

US History Vocabulary

⅔ compromise	compromise reached by the Continental Congress of 1787 that suggested that slaves would be counted as ⅔ of a person for representation and taxation purposes
13th Amendment	Emancipation
14 points of peace	President Woodrow Wilson's plan for peace in the world & maintenance of peace in the world following WW1
14th Amendment	Citizenship
15th Amendment	Voting Rights extended to Black Males
18th Amendment	amendment to the Constitution that banned the sale and production of alcohol
21st Amendment	amendment to the Constitution that banned
Abolition	Act of ending or stopping a system or practice. To ban slavery.
abolitionist	a person who favors the end of slavery
Abraham Lincoln	16th president of the USA - president during the Civil War
Adolf Hitler	fascist Nazi dictator of Germany during WWII
Advantage	condition or circumstance that puts someone in a favorable or superior position
AFL	First federation of labor unions in the United States. It was founded in Columbus, Ohio, in May 1886 by an alliance of craft unions disaffected from the Knights of Labor, a national labor association
African American	black American - identity forged during the Harlem Renaissance
Aggression	hostile or violent behavior or attitudes toward another; readiness to attack or confront
Agriculture	the science or practice of farming
Alice Paul	American suffragist, feminist, and women's rights activist, and the main leader and strategist of the 1910s campaign for the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which prohibits sex discrimination in the right to vote
Alliances	A union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations. Countries working together to achieve something
Allied Powers	The anti-German coalition at the start of the war (1 September 1939) consisted of France, Poland and Great Britain
Amendment	Article or law added to the US Constitution. Change or addition to a legal document
American	Of or belonging to or citizenship from USA
American Anti-Slavery Society	abolitionist society formed by William Lloyd Garrison, Arthur Tappan, Frederick Douglass
American Railway Union	largest labor union of its time, and one of the first industrial unions in the United States
Americanization	To adopt the American identity, shedding your former identity, or to adopt a more American point of view
Andrew Johnson	Vice President of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States following Lincoln's assassination
Annexation	act of gaining, taking over, or conquering a territory
Antebellum	period of time before the US civil War
Anti-Federalist	advocate or supporter of concentration of power in the state governments
Anti-Imperialism	anti-expansion of a nation overseas or colonies
Argument	an exchange of diverging opinions or set of ideas built to make a point
Army	branch of nation's military service
Arsenal	a collection of weapons and military equipment stored by a country, person, or group
Arsenal of Democracy	In World War II was a slogan used by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a radio broadcast delivered on December 29, 1940. Roosevelt promised to help the United Kingdom fight Nazi Germany by giving them military supplies while the United States stayed out of the actual fighting
Articles of Confederation	system of governance for the USA between 1781 and 1777
Assimilation	To become one with a new culture, abandoning your own

Atomic Bomb	a bomb that derives its destructive power from the rapid release of nuclear energy by fission of heavy atomic nuclei, causing damage through heat, blast, and radioactivity
Axis Powers	German collation of Germany, Italy, and Japan, initially also Russia
balance of power	a situation in which nations or states or parts of government share the governing power
ban	officially or legally prohibit
Bank suspensions	when banks shut down
Battle	sustained fight between two large entities or armies
Belgium	nation in Europe
Bicameral	two houses
Big Business	large scale commercial or financial activity
Bill of Rights	first 10 amendments to the US constitution
Black Codes	Similar to Jim Crow laws, enforced segregation
black Tuesday	stock market crash of 1929 - October 24th, started the 10 year depression
Bondage	state of being a slave
Bonus Army	popular name of an assemblage of some 43,000 marchers—17,000 World War I veterans, their families, and affiliated groups—who gathered in Washington, D.C., in the spring and summer of 1932 to demand cash-payment redemption of their service certificates
Booker T Washington	African-American educator, author, orator and policy advisor to the President - fought for social reforms for African Americans during the progressive era
Bootlegger	illegal transport of alcohol
Borders	A line separating two political or geographical areas, especially countries
Boss Tweed	American politician
Boston Massacre	March 5th 1770 - confrontation between Boston patriots and British military.
