

naturalism a philosophy and approach to art and literature based on the belief that nature can be understood through scientific observation and that society functions best with some governmental regulation (p. 355)

nomad a person who moves from place to place, usually in search of food or grazing land (pp. 13, 297)

nonimportation agreement a pledge by merchants not to buy imported goods from a particular source (p. 78)

normalcy the state or fact of being normal (p. 511)

Northwest Passage the mythical northern water route through North America to the Pacific Ocean (p. 34)

nuclear proliferation the spread of nuclear weapons to new nations (p. 905)

nullification theory that states have the right to declare a federal law invalid (p. 158)

O

Open Door policy a policy that allowed each foreign nation in China to trade freely in the other nations' spheres of influence (p. 410)

open range vast areas of grassland owned by the federal government (p. 288)

open shop a workplace where workers are not required to join a union (p. 519)

operating costs costs that occur while running a company (p. 320)

override ability of Congress to reverse a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority vote (p. 124)

P

pacifism opposition to war or violence as a means of settling disputes (p. 55)

party boss the person in control of a political machine (p. 345)

Patriot American colonist who supported the War for Independence (p. 85)

patronage another name for the spoils system, in which government jobs or favors are given out to political allies and friends (p. 364)

perestroika a policy of economic and government restructuring instituted by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union in the 1980s (p. 882)

periphery the outer boundary of something (p. 621)

perjury lying when one has sworn under oath to tell the truth (pp. 670, 900)

philanthropy providing money to support humanitarian or social goals (p. 350)

Pilgrim a Separatist who journeyed to the American colonies in the 1600s for religious freedom (p. 49)

placer mining method of extracting mineral ore by hand using simple tools like picks, shovels, and pans (p. 287)

pocket veto indirectly vetoing a bill by letting a session of Congress expire without signing the bill (p. 268)

police powers a government's power to control people and property in the interest of public safety, health, welfare, and morals (p. 487)

political machine an organization linked to a political party that often controlled local government (p. 345)

poll tax a tax of a fixed amount per person that had to be paid before the person could vote (pp. 382, 759)

pool a group sharing in some activity; for example, railroad owners who made secret agreements and set rates among themselves (p. 320)

popular sovereignty government subject to the will of the people; 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 (pp. 111, 122, 219)

populism political movement founded in the 1890s representing mainly farmers, favoring free coinage of silver and government control of railroads and other large industries (p. 372)

poverty line a level of personal or family income below which one is classified as poor by the federal government (p. 706)

presidio fort built by the Spanish in the Americas (p. 32)

prisoner of war a soldier captured by the enemy in battle (p. 254)

privateer privately owned ship licensed by the government to attack ships of other countries (p. 44)

progressivism a political movement that crossed party lines which believed that industrialism and urbanization had created many social problems and that government should take a more active role in dealing with these problems (p. 419)

prohibition laws banning the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages (p. 425)

propaganda the spreading of ideas about an institution or individual for the purpose of influencing opinion (p. 453)

proprietary colony a colony owned by an individual (p. 47)

protective tariff tax on imports designed to protect American manufacturers (p. 171)

protectorate a country that is technically independent but is actually under the control of another country (p. 393)

public works projects such as highways, parks, and libraries built with public funds for public use (p. 543)

pueblo Spanish for village, term used by early Spanish explorers to denote large housing structures built by the Anasazi (p. 15)

Puritan someone who wanted to purify the Anglican Church during the 1500s and 1600s (p. 44)

Q

quartz mining method of extracting minerals involving digging beneath the surface (p. 287)

R

racism prejudice or discrimination against someone because of his or her race (p. 762)

ragtime a type of music with a strong rhythm and a lively melody with accented notes (p. 352)

ratification formal approval (p. 103)

rationing the giving out of scarce items on a limited basis (p. 629)

realism an approach to literature, art, and theater that attempts to accurately portray things as they really are and holds that society will function best if left to itself (p. 350)

reapportionment the method states use to draw up political districts based on changes in population (p. 721)

rebate a partial refund to lower the rate of a good or commodity (p. 367)

recall the right that enables voters to remove unsatisfactory elected officials from office (p. 421)

recession an economic slowdown (p. 106)

Reconstruction the reorganization and rebuilding of the former Confederate states after the Civil War (p. 266)

referendum the practice of letting voters accept or reject measures proposed by the legislature (pp. 229, 421)

relief aid for the needy, welfare (p. 544)

