vietnam. (p. 446)

Camp David Accords *n.* in 1979, under these agreements, Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty that ended 30 years of conflict. (p. 462)

Centennial Exhibition *n.* an exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 that celebrated America's 100th birthday. (p. 186)

Central Powers *n.* an alliance of Austria-Hungary, Germany, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria during World War I. (p. 278)

Chinese Exclusion Act *n.* enacted in 1882, this law banned Chinese immigration for ten years. (p. 215)

Civil Rights Act of 1964 *n.* this act banned segregation in public places and created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. (p. 418)

Clayton Antitrust Act *n.* a law passed in 1914 that laid down rules forbidding business practices that lessened competition; it gave the government more power to regulate trusts. (p. 246)

Cold War *n.* the state of hostility, without direct military conflict, that developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II. (p. 390)

Columbian Exchange *n.* the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Western and the Eastern hemispheres. (p. 31)

Committee to Reelect the President *n.* an organization linked to the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters that set off the Watergate scandal. (p. 458)

Compromise of 1850 *n.* a series of Congressional laws intended to settle the major disagreements between free states and slave states in 1850. (p. 134)

Confederate States of America *n.* the confederation formed in 1861 by the Southern states that seceded from the Union. (p. 136)

Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) *n.* a labor organization that broke away from the American Federation of Labor in 1938. (p. 341)

conquistador (kon KWIS tuh DAWR) *n.* a Spaniard who traveled to the Americas as an explorer and a conqueror in the 16th century. (p. 30)

conservative *n.* a person who favors fewer government controls and more individual freedom in economic matters. (p. 347)

Constitutional Convention *n.* a meeting held in 1787 to consider changes to the Articles of Confederation; resulted in the drafting of the Constitution. (p. 53)

containment (kuhn TAYN muhnt) *n.* the blocking by one nation of another nation's attempts to spread influence—especially the efforts of the United States to block the spread of Soviet Communism during the late 1940s and early 1950s. (p. 391)

convoy system *n.* a heavy guard of destroyers that escorts merchant ships during wartime. (p. 285)

cooperative (koh OP uhr uh tiv) *n.* an organization owned and run by its members. (p. 175)

CORE *n.* the Congress of Racial Equality, a group that planned Freedom Rides to desegregate interstate buses. (p. 416)

corporation *n.* a business owned by investors who buy part of the company through shares of stock. (p. 192)

cotton gin *n.* a machine invented in 1793 that cleaned cotton much faster and far more efficiently than human workers. (p. 120)

Crash of 1929 *n.* the plunge in stock market prices. (p. 329)

Cuban Missile Crisis *n.* in 1962, the United States and the Soviet Union almost went to war because the Soviets had placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. (p. 437)

Dawes Act (dawz) *n.* a law, enacted in 1887, that distributed reservation land to individual owners. (p. 165)

D-Day *n.* June 6, 1944, the day the Allies invaded France during World War II. (p. 362)

Declaration of Independence *n.* the document, written in 1776, in which the colonies declared independence from Britain. (p. 39)

deficit (DEF i sit) **spend** *v.* to use borrowed money to fund government programs. (p. 336)

department store *n.* a store that sells everything from clothing to furniture to hardware. (p. 225)

détente (day TAHNT) *n.* an easing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. (p. 356)

direct primary *n.* voters, rather than party conventions, choose candidates to run for public office. (p. 238)

domino theory (DOM uh NOH) *n.* a theory stating that if a country fell to communism, nearby countries would also fall to communism. (p. 435)

dove *n.* a person opposed to war. (p. 445)

downsize *v.* to reduce the number of workers in order to increase company profits. (p. 479)

dust bowl *n.* the area of dust-damaged farms across a 150,000-square-mile region during the early 1930s. (p. 337)

e-commerce *n.* business that is conducted over the Internet. (p. 478)

Ellis Island *n.* the first stop in the United States for most immigrants coming from Europe. (p. 212)

Emancipation (i MAN suh PAY shuhn) **Proclamation** *n.* an executive order issued by Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, freeing the slaves in all regions in rebellion against the Union. (p. 140)

environmentalism (en vY ruhN MEN tl iz uhm) *n.* work toward protecting the environment. (p. 462)