Boston Tea Party	an act of defiance by the American colonists towards the British government by dumping tea in Boston Harbor
British Blockade	British ships blocked American goods from getting to Germany
Bull Moose Party	formally the progressive party - us dissident faction of the republican party
Butler Act	1925 law in TN that prevented the teaching of the theory of evolution
Capital	Money that is invested to drive economic activity. Wealth in the form of money or assets owned by an organization or individual
Capitalism	Economic system where most businesses are for profit, led by private investors. An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
Captain of Industry	a business leader whose means of amassing a personal fortune contributes positively to the country in some way
Carrie Chapman Catt	American women's suffrage leader who campaigned for the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution
Cause	To be the reason an event or historical outcome occurred or occurs . A person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon, or condition. To be the reason something else happens
Cause & Effect	principle by which why something happens, and the consequences of that happening
Census	an official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals
cessation	fact or process ending
change	make or become different
Charles Schenck	citizen arrested for violating the espionage & sedition acts - sued for the Supreme court ruling in Schenck vs. US
Checks and Balances	counter balance of power within two or more parts of government systems to ensure power is not concentrated
Child Labor	the use of children in industry or business, especially when illegal or considered inhumane
Chinese Exclusion	Act of US Congress that prohibited chinese immigrants
CIO	Congress of industrial organizations - labor union that eventually merged with the AFL to form the AFL - CIO
citizens	legally recognized resident of a country
Citizenship	Of or belonging to a nation, status of being a citizen

Civil Liberties	The state of being subject only to laws established for the good of the community, especially with regard to freedom of action and speech. Freedoms
Civil Liberty	individual rights protected by law such as the right to freedom of movement, freedom of speech, etc.
Civil Rights	Rights that guaranteed to you by virtue of citizenship
Clayton Antitrust Act	1914 - antitrust law with the goal of adding further substance to the U.S. antitrust law regime
Coercive Act	combination of the Massachusetts Act, Boston Port Act, Administration of Justice Act, Quartering Act
Colonists	settler or inhabitant of a colony
Colony	a nation that is owned by another nation for the purposes of making profit or power
Commerce	activity of buying and selling on a large scale
Communism	A political theory where all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs
Compromise	agreement or settlement reached when both sides agree
Compromise of 1820 (MO compromise)	banned slavery north of 36/30, Missouri was a slave state, and Louisiana was a free state
Compromise of 1850	series of 5 compromises passed by US congress in September of 1850
Concentration Camps	a place where large numbers of people, especially political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned in a relatively small area with inadequate facilities, sometimes to provide forced labor or to await mass execution
Confederacy	alliance of states that formed the Confederate States of America 1861 - 1865
Congress	national legislative body of a nation or government
conservative	a person who is opposed to change
Constitution	Document that outlines the system of government in the US
Constitutional	within the bounds of the US constitution
Constitutional Convention	1787 meeting where delegates from various states created a new system of governance after the failures of the Articles of Confederation
Consumer	Person who purchases goods and services for personal use
Containment	Limiting something that is thought to be dangerous
Corruption	Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power
Cotton	plant commercially grown as a cash crop
Crops	A plant that is grown as food to be eaten immediately or sold immediately - including fruits, vegetables & grains
Cuba	Island off the coast of Florida - nation of its own - earned independence after the Spanish American War
cultural change	modification of a society through innovation, invention, discovery, or contact with other societies
Dawes Act	Passed by congress in Congress in 1887, authorized the President of the United States to survey American Indian tribal land and divide it into allotments for individual Indian
Debate	to argue opinions
Debates	argue about a subject in a formal manner
Debt	Something that is owed or due
Declaration of Independence	statement adopted by the continental congress in 1776, announced 13 colonies were at war with England
Defense	action of defending from or resisting attack
Defense	action of defending from or resisting attack
democracy	Form of governance where citizens have a strong voice in policy. System of government by the people for the people