Renaissance French for rebirth, a period in Europe from 1350 to 1600 during which a rebirth of interest in the culture of ancient Greece and Rome occurred (p. 20)

reparations payment by the losing country in a war to the winner for the damages caused by the war. (p. 468)

republic form of government in which power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote (p. 100)

reserved powers those powers which, according to the Constitution, are retained by the states (p. 123)

revenue tariff tax on imports for the purpose of raising money (p. 171)

revival large public meeting for preaching and prayer (p. 69)

right-to-work law a law making it illegal to require employees to join a union (p. 687)

S

safety net something that provides security against misfortune; specifically, government relief programs intended to protect against economic disaster (p. 577)

savannah a rolling grassland (p. 23)

scalawag name given to Southerners who supported Republican Reconstruction of the South (p. 273)

secede to leave or withdraw (p. 190)

secession withdrawal from the Union (p. 220)

segregation the separation or isolation of a race, class, or group (p. 382)

select committee a committee organized in the House or Senate to complete a specific task (p. 125)

self-determination belief that people in a territory should have the ability to choose their own government (p. 450)

separate-but-equal doctrine established by the 1896 Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson* that permitted laws segregating African Americans as long as equal facilities were provided (p. 747)

separation of powers government principle where power is divided among different branches (p. 111)

Separatist a Puritan who broke away from the Anglican Church (p. 48)

serf person bound to a manor (p. 19)

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. 357)

shantytown a poor section of town consisting of crudely built dwellings usually made of wood (p. 536)

sharecropper farmer who works land for an owner who provides equipment and seed and receives a share of the crop (pp. 277, 381)

siege a military blockade of a city or fortified place to force it to surrender (p. 258)

silverite person who believes that coining silver currency in unlimited quantities will eliminate economic crisis (p. 378)

sit-down strike method of boycotting work by sitting down at work and refusing to leave the establishment (p. 568)

sit-in a form of protest involving occupying seats or sitting down on the floor of an establishment (p. 748)

- skyscraper** a very tall building (p. 342)
- slash-and-burn agriculture** farming technique in which land is cleared and made fertile by cutting down and burning forests (p. 16)
- slave code** a set of laws that formally regulated slavery and defined the relationship between enslaved Africans and free people (p. 61)
- smog** fog made heavier and darker by smoke and chemical fumes (p. 820)
- soap opera** a serial drama on television or radio using melodramatic situations (p. 538)
- Social Security Act** a law requiring workers and employers to pay a tax; the money provides a monthly stipend for retired people (p. 569)
- socialism** belief that business should be publicly owned and run by the government (p. 425)
- sodbuster** a name given to Great Plains farmers (p. 294)
- software** a computer program (p. 893)
- space race** refers to the Cold War competition over dominance of space exploration capability (p. 725)
- space shuttle** a reusable spacecraft designed to transport people and cargo between Earth and space (p. 878)
- space station** a large satellite designed to be occupied for long periods and to serve as a base for operations in space (p. 879)
- speakeasy** a place where alcoholic beverages are sold illegally (p. 487)
- speculation** investing money at great risk with the anticipation that the price will rise (p. 531)
- speculator** person who risks money in hopes of a financial profit (p. 154)
- sphere of influence** section of a country where one foreign nation enjoys special rights and powers (p. 410)
- spoils system** practice of handing out government jobs to supporters; replacing government employees with the winning candidate's supporters (p. 190)
- Square Deal** Theodore Roosevelt's promise of fair and equal treatment for all (p. 428)
- squatter** someone who settles on public land under government regulation with the hopes of acquiring the title to the land (p. 203)
- stagflation** persistent inflation combined with stagnant consumer demand and relatively high unemployment (p. 844)
- standing committee** a permanent committee in the House or Senate organized for a specific area of focus (p. 125)
- state-sponsored terrorism** violent acts against civilians that are secretly supported by a government in order to attack other nations without going to war (p. 912)
- steerage** cramped quarters on a ship's lower decks for passengers paying the lowest fares (p. 337)
- stock market** a system for buying and selling stocks in corporations (p. 531)
- strategic defense** a plan to develop missiles and other devices that can shoot down nuclear missiles before they hit the United States (p. 909)
- strategic materials** materials needed for fighting a war (p. 605)
- strike** work stoppage by workers to force an employer to meet demands (p. 181)
- subsistence farming** farming only enough food to feed one's family (p. 59)
- subversion** a systematic attempt to overthrow a government by using persons working secretly from within (p. 669)
- suffrage** the right to vote (p. 421)
- summit** a meeting of heads of government (p. 837)
- Sunbelt** a new industrial region in southern California and the Deep South developing during World War II (p. 627)
- supply-side economics** economic theory that lower taxes will boost the economy as businesses and individuals invest their money, thereby creating higher tax revenue (pp. 522, 867)
- syndicate** a business group (p. 436)