ERA *n.* the Equal Rights Amendment, a proposed amendment that would give equality of rights regardless of sex; the amendment died in 1982. (p. 424)

escalation (ES kuh LAY shuhn) *n.* the policy of increasing military involvement, as in Vietnam. (p. 439)

Espionage (ES pee uh NAHZH) **Act** *n.* passed in 1917, this law set heavy fines and long prison terms for antiwar activities and for encouraging draft resisters. (p. 290)

exoduster (EKS suh duhs tuhr) *n.* an African American who left the South for the West and compared himself or herself to Biblical Hebrews who left slavery in Egypt. (p. 173)

expatriate (ek SPAY tree it) *n.* a citizen of one country who takes up residence in another country. (p. 319)

Fair Deal *n.* a program under Harry Truman that called for new projects to create jobs, new public housing, and an end to racial discrimination in hiring. (p. 389)

fascism (FASH iz uhm) *n.* a political philosophy that advocates a strong, centralized, nationalistic government headed by a powerful dictator. (p. 354)

federalism *n.* a system of government where power is shared among the central (or federal) government and the states. (p. 58)

Federalists *n.* supporters of the Constitution. (p. 58)

Federalist Papers *n.* a series of essays defending and explaining the Constitution. (p. 59)

Federal Reserve Act *n.* a law passed in 1913 that “created” the nation’s banking system and instituted a flexible currency system. (p. 246)

Fifteenth Amendment *n.* passed in 1870, this amendment to the U.S. Constitution stated that citizens could not be stopped from voting “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” (p. 146)

fireside chat *n.* the name of Franklin Roosevelt’s radio broadcasts in which he explained his policies. (p. 333)

flapper *n.* a young woman who embraced the fashions and urban attitudes of the 1920s. (p. 312)

Fort Sumter *n.* a federal fort located in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina; the Southern attack on Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the Civil War. (p. 137)

Fourteen Points *n.* President Woodrow Wilson’s goals for peace after World War I. (p. 293)

Fourteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, passed in 1868, that made all persons born or naturalized in the United States—including former slaves—citizens of the country. (p. 145)

Freedom Ride *n.* a protest against segregation on interstate busing in the South. (p. 416)

Freedom Summer *n.* in 1964, the SNCC organized a voter-registration drive. (p. 419)

French and Indian War *n.* a conflict in North America from 1754 to 1763 that was part of a worldwide struggle between France and Britain; Britain defeated France and gained French Canada. (p. 36)

French Indochina (IN doh CHY nuh) *n.* a French colony that included present-day Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. (p. 433)

frontier (frun TEER) *n.* unsettled or sparsely settled area occupied largely by Native Americans. (p. 155)

fundamentalist *n.* a person who believes in a literal, or word-for-word, interpretation of the bible. (p. 314)

Generator *n.* a machine that produces electric current. (p. 185)

Ghana (GAH nuh) *n.* a West African empire in the 8th–11th centuries A.D. (p. 29)

G.I. Bill of Rights *n.* passed in 1944, this bill provided educational and economic help to veterans. (p. 377)

Gilded (gil did) **Age** *n.* an era during the late 1800s of fabulous wealth. (p. 194)

gold standard *n.* a policy under which the government backs every dollar with a certain amount of gold. (p. 175)

Grange (graynj) *n.* formed in 1867, the Patrons of Husbandry tried to meet the social needs of farm families. (p. 175)

Great Compromise *n.* the Constitutional Convention’s agreement to establish a two-house national legislature, with all states having equal representation in one house and each state having representation based on its population in the other house. (p. 54)

Great Depression *n.* a period, lasting from 1929 to 1941, in which the U.S. economy was in severe decline and millions of Americans were unemployed. (p. 329)

Great Migration *n.* the movement of African Americans between 1910 and 1920 to northern cities from the South. (p. 291)

Great Plains *n.* the area from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. (p. 155)

Great Society *n.* a program started by President Lyndon Johnson that provided help to the poor, the elderly, and women, and also promoted education and outlawed discrimination. (p. 420)

guerrilla warfare *n.* surprise attacks by small bands of fighters. (p. 440)

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution *n.* congressional resolution that gave the president power to use military force in Vietnam. (p. 439)

H **Harlem Renaissance** *n.* a flowering of African-American artistic creativity during the 1920s, centered in the Harlem community of New York City. (p. 318)

hawk *n.* a person who supports war. (p. 445)