deposit	sum of money placed or kept in a bank account, usually to gain interest
Depression	Severe downturn in the economy

Diplomacy	the act of managing international relations
Direct Democracy	a form of democracy in which people decide (e.g. vote on, form consensus on) policy initiatives directly
Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. To judge one as lesser because of a personal characteristic
Dred Scott v Sanford	landmark supreme court case in which the court held that African Americans, whether enslaved or free, are not citizens
drought	prolonged absence of rainfall
dust bowl	dust storms that occurred in the 1930's due to a drought & terrible farming practices
Economy	The wealth and resources of a country or region, in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services. The financial institutions or commercial activity / markets of a nation
Effect	a change that is the result or consequence of an action
effective	successful in producing intended result
Efficient	achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense
Elastic Clause	Article 1, section 8, clause 18 of the US Constitution
Election	a formal and organized method or system to choosing a political body
Election of 1860	Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, John Breckenridge, John Bell ran in presidential election - sectional election
Electoral College	a body of electors chosen by an appointed group - in the USA, select the president
Emancipation	Freedom from slavery
Emancipation Proclamation	Document that freed the slaves
Embargo	an official ban on trade or other commercial activity with a particular country
enforcement	the act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation
England	British Empire - member of the Triple Entente & ally of the US, France, and Russia during WWI
Enumerated Powers	Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution lists enumerated powers - powers the Congress most definitely has
environment	natural world or ecosystem around a society
Equality	State of being equal, having the same rights & liberties
Espionage	to spy or gather intelligence
Espionage Act	federal law passed after 1917 that mandated that citizens can't interfere with recruitment of the military
Eugene Debs	American union leader - founding member of IWW (International workers of the world)
Europe	Continent in Northern & Western Hemisphere
evidence	available body of information or facts
Excise	Taxes
Executive	having the power to put laws into effect
Executive agreement	international agreement - not a formal treaty - made by the executive branch
Executive Branch	a third branch of the gov't
Executive Cabinet	Cabinet of advisors to the president of the USA
Executive Order	presidential order that is signed directly into law
Expansion	Action of becoming larger. Making the borders of a nation larger so as to include more land
Export	to send goods to another nation for \$\$
Exports	goods that are sent out of the nation for profit
Extent	the degree to which something has spread
Factories	a group of buildings where items are manufactured
Factory	a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine
Farmland	land used for farming
Fascism	Authoritarian or nationalistic form of government usually run by a dictator
FDIC	federal deposit insurance corporation

Federal	System of government where several states or entities form a union but maintain independence in internal affairs. Central government of the United States - three branches (including executive, legislative, judicial)
Federal Reserve	The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States. It was created on December 23, 1913, with the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act
Federal Reserve Act	an Act of Congress that created and established the Federal Reserve System, the central banking system of the United States of America
Federalism	Distribution of power within a government - in the United States: (1) division of power between three branches (2) division of powers between central and state government
Federalist	advocate or supporter of concentration of power in the national government
Finance	Management of money
Fireside chats	one of a series of radio broadcasts made by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the nation, beginning in 1933
First amendment	first of the amendments that make up the bill of rights & constitution - prohibit restrictions on personal freedoms
flapper	in the 1920's - a fashionable young woman intent on enjoying herself
Food Rations	practice of limiting food sources for citizens during dire circumstances & times of war
Force Bill	act suggested by Andrew Jackson in response to the Nullification crisis
Foreign Policy	the plans for government interaction between other nations
France	European country - member of triple entente during WWI
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	32 nd President of the United States of America from 1933 – 1945. Elected 4 times, enacted the New Deal
Frederick Douglass	African-American social reformer (former slave) fought hard for abolition