T

- teach-in** an extended meeting or class held to discuss a social or political issue (p. 785)
- Tejano** Spanish-speaking inhabitants of Texas (p. 204)
- telecommute** to work at home by means of an electronic linkup with a central office (p. 893)
- televangelist** an evangelist who conducts regularly televised religious programs (p. 864)
- temperance** moderation in or abstinence from alcohol (pp. 196, 425)
- tenant farmer** farmer who works land owned by another and pays rent either in cash or crops (p. 277)
- tenement** multi-family apartments, usually dark, crowded, and barely meeting minimum living standards (p. 343)
- termination policy** a government policy to bring Native Americans into mainstream society by withdrawing recognition of Native American groups as legal entities (p. 708)
- terrorism** the use of violence by non-governmental groups against civilians to achieve a political goal by instilling fear and frightening governments into changing policies (p. 912)
- time zone** a geographical region in which the same standard time is kept (p. 316)

Title IX-yuppie

Title IX section of the 1972 Educational Amendments prohibiting federally funded schools from discriminating against girls and young women in nearly all aspects of their operations (p. 809)

torpedo in the 1860s, a term used for a water mine (p. 261)

trade deficit the difference between the value of a country's imports versus its exports (p. 903)

trade union an organization of workers with the same trade or skill (p. 327)

transcendental meditation a technique of meditation in which a mantra is chanted as a way of achieving peak intelligence, harmony, and health (p. 851)

transcendentalism a philosophy stressing the relationship between human beings and nature, spiritual things over material things, and the importance of the individual conscience (p. 195)

transcontinental railroad a railway system extending across the continent (p. 223)

triangular trade a three-way trade route that exchanged goods between the American colonies and two other trading partners (p. 64)

trust a combination of firms or corporations formed by a legal agreement, especially to reduce competition (p. 322)

U

U-boat German submarine, term means *Unterseeboot* (undersea boat) (p. 453)

unalienable nontransferable—for example, an unalienable right cannot be surrendered (p. 90)

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. 221)

unfair trade practices trading practices which derive a gain at the expense of the competition (p. 441)

union shop a business that requires employees to join a union (p. 687)

urban renewal government programs that attempt to eliminate poverty and revitalize urban areas (p. 707)

utopia community based on a vision of a perfect society sought by reformers (p. 196)

V

vaquero men who herded cattle on haciendas (p. 33)

vaudeville stage entertainment made up of various acts, such as dancing, singing, comedy, and magic shows (p. 352)

vertical integration the combining of companies that supply equipment and services needed for a particular industry (p. 321)

veto power of the chief executive to reject laws passed by the legislature (p. 112)

victory garden gardens planted by American citizens during war to raise vegetables for home use, leaving more for the troops (pp. 458, 630)

Vietcong the guerrilla soldiers of the Communist faction in Vietnam, also known as the National Liberation Front (p. 777)

Vietnamization the process of making South Vietnam assume more of the war effort by slowly withdrawing American troops from Vietnam (p. 791)

W

War Hawks members of Congress during Madison's presidency who pressed for war with Britain (p. 165)

war on poverty antipoverty program under President Lyndon Johnson (p. 734)

welfare capitalism system in which companies enable employees to buy stock, participate in profit sharing, and receive benefits such as medical care, common in the 1920s (p. 519)

white-collar jobs in fields not requiring work clothes or protective clothing, such as sales (p. 693)

writ of assistance a search warrant enabling customs officers to enter any location to look for evidence of smuggling (p. 78)

Y

yellow journalism type of sensational, biased, and often false reporting for the sake of attracting readers (p. 400)

yeoman farmer owner of a small farm with four or fewer enslaved persons, usually none (p. 183)

yuppie a young college-educated adult who is employed in a well-paying profession and who lives and works in or near a large city (p. 875)