Haymarket affair *n.* in 1886, a union protest resulted in about 100 dead after an unknown person threw a bomb, and police opened fire on the crowd. (p. 200)

H-bomb *n.* a hydrogen bomb. (p. 396)

Hiroshima (HEER uh SHEE muh) *n.* the first city in Japan that was hit by an atomic bomb on August 6, 1945. (p. 369)

Ho Chi Minh (HOH CHEE MIN) **Trail** *n.* a network of paths that the Viet Cong used to move soldiers and supplies during the Vietnam War. (p. 436)

Holocaust (HOL uh KAWST) *n.* the systematic killing by Germany during World War II of about six million Jews as well as millions from other ethnic groups. (p. 363)

homestead *n.* land to settle on and farm. (p. 166)

Homestead Act *n.* passed in 1862, this law offered 160 acres of land free to anyone who agreed to live on and improve the land for five years. (p. 172)

House of Burgesses *n.* created in 1619, the first representative assembly in the American colonies. (p. 33)

Hull House *n.* founded in 1889, a model for other settlement houses of the time. (p. 211)

Hundred Days *n.* in his first hundred days, from March 9 to mid-June 1933, Franklin Roosevelt sent Congress many new bills. (p. 333)

I **Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986** *n.* a law that is designed to strengthen immigration laws and enforcement measures. (p. 484)

imperialism *n.* the policy by which stronger nations extend their economic, political, or military control over weaker nations or territories. (p. 257)

impressment *n.* the act of seizing by force. (p. 116)

Indian Removal Act *n.* this 1830 act called for the government to negotiate treaties that would require Native Americans to relocate west. (p. 119)

Industrial Revolution *n.* in late 18th-century Britain, factory machines began to replace hand tools and manufacturing began to replace farming as the main form of work. (p. 123)

information revolution *n.* a time when technology has radically changed how much information and the way information is delivered. (p. 479)

initiative (i NISH uh tiv) *n.* the procedure that allows voters to propose a law directly. (p. 238)

installment buy *v.* to buy something by making small monthly payments. (p. 310)

Internet *n.* a worldwide computer network. (p. 478)

Iran-Contra affair *n.* in 1986, the U.S. government sold weapons to Iran for help in freeing American hostages in the Middle East, and the money from the sale went to the Contra rebels in El Salvador. (p. 472)

Iran hostage crisis *n.* on November 4, 1979, a group of Iranians overran the American embassy in Iran's capital of Tehran and took 52 Americans hostage. (p. 463)

island hopping *n.* a World War II strategy in which the Allies invaded islands that the Japanese weakly defended in order to stage further attacks. (p. 368)

isolationist *n.* a person who believed that the United States should stay out of other nations' affairs except in self-defense. (p. 309)

J **Jacksonian Democracy** *n.* the idea of spreading political power to more of the people. (p. 118)

Jamestown *n.* the first permanent English settlement in North America. (pp. 32–33)

jazz *n.* a new kind of music in the 1920s that captured the carefree spirit of the times. (p. 315)

Jim Crow *n.* laws meant to enforce separation of white and black people in public places in the South. (p. 219)

K **Kellogg-Briand Pact** *n.* in 1928, this pact was signed by many nations who pledged not to make war against each other except in self-defense. (p. 309)

Knights of Labor *n.* an organization of workers from all different trades formed after the Civil War. (p. 199)

Korean War *n.* a conflict between North Korea and South Korea, lasting from 1950 to 1953; the United States, along with other UN countries, fought on the side of the South Koreans, and China fought on the side of the North Koreans. (p. 394)

Ku Klux Klan *n.* a group formed in 1866 that wanted to restore white control of the South and to keep former slaves powerless. (pp. 146, 314)