Freedom	Power or right to act, think, or speak as one pleases. To be of and able to exercise free will
freedom of speech	freedom to express one's thoughts
frivolous	not having any serious purpose or value
Frugal	simple and plain and costing little
Fugitive Slave Act	passed by congress in 1850 as a part of the compromise of 1850
GDP	monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period
General Eisenhower	General Dwight Eisenhower - in US army during WWII - led the attack against the Germans during the invasion at Normandy
geography	study of earth's physical features
Global Affairs	affairs that relate to international relations
Government	the group of people that has power to make laws and important decisions for a community, state, or nation - in the United States this usually is made up of elected officials
Grandfather Clause	Clause that was written into many state constitutions that claimed one could vote only if their grandfather voted, this precluded many African Americans
Granger Movement	coalition of US farmers late 1860s by farmers who called for government regulation of railroads and other industries whose prices and practices, they claimed, were monopolistic and unfair
graph	diagram showing a relationship between variables
Great Britain	Empire or Nation in Europe that ruled over the United States colonies in the 1700's
Great Depression	the financial and industrial slump of 1929 and subsequent years
great migration	migration of many African Americans from the South to Northern cities
Great Plains	vast grassland region of the US - middle of the country
Grievance	official statement or complaint
Growth	the process of increasing in amount, value, or importance
Habeas Corpus	legal action from which illegal detainees can seek refuge
Harlem Renaissance	a movement that spanned the 1920s - cultural, social, and artistic explosion that took place in Harlem - mostly impacted the African American culture

Harriet Beecher Stowe	American abolitionist and author
Hawaii	nation / later state of USA - island chain in the pacific annexed by the US
Herbert Hoover	31st president of the US - was president at the start of the depression
Hiroshima / Nagasaki	towns in Japan where the United States detonated an atomic bomb
Holocaust	destruction or slaughter on a mass scale, especially caused by fire or nuclear war
Homestead Act	Signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862, the Homestead Act encouraged Western migration by providing settlers 160 acres of public land.
Hooverville	shanty town built by homeless people during the Great Depression
House of Representatives	Lower house of the US Congress. Political body - one half of US congress
Human Rights	a right that is believed to belong justifiably to every person
Immigrant	Moving across borders of nations. A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country
Immigration	the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country
impact	having a strong effect on someone or something
Imperialism	to take over another nation and claim it as your own
Inauguration	beginning formally of a system, presidency, etc.
Income Tax	tax levied by a government directly on income, especially an annual tax on personal income
Independence	fact or state of being not dependent on another person or entity
Industrialization	The process in which a society or country (or world) transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on the manufacturing of goods and services. Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass production and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines
Industry	Economic activity involved in processing and selling raw materials, or conversion of raw materials into manufactured goods
inflation	devaluing of currency
Institution	an established law, body, or custom
interact	to act in such a way that you have an impact on another
Internment	the burial of a corpse in a grave or tomb, typically with funeral rites
Interstate Commerce Act	1887 is a United States federal law that was designed to regulate the railroad industry, particularly its monopolistic practices. The Act required that railroad rates be "reasonable and just," but did not empower the government to fix specific rate
intervention	interference by a country in another's affairs
Invasion	when one group or nation invades a country with an armed force
Isolation	Policy of remaining apart from foreign alliances or interests of other countries
Isolationist	to not interact with others
Jane Addams	a pioneer American settlement social worker, public philosopher, sociologist, author, and leader in women's suffrage and world peace
Japan	nation in Asia - fought on the side of Germany and Italy during WWII
Japanese American	American of Japanese Descent
jazz	musical form that was developed and enhanced during the 1920's
Jim Crow	Local and state laws that enforced legal segregation of blacks and whites during the Reconstruction Era, lasted until 1965
John Scopes	teacher in Dayton, TN that taught students the theory of evolution, testing the Butler act - went to court in a famous trial that defined modern American values
Josef Stalin	dictator of Russia during WWII