- L**
- laissez faire** (LES ay FAIR) *n.* a theory that stated that business, if unregulated, would act in a way that would benefit the nation. (p. 308)
- League of Nations** *n.* an organization set up after World War I to settle international conflicts. (p. 293)
- leisure** (LEE zhuh) *n.* free time. (p. 225)
- Lend-Lease** *n.* a 1941 law that allowed the United States to ship arms and supplies, without immediate payment, to nations fighting the Axis powers. (p. 358)
- liberal** *n.* a person who favors government action to bring about social and economic reform. (p. 347)
- lode** *n.* a deposit of mineral buried in rock. (p. 156)
- long drive** *n.* taking cattle by foot to a railway. (p. 158)
- Lost Generation** *n.* the generation of the 1920s after World War I, when men and women saw little hope for the future. (p. 318)
- Louisiana** (loo EE zee AN uh) **Purchase** *n.* the 1803 purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France. (p. 115)
- Loyalist** *n.* an American colonist who supported the British in the American Revolution. (p. 39)

- M**
- mail-order catalog** *n.* a publication that contains pictures and descriptions of items so that people can order by mail. (p. 225)
- Manhattan Project** *n.* the top-secret program set up in 1942 to build an atomic bomb. (p. 369)
- manifest destiny** *n.* the belief that the United States was destined to stretch across the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. (p. 125)
- Marbury v. Madison** *n.* an 1803 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that it had the power to abolish laws by declaring them unconstitutional. (p. 115)
- March on Washington** *n.* a huge civil rights demonstration in Washington, D.C., in 1963. (p. 418)
- Marshall Plan** *n.* approved in 1948, the United States gave more than \$13 billion to help the nations of Europe after World War II. (p. 377)
- mass culture** *n.* a common culture experienced by large numbers of people. (p. 224)
- mass media** *n.* communications that reach a large audience. (p. 316)
- Mayflower Compact** *n.* an agreement established by the men who sailed to America on the *Mayflower*, which called for laws for the good of the colony and helped establish the idea of self-government. (p. 33)

- melting pot** *n.* a place where cultures blend. (p. 214)
- Mexicano** (may hi KAH noh) *n.* a person of Spanish descent whose ancestors had come from Mexico and settled in the Southwest. (p. 168)
- militarism** *n.* the belief that a nation needs a large military force. (p. 277)
- mission** *n.* a settlement created by the Roman Catholic Church in order to convert Native Americans to Christianity. (p. 31)
- monopoly** *n.* a company that eliminates its competitors and controls an industry. (p. 193)
- Monroe Doctrine** *n.* a policy of U.S. opposition to any European interference in the Western Hemisphere, announced by President James Monroe in 1823. (p. 31)
- Montgomery bus boycott** *n.* in 1955, African Americans boycotted the public buses in Montgomery, Alabama, in response to the arrest of Rosa Parks, who refused to give up her seat to a white person. (p. 413)
- Mound Builder** *n.* an early Native American who built large earthen structures. (p. 28)
- muckraker** *n.* around 1900, the term for a journalist who exposed corruption in American society. (p. 238)
- Muslim** (MUZ luhm) *n.* a followers of Islam. (p. 29)

- N**
- NAACP** *n.* formed in 1909, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (pp. 220, 313)
- NAFTA** *n.* passed in 1993, the North American Free Trade Agreement created a free trade block among the United States, Mexico, and Canada. (p. 473)
- napalm** (NAY PAHM) *n.* a jellied gasoline that burns violently. (p. 441)
- NATO** *n.* the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a military alliance formed in 1949 by ten Western European countries, the United States, and Canada. (p. 391)
- naturalization** *n.* a way to give full citizenship to a person born in another country. (p. 43)
- Nazi** (NAHT see) **Party** *n.* the National Socialist German Workers' Party; came to power under Adolf Hitler in the 1930s. (p. 354)
- NCAI** *n.* the National Congress of American Indians was founded in 1944 and aimed to promote the "common welfare" of Native Americans. (p. 423)
- neutral** (NOO truhl) *adj.* not siding with one country or the other. (p. 114)
- neutrality** (noo TRAL i tee) *n.* refusing to take sides in a war. (p. 280)
- New Deal** *n.* President Franklin Roosevelt's programs to fight the Great Depression. (p. 333)

new immigrant *n.* a person from southern or eastern Europe who entered the United States after 1900. (p. 212)

New Jersey Plan *n.* a plan of government proposed at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 that called for a one-house legislature in which each state would have one vote. (p. 54)

Nineteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1920, which gave women full voting rights. (p. 251)

Nisei (NEE say) *n.* a Japanese American born in the United States. (p. 373)