Joseph Pulitzer	editor & owner of New York Journal
Judicial	of, by, or appropriate to a court or judge
Judicial Review	power established in Marbury v Madison that suggested the supreme court could review all laws for their constitutionality
Kansas - Nebraska Act	opened the territories of Kansas and Nebraska for settlement, but also repealed the Missouri Compromise - by allowing settlers to decide through a vote whether or not to be a slave or non-slave holding territory

KKK	Hate group that organized after the Civil War to protest the freedom of blacks
Labor	Workers, especially manual workers. Work at an unskilled manual occupation
labor force	all members of a particular force or population who are able to work
Labor rights	workers' rights are a group of legal rights and claimed human rights having to do with labor relations between workers and their employers, usually obtained under labor and employment law
Labor Union	An organized association of workers formed to protect and further their rights and interests
Langston Hughes	American poet, social activist, novelist, playwright, influential during the Harlem Renaissance
Latin America	region of America between North and South America where primarily Spanish is spoken
Latin America	Geographic region between North America and South America including : Mexico, Central America, South America
League of Nations	peace keeping organization created after WWI
Legislature	Deliberative body of people who are elected to govern. Law making or creating body of a government
Lend - Lease Act	Proposed in late 1940 and passed in March 1941, the Lend-Lease Act was the principal means for providing U.S. military aid to foreign nations during World War II
Liberty	State of being free within one's society from oppressive restrictions. Freedom
Literacy Test	Test given to African Americans during reconstruction that qualified them to vote - a jim crow era program
Literature	books and writings published on a particular topic
Louisiana Purchase	purchase of territory by the USA from France in 1803 by President Thomas Jefferson
Lusitania	Ship that was sunk by German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare
Lynching	Violent tactic used to kill publicly African Americans and terrorize black Americans during reconstruction
Lyrics	words to a song
malnutrition	lack of proper nutrition caused by not having enough to eat
Manhattan Project	code name for a group of scientists that was given during WWII
Manifest Destiny	19th century belief that expansion of the US throughout the NA continent was justified. Belief that it was the destiny of the United States to spread from sea to shining sea
Manufacture	Making a large number of goods to be sold
March of the Flag	speech by a Mr. Beveridge during his Senate Campaign detailing US notions of imperialism - primary source
Margaret Sanger	American Birth Control activist, women's rights educator, and nurse
Meat Inspection Act	to prevent adulterated or misbranded meat and meat products from being sold as food and to ensure that meat and meat products are slaughtered and processed under sanitary conditions
Mexican-American War	a war fought between the US and Mexico from 1846 to 1848
Migrants	a worker who moves from place to place to do seasonal work
Military Draft	when soldiers are recruited and compelled to join the army
Mobilization	to prepare or get ready for war - troops, weapons, etc.
modern society	people living together in the current time
Monarchy	Form of governing where a king is the chosen leader. Form of government with one person or family at the head, as the only seat of power
Monopolies	exclusive possession or control of the supply in a commercial activity
Monopoly	The exclusive possession or control of supply or trade in a service or good
Monroe Doctrine	principle of US foreign policy established by President Monroe
Muckraker	reform-minded journalists who wrote largely for all popular magazines and continued a tradition of investigative journalism to bring about change in America, especially during the progressive era
Mussolini	fascist dictator of Italy
Nationalism	patriotic feeling of national superiority

Native American	A member of a the indigenous group living on the American continent before Europeans arrived
Nativist	a policy of favoring native inhabitants as opposed to immigrants
Natural Resource	Materials grown in nature, that can be used for economic gain
Naval Base	an area command normally including a seaport that includes and integrates the shore activities (as a shipyard, ammunition depot, hospital) which provide local logistic services to the fleet
Nazi	fascist political party in Germany
Neighboring Country	nations that are near by
Neutral	Not helping or supporting either side in a conflict
Neutrality	the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, disagreement, etc.; impartiality
New Deal	a series of domestic programs enacted in the United States between 1933 and 1938
NIRA	a law passed by the United States Congress in 1933 to authorize the President to regulate industry in an attempt to raise prices after severe deflation and stimulate economic recovery
Normandy	The American and British invasion of France in World War II; Normandy isa province of northern France. The successful invasion began a series of victories for the Allies, and Germany surrendered less than a year later
Nuclear	Relating to atomic energy or power
Nuclear Warfare	warfare involving radioactive bombs
Nullification	act of cancelling something
Office of War Information	was a United States government agency created during World War II to consolidate existing government information services and deliver propaganda both at home and abroad
Opportunity	chance to do something
oppose	to go against a point of view
Optimism	hopefulness and confidence
Outline	give a summary of something
Output	produce, deliver, supply, the amount of something created
over production	accumulation of resources
overindulgence	the action or fact of having too much of something enjoyable
Pacific Railway Act	Series of acts that promoted the construction of the transcontinental railway
Panama Canal	canal / waterway connecting East and West coasts of the American continent via Panama
Parchment	translucent paper
Parliament	form of government specifically a high house of legislature - British Parliament was / is the legislature of England
Peace	Freedom from disturbance. Freedom from war - end of war
Pearl Harbor	attack on the United States by Japan, provided a spark for the US to join WWII
Per capita personal income	Income per person, is the <u>mean</u> income of the people in an economic unit such as a country or city. It is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate (such as GDP or Gross national income) and dividing it by the total population
Perspective	point of view
Petition	A request or appeal that is for a specific cause, expressing a request for change
Philippines	Nation in Asia that the US got possession during the Spanish - American War
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</i>	SCOTUS case that established the legal precedent separate but equal
Political Cartoon	illustrations or comic strips containing a political message
popular sovereignty	principle of gov't that it is established by the people through voting & elections
Population	inhabitants of a town or particular area
Populist party	revolt by farmers in the South and Midwest against the Democratic and Republican Parties for ignoring their interests and difficulties

Posters	a large printed picture used for decoration
Precedent	setting an example
President	elected head of a republican state
President McKinley	25th president of the United States
President Theodore Roosevelt	26th president of the United States
President Truman	president of the United States after WWII
President Woodrow Wilson	28th president of the United States
Presidential Election of 1916	Woodrow Wilson re-elected - under the slogan "he kept us out of war"
Primary Source	document or physical artifact that was created during the time period in history being discussed
Principle	fundamental quality
Progressive	Favoring or promoting change, modernization, and transformation
Progressive Era Amendments	16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments - instituting a variety of social reforms
Prohibition	movement that banned alcohol consumption and production in the early 1900's
Propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view
Prosperity	State of success economically, having wealth
protest	a statement or action expressing disapproval of or objection to something
Pullman Strike	A nationwide railroad strike in the United States in the summer of 1894. It pitted the American Railway Union (ARU) against the Pullman Company, the main railroads, and the federal government of the United States under President Grover Cleveland
Pure Food and Drug Act	(1906) For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes
Race	Group of people sharing the same culture, history, traditions. Ethnicity - color of skin is a quick demarcation
radical	a person who advocates thorough or complete political or social reform
Radical Republican	Republicans who were a faction during the civil war and through reconstruction, fought for equality among races & harsher punishment for states that left the union
Railroads	train transport
Ratify	to pass or agree upon
Rebellion	act of open violence or resistance to government action
Rebuttal	refutation or contradiction
Recall	the removal of an elected government official from office by a petition followed by voting
Reconstruction	Era during US History after the civil war when the nation was rebuilt (1865 - 1877)
recovery	action or process of returning to a normal state
Referendum	a general vote by the electorate on a single political question that has been referred to them for a direct decision
Reform	make changes in (something, typically a social, political, or economic institution or practice) in order to improve it
Region	area or division
rehabilitate	to restore to original condition through treatment or modified practices
relief	assistance or alleviating a pain or discomfort
Reparations	The making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged.