NOW *n.* founded in 1966, the National Organization for Women pushed to get women good jobs at equal pay. (p. 424)

nullification *n.* the idea that states can reject federal laws that they oppose. (p. 120)

Nuremberg (NOOR uhm BURG) **Trials** *n.* the court proceedings held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II, in which Nazi leaders were tried for war crimes. (p. 378)

Open Door Policy *n.* in 1899, the United States asked nations involved in Asia to follow a policy in which no one country controlled trade with China. (p. 267)

Oregon Trail *n.* a trail that ran westward from Independence, Missouri, to the Oregon Territory. (p. 125)

Palmer raids *n.* in 1920, federal agents and police raided the homes of suspected radicals. (p. 295)

Panama (PAN uh MAH) **Canal** *n.* a shortcut through Panama that connects the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. (p. 268)

patent *n.* a government document giving an inventor the exclusive right to make or sell his or her invention for a specific number of years. (p. 184)

Patriot *n.* an American colonist who sided with the rebels in the American Revolution. (p. 39)

Pearl Harbor *n.* a naval base in Hawaii that was hit in a surprise attack by Japan on December 7, 1941. (p. 358)

Persian (PUR zhen) **Gulf War** *n.* in 1990–1991, the United States and the UN drove Iraq out of Kuwait, a country the Iraqis had invaded in 1990. (p. 473)

petroleum *n.* an oily, flammable liquid. (p. 183)

philanthropist (fil LAN thruh pist) *n.* a person who gives large sums of money to charities. (p. 194)

Pilgrim *n.* a member of the group that rejected the Church of England, sailed to America, and founded the Plymouth Colony in 1620. (p. 33)

Platt Amendment *n.* a result of the Spanish-American War, which gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs when there was a threat to “life, property, and individual liberty.” (p. 264)

Plessy v. Ferguson *n.* an 1896 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that separation of the races in public accommodations was legal. (p. 219)

political machine *n.* an organization that influences enough votes to control a local government. (p. 211)

popular culture *n.* items such as music, fashion, and movies that are popular among a large number of people. (p. 316)

Populist Party *n.* also known as the People’s Party and formed in the 1890s, this group wanted a policy that would raise crop prices. (p. 175)

progressivism (pruh GREHS ih VIHZ uhm) *n.* an early 20th-century reform movement seeking to return control of the government to the people, to restore economic opportunities, and to correct injustices in American life. (p. 237)

prohibition (PROH uh BIHSH uhn) *n.* the banning of the manufacture, sale, and possession of alcoholic beverages. (p. 313)

propaganda (PRAHP uh GAN duh) *n.* an opinion expressed for the purpose of influencing the actions of others. (p. 290)

public works project *n.* a government-funded project to build public resources such as roads and dams. (p. 330)

Pullman Strike *n.* a nationwide railway strike that spread throughout the rail industry in 1894. (p. 201)

Puritan *n.* a member of a group from England that settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 and sought to reform the practices of the Church of England. (pp. 33–34)

racial (RAY shuhl) **discrimination** (dih SKRIHM uh NAY shuhn) *n.* different treatment based on a person’s race. (p. 218)

ragtime *n.* a blend of African-American songs and European musical forms. (p. 227)

ration (RASH uhn) *v.* to distribute a fixed amount of a certain item. (p. 371)

recall *v.* to vote an official out of office. (p. 238)

Reconstruction *n.* the process the U.S. government used to readmit the Confederate states to the Union after the Civil War. (p. 144)

Red Scare *n.* in 1919–1920, a wave of panic from fear of a Communist revolution. (p. 295)

referendum (REHF uh REHN duhm) *n.* when a proposed law is submitted to a vote of the people. (p. 238)

reservation *n.* land set aside by the U.S. government for Native American tribes. (p. 160)

revenue sharing *n.* the distribution of federal money to state and local governments with few or no restrictions on how it is spent. (p. 454)

robber baron *n.* a business leader who became wealthy through dishonest methods. (p. 192)

rock 'n' roll *n.* a form of popular music, characterized by heavy rhythms and simple melodies, that developed from rhythm and blues in the 1950s. (p. 401)

Roosevelt Corollary (KAWR uh lehr ee) *n.* a 1904 addition to the Monroe Doctrine allowing the United States to be the "policeman" in Latin America. (p. 270)