Repeal	to revoke
Representation	Act of speaking or acting on behalf of someone else. In the United States government, elected officials represent citizens wants and needs
Republican	Political party in the United States - party of Abraham Lincoln
Reserved Powers	Powers reserved to the states and not granted to the Congress or Federal Government

Resources	stock of money or raw materials
Revolution	forcible overthrow of government in favor of a new system
Revolutionary War	1775 - 1783
right to petition	right to ask the government for certain rights or needs or wants
Roaring 20's	1920's decade - nickname
Robber baron	an unscrupulous plutocrat, especially an American capitalist who acquired a fortune in the late nineteenth century by ruthless means
Roger Taney	Chief Justice of the US Supreme court - from 1836 to 1864, presided over the Dred Scot vs Sanford case
Roosevelt Corollary	addition to the Monroe Doctrine written by Theodore Roosevelt
Russia	European country - member of triple entente during WWI
Russian Revolution	revolution that brought the Bolsheviks & communism to Russia - reason they left WWI
Sabotage	deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage
Schenck V United States	SCOTUS case that ruled that freedom of speech was limited in certain instances
SEC	securities and exchange commission - holds primary responsibility for managing stock market
Seceded	to withdraw from a union
Secession	Act of withdrawing membership from a larger group
Secret ballot	a ballot in which votes are cast in secret
Sectionalism	Excessive regard for local issues - in the Civil war context, tension between states over issues based on their location / region. Different lifestyles, social structures, customs, and political values of the North, and South
Sedition Bill	forbad disloyal speech in America in 1918 in light of WWI
segregation	separation of people based on race or other characteristics
Senate	Upper house of the US Congress. US congress - ½
Seneca Falls	Site of a women's rights convention in early 1800's
Separate but Equal	Legal precedent established by <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> that stated that separate but equal facilities were allowed for blacks and whites in public
Separation of Powers	division of power amongst separate entities or parts of government
Shay's Rebellion	uprising led by former MA militia member who wanted to protest the US governance under the Articles of Confederation - led to the Constitutional Convention of 1787
Sherman Antitrust Act	Federal law passed in 1890 that committed the American government to opposing monopolies. The law prohibits contracts, combinations, or conspiracies "in the restraint of trade or commerce."
shift	change in position or tendency
Slavery	Condition between two people where one person is assigned hard labor and the other is the owner. Forced labor to a person or owner. In United States history: a system of bondage where African Americans were forced to work for owners for no pay
Social Reform	social movement that aims to make gradual change, or change in certain aspects of society, rather than rapid or fundamental changes
society	the aggregate of people living together in a more or less ordered community
Soldier	person who serves in the army
Sovereignty	Supreme Power or authority over oneself, in terms of government - self-governing
Spain	European nation
Spanish American War	conflict between the US and Spain over the governance of Cuba - Spain was hoping to hold onto the colony, US was hoping to banish European influences from the Western Hemisphere & help the Cuban rebels
Speech	spoken thoughts in front of an audience
Sphere of Influence	country or area where another country has the ability to exert itself
Stamp Act	an act of British Parliament that taxed newspapers, legal documents, and other pieces of parchment or paper passed in 1765 and repealed in 1766
starvation	suffering or death caused by hunger

Statehood	Act of becoming a state from prior territory status within the United States. Status of being recognized as a state of the union
States' Rights	Rights of the states in comparison to the power of the federal government
Statistics	the practice or science of collecting and analyzing numerical data in large quantities, especially for the purpose of inferring proportions in a whole from those in a representative sample
Stephen Douglass	Politician from IL, designed the Kansas - Nebraska Act
Stereotypes	Exaggerated characteristics a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Stock Market	Collection of markets where investments in companies are traded. the total buyers and sellers of stocks, or shares of a company
Strike	(of employees) refuse to work as a form of organized protest, typically in an attempt to obtain a particular concession or concessions from their employer