Rosie the Riveter (RIHV iht uhr) *n.* an image of a strong woman hard at work at an arms factory during World War II. (p. 371)

Rough Rider *n.* a member of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, organized by Theodore Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War. (p. 263)

SALT *n.* the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, a treaty signed in 1972 between the United States and the Soviet Union; it limited nuclear weapons. (p. 456)

Sand Creek Massacre (MAS uh kuhr) *n.* an 1864 attack in which more than 150 Cheyenne men, women, and children were killed by the Colorado militia. (p. 162)

SCLC *n.* the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a group that coordinated civil rights protests across the South. (p. 413)

secede (sih SEED) *v.* to withdraw. (pp. 136–137)

Second Battle of the Marne (mahrn) *n.* a 1918 battle during World War I that marked the turning point in the war; allied troops along with Americans halted the German advance into France. (p. 287)

Second New Deal *n.* a set of programs passed in 1935 to fight the Great Depression. (p. 334)

Securities and Exchange Commission *n.* an agency that watches the stock market and makes sure companies follow fair practices for trading stocks. (p. 346)

Sedition (sih DIHSH uhn) **Act** *n.* a 1918 law that made it illegal to criticize the war; it set heavy fines and long prison terms for those who engaged in anti-war activities. (p. 290)

segregation (SEHG rih GAY shuhn) *n.* separation, especially of races. (p. 219)

Seneca (SEHN ih kuh) **Falls Convention** *n.* a women's rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. (p. 122)

service economy *n.* an economy in which most jobs provide services instead of producing goods. (p. 479)

Seventeenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1913, that provided for the direct election of U.S. senators. (p. 246)

Sherman Antitrust Act *n.* a law passed in 1890 that made it illegal for corporations to gain control of industries by forming trusts. (p. 239)

sit-down strike *n.* a strike in which workers remain idle inside the plant or factory. (p. 341)

Sixteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1913, that gave Congress the power to create income taxes. (p. 245)

slavery *n.* the practice of holding a person in bondage for labor. (p. 31)

slum *n.* a neighborhood with overcrowded and dangerous housing. (p. 210)

SNCC *n.* formed in 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was created to give young people a larger role in the civil rights movement. (p. 415)

social gospel (GAHS puhl) *n.* a movement aimed at improving the lives of the poor. (p. 210)

socialism *n.* an economic system in which all members of a society are equal owners of all businesses; members share the work and the profits. (p. 200)

Social Security Act *n.* a law, passed in 1935, that requires workers and employers to make payments into a fund, from which they draw a pension after they retired. (p. 334)

sodbuster *n.* a farmer on the frontier. (p. 173)

space race *n.* a competition, beginning in 1957, between the Soviet Union and the United States in the exploration of space. (p. 397)

Spanish-American War *n.* a war in 1898 that began when the United States demanded Cuba's independence from Spain. (p. 262)

speculation (SPEHK yuh LAY shuhn) *n.* buying and selling of a stock in the hope of making a quick profit. (p. 328)

sphere of influence *n.* an area where foreign nations claim special rights and economic privileges. (p. 267)

standard time *n.* a system adopted in 1918 that divided the United States into four time zones. (p. 190)

suburb *n.* a residential area that surrounds a city. (p. 398)

sunbelt *n.* the warmer states of the South and Southwest. (p. 399)

supply-side economics *n.* the idea that lowering taxes will lead to increases in jobs, savings, investments, and so lead to an increase in government revenue. (p. 471)

sweatshop *n.* a place where workers labored long hours under poor conditions for low wages. (p. 198)

Tammany (TAM uh nee) **Hall** *n.* a famous political machine, located in New York City in the late 19th century. (p. 211)

tariff *n.* a tax on imported goods. (p. 113)

Teapot Dome Scandal *n.* episode caused by Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall's leasing of oil-rich public land to private companies for money and land. (p. 308)

tenement *n.* an apartment building that is usually run-down and overcrowded. (p. 209)

Tet (tet) **offensive** *n.* in 1968, a surprise attack by the Viet Cong on U.S. military bases and more than 100 cities and towns in South Vietnam during Tet, the Vietnamese celebration of the lunar New Year. (p. 442)

Thirteenth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1865, banning slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States. (p. 143)