suffrage	the right to vote in political elections
Sugar Act	Act of British Parliament on the American colonies passed in 1764
Supreme Court	Governing branch of the United States federal government responsible for declaring laws constitutional or not. Highest court in the USA
Susan B. Anthony	Woman who fought for the rights of Women & suffrage
Tammany Hall	NYC political organization
Tariff	tax on imports or exports
Tarring & Feathering	public humiliation where victims are covered in tar & then rolled in feathers
Taxes	Mandatory contribution to a government's revenue
Tea Act	Passed by British Parliament in 1773 regarding sale of tea in the American colonies
Technology	Applying scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry
Temperance	abstinence from alcoholic drink
Tenement	a room or a set of rooms forming a separate residence within a house or block of apartments
Tenements	Housing for immigrants in the late 1800's early 1900's
Territory	area of land under a ruler or state
textbook	a book used as a standard work for the study of a particular subject
Theodore Roosevelt	leader of the Republican Party in the early 1900's - President of the United States
Theory of Evolution	Natural selection, Darwin's theory that proved that species evolved according to the logic of "survival of the fittest"
Tone	harmonize with something
Trade	the act of exchanging something for something else
traditional society	society characterized by an orientation to the past, not the future, with a predominant role for custom and habit
Transcontinental Railroad	Railroad that crossed the United States
Treaty	Formal agreement between two nations or groups of people
Treaty of Versailles	peace treaty after WWI
Triple Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
Triple Entente	France, Russia, England
Troops	groups of soldiers
Trust busting	government activities seeking to dissolve corporate trusts and monopolies (especially under the United States antitrust laws)
U-boat	German Submarine
unemployment	state of being without a job - but searching for one
Unicameral	one house
Union	an organized association of workers formed to protect and further their rights and interests
United Nations	Diplomatic group of nations - peacekeeping agency started after WWII

United Nations Charter	Charter of United Nations
unity	state of being whole
Unrestricted Submarine warfare	Germany's policy to combat the British Blockade
Urbanization	Process of making an area more city-like; the growth of cities and towns from villages
USS Maine	US navy ship that was sunk in Cuba's harbor in 1898
value	the importance, worth, or usefulness of something
Victory Garden	a vegetable garden, especially a home garden, planted to increase food production during a war
Violence	Act of harming one another through force
Wage	a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis, made by an employer to an employee, especially to a manual or unskilled worker
War	state of conflict between groups, people or a nation
War	armed conflict between groups, states, or governments
Wealth	Excess of money or possessions
WEB Dubois	Du Bois was an American sociologist, historian, civil rights activist, Pan-Africanist, author and editor - leader of social reforms for African Americans during the progressive era
Welfare	happiness or fortunes of a group of people
Western Hemisphere	half of the earth that includes north America, south America, and central / Latin America
Westward	direction towards the west
Westward Expansion	Moving westward and settling more land on the NA continent - policy supported by the US gov't
Whiskey Rebellion	revolt of farmers in 1794 against the Federal Government, ended by the President G Washington
William Howard Taft	27th president of the United States - progressive movement leader since the early 1900's
William Randolph Hearst	editor & owner of the nation's largest newspaper chain
Winston Churchill	Chancellor of Great Britain during WWII
Woman's suffrage	Women's movement to fight for the right to vote
Women's Christian Temperance Union	An organization founded in the late nineteenth century in the United States that encouraged total abstinence from alcohol. It was one of the leading forces in bringing about prohibition
Women's rights	The movement that fought for equality amongst women and men in the United States
Women's Suffrage	is the right of women to vote and to stand for or vote for electoral office
Woodrow Wilson	leader of the progressive movement in the early 1900's - President of the United States
World War 1	major global conflict that involved nations fighting for power & global influence
World War 2	a war fought between 1939 and 1945 between the Axis and Allied powers
Yellow Journalism	when journalists sensationalize headlines or news
Zimmerman Telegram	telegram that was sent to Mexico from Germany - convinced the US to join WWI