38th parallel *n.* the area north of this latitude in Korea occupied by Soviet troops in 1945. (p. 393)

Three-Fifths Compromise *n.* the Constitutional Convention's agreement to count three-fifths of a state's slaves as population for purposes of representation and taxation. (p. 55)

Trail of Tears *n.* the journey of the Cherokee people from their homeland to Indian Territory between 1838 and 1839; thousands of Cherokee died. (p. 119)

transcontinental (TRANS kon tuh NEN tl) **railroad** *n.* a railroad that spanned the entire continent. (p. 188)

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (GWAHD loop hi DAH goh) *n.* the 1848 treaty ending the U.S. war with Mexico; Mexico ceded nearly one-half of its land to the United States. (p. 126)

Treaty of Paris *n.* the 1763 treaty that ended the French and Indian War; Britain gained all of North America east of the Mississippi River. (p. 36)

Treaty of Paris of 1783 *n.* the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War, confirming the independence of the United States and setting the boundaries of the new nation. (p. 41)

Treaty of Versailles (vuhr SY) *n.* the 1919 treaty that ended World War I. (p. 294)

trench warfare *n.* a kind of warfare during World War I in which troops huddled at the bottom of trenches and fired artillery and machine guns at each other. (p. 278)

triangular trade *n.* the transatlantic system of trade in which goods, including slaves, were exchanged

between Africa, England, Europe, the West Indies, and the colonies in North America. (p. 35)

Truman Doctrine *n.* a policy that promised aid to people struggling to resist threats to democratic freedom. (p. 391)

trust *n.* a legal body created to hold stock in many companies, often in the same industry. (p. 193)

Twenty-sixth Amendment *n.* an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1971 and lowering the voting age from 21 to 18. (p. 447)

United Nations *n.* an international peacekeeping organization to which most nations in the world belong, founded in 1945 to promote world peace, security, and economic development. (p. 379)

urbanization *n.* growth of cities resulting from industrialization. (p. 207)

U.S.S. Maine *n.* a U.S. warship that mysteriously exploded and sank in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on February 15, 1898. (p. 261)

Vaquero (vah KAIR oh) *n.* a cowhand that came from Mexico with the Spaniards in the 1500s. (p. 158)

vaudeville (VAWD vil) *n.* a form of live stage entertainment with a mixture of songs, dance, and comedy. (p. 227)

Viet Cong *n.* a Vietnamese Communist. (p. 436)

Vietnamization (vee ET nuh mi ZAY shuhn) *n.* a strategy of gradually withdrawing U.S. forces and turning the ground fighting over to the South Vietnamese during the Vietnam War. (p. 446)

vigilante (vij uh LAN tee) *n.* a person willing to take the law into his or her own hands. (p. 159)

Virginia Plan *n.* a plan proposed at the 1787 Constitutional Convention to create a government with three branches and a two-house legislature in which representation would be based on a state's population or wealth. (p. 53)

Voting Rights Act of 1965 *n.* this law banned literacy tests and other laws that kept African Americans from registering to vote. (p. 419)

war bond *n.* a low-interest loan by civilians to the government, meant to be repaid in a number of years. (p. 289)

War Powers Act *n.* passed in 1973, this limits the president's war-making powers without consulting Congress. (p. 447)

War Production Board *n.* an agency established during World War II to coordinate the production of military supplies by U.S. industries. (p. 370)

War with Mexico *n.* war between the United States and Mexico fought between 1846 and 1848. (p. 126)

Watergate scandal *n.* a scandal resulting from the Nixon administration's attempt to cover up its involvement in the 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate apartment complex in Washington, D.C. (p. 458)

Wounded Knee Massacre *n.* the massacre by U.S. soldiers of 300 unarmed Native Americans at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, in 1890. (p. 164)

Y

Y2K *n.* a computer problem caused by computer programs using only the last two digits of a year and complicated by the arrival of the year 2000. (p. 476)

Yalta (YAWL tuh) Conference *n.* in 1945, Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin discussed plans for the end of World War II and the future of Europe. (p. 363)

yellow journalism *n.* a style of journalism that exaggerates and sensationalizes the news. (p. 261)

Z

Zimmermann telegram *n.* a message sent in 1917 by the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico, proposing a German-Mexican alliance and promising to help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if the United States entered World War I. (p. 